Carleton Place Herald.

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AN EXILE'S LAST THOUGHT OF ERIN.

O tell me not of fairer lands,
Beneath a western sky;
Of streams that roll o'er golden sands,
Or flowers that never die.
My native Isle, my native Isle,
Though bleak and bare you be,
And scant and cold's your summer smile,
Thou art all the world to me.

The daisies on yon mountain's brow,
When wintry winds assail,
Securely sleeps beneath the snow,
Their cold but kindly veil.
Transplanted to a richer soil,
Where genial breezes play,
In sickly bloom will droop awhile,
Then wither and decay.

A long farewell to Antrim's shores,
Dear flowery hills and vales,
Where Friendship binds the strongest heart,
Love tells the softest tales,
Thy generous sons and virtuous maids,
Will still be dear to me.
Although the happy scenes of youth,
I never more can see.

Through wild Dalhousie's rocks and woods
A wanderer now I stray,
Exiled from all I dearly loved,
A pilgrim by the way,
Where howling wolves and screeching owls
Sounds sadly on the ear,
At eve they wake the echoes grand,
Through forests dark and drear.

How often in those grand old woods,
I lay me down and cry,
My heart still wanders back again,
To Erin's mountains high,
May dark oblivion draw the veil,
Around those scenes to me,
And Heavenly blessings fill that land,
I never more can see.

Life's stormy scenes will soon be o'er,
Then lay me down to rest,
With Heath and Shamrocks on my grave,
And Daisies on my breast.
Let Erin's harp with wailing sound,
My last sad requiem play,
To waft my soul to yon sweet realms,
Of everlasting day.

Poland, Sept. 22, 1871.

WHEN MARY WAS A LASSIE.

The maple trees are tinged with red,
The birch with golden yellow;
And high above the orchard wall
Hang apples rich and mellow;
And that's the way through yonder lane
That looks so still and grassy,—
The way I took one Sunday eve,
When Mary was a lassie.

You'd hardly think that patient face,
That looks so thin and faded,
Was once the very sweetest one
That ever bonnet shaded:
But when I look through yonder lane,
That looks so still and grassy.
Those eyes were bright, those cheeks were fair,
When Mary was a lassie.

But many a tender sorrow,
And many a patient care,
Have made those furrows on the face,
That used to be so fair.
Four times to yonder churchyard,
Through the lane so still and grassy,
We've borne and laid away our dead,
Since Mary was a lassie.

And so you see I've grown to love
The wrinkles more than roses;
Earth's winter flowers are sweeter far
Than all springs dewy posies;
They'll carry us through yonder lane
That looks so still and grassy,
Adown the lane I used to go
When Mary was a lassie.

THE QUAKER-DECK SPECTRE.

FROM A SHIP-MASTER'S LOG-BOOK.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Years ago I had command of the ship *Narcissus*, owned by Dexter & Cumston, of Boston. I had made two voyages in her to the East Indies when the owners concluded to send me up the Mediterranean. My first mate was shipped for this particular voyage on account of his knowledge of the Mediterranean trade, the officer who had come home with me from India having been promoted to a command.

John Carter was the name of this new officer, and I soon came to like him.

Mr. Carter was a handsome man; possessing a frame remarkable for its symmetry and its strength; and though there were sometimes flashes of the eye that would seem to denote impulsiveness of emotion, still I never heard him speak an angry word. To the men he was kindness itself, and they loved and honored him. Of years he had some fifty-and-thirty—if his protection papers told the truth,—and he had been more or less upon the water from his youth up.

Hour after hour, when duty did not otherwise employ him, would Carter pace up and down the quarter-deck, or sit in his stateroom, with his head bowed and his hands folded, seemingly utterly oblivious of all present things. Of course I wondered whither his thoughts could be running; but I had not the will to ask him.

One evening, after we were well at sea, and the ship was running smoothly before the Wind, I sat at the cabin table, with wine at my elbow, I had been looking over our reckoning, and tracing it upon the chart, and as I turned from this work I fancied that a glass of sherry—and I had some excellent—would be agreeable, and as my steward was at hand, I directed him to bring it.

Carter came down just as I had put away my chart, and took a seat at the table. I had remarked to him that I was going to foot up our reckoning, and he had come to see the result. When I had answered him upon this point I filled a glass with wine and pushed it over to him, and then filled one for myself.

"Come," said I, "here's success to us and our voyage."

I had drank half my wine when my attention was arrested by the peculiarity of Carter's movements. He had raised his glass, but not to his lips. He held it a moment between his eye and the light, and then, with a pallor upon his face like death, and with a shudder and a gasp, he let the glass fall, and it was broken to atoms on the floor.

"Pardon!" he said, with a convulsive start. "It was an accident. Pardon me, Captain, and forget. If you love me, never speak of this."

And with these words he hurried from the cabin.

I respected Carter's injunction, and was silent upon the subject of the strange scene of the broken wine-glass; but the reader can easily imagine that it gave me many moments of perplexing thought. It was evident enough that at some time my mate had suffered from the cup; and I never again used wine in his presence; for I was assured that the sight of the drinking by his friends was painful to him, and I was not so attached to the wine-cup that I could not easily and cheerfully make this sacrifice.

Our run out was a pleasant one, and our voyaging in the Mediterranean was pleasant. We had taken in part of our return cargo in the Levant—mostly at Smyrna,—and thence we went to Naples, where our agent had secured the remainder of the cargo in olive oil, silk, wine, and coral.

We had taken on board the bulk of our lading, and were waiting for a few odds and ends in the shape of coral and musical instruments, when, toward evening, while Carter was on shore, the American consul came off in company with a gentleman whom he introduced to me as Mr. Alphens Dunbar, of New York, and who was very anxious to secure passage to the United States.

Mr. Dunbar was an old man—at least seventy,—his hair white as snow, and his face deeply furrowed. Yet his tall, symmetrical form was erect, and I liked his looks. They were frank and kindly, and invited confidence. Besides, there was in them a something which bore the glimmer of an old friendship, though I did not remember to have ever seen the old man before.

We had spare state-rooms, and after a little conversation with Mr. Dunbar, I told him he could go with me; and I showed him the state room he was to occupy. He liked it, and said he would take possession at once; and, if I had no objection, he would remain on board, and allow the consul to send his luggage off in the morning. I had no objection, so the consul went away, and he remained.

Shortly after this tea was served in the cabin, and Mr. Dunbar joined me in the meal. As a matter of common politeness I asked him if he would like wine. He cast upon me a look which, for the instant, was startling—the look as of one suddenly frightened—then the light of the deep-set eyes softened to a pathetic, appealing glance, and he answered,—

"Excuse me, sir,—I never drink wine!"

I, in turn, begged that he would excuse me; and then we both sought other subjects. My new passenger was a man of deep thought and remarkable intelligence; and at times he conversed with freedom, though at others he was silent and moody, as though his mind had been suddenly captured by some power outside his present will.

The night was clear and beautiful. A full moon was riding in the heavens, and the broad bay was like a sea of molten silver. Mr. Dunbar and myself remained upon the quarter-deck until ten o'clock, at which time I announced my intention of retiring, as I must be out early in the morning.

Mr. Dunbar thought he would remain up a while longer, so I bade him good night, and went below.

As was my usual custom I left the door of my state-room partly open, not only for air, but also that I might be more readily aroused in case of need. I had turned into my bunk and fallen asleep, when I was awakened by the entrance of Mr. Carter. Ordinarily the coming down of my mate would not have disturbed me, but on the present occasion his coming was not as usual. He staggered in like a drunken man, and my first impression, when I saw him moving with uncertain step toward his state-room, was, that he had been drinking. He disappeared, and I wondered and worried over the occurrence until drowsiness again overcame me,—but not for long.

Again I was aroused; and as I looked out into the cabin I saw Carter standing by the table, directly beneath the hanging lamp, with a pistol in his hand. I saw him withdraw the rammer from the barrel, and then I saw him adjust a percussion cap, and press it down. He was not drunk. There was no shade of intoxication in the light of his glaring eyes. He was pale as death; his jaws were set; and every nerve and muscle seemed strung like thews of steel. I heard him murmur a few incoherent words, and then I saw him kneel upon the floor.

Quickly and noiselessly I leaped from my couch, and snatched the pistol from his grasp just as he had raised its muzzle to his temple! He started to his feet, and made a motion as though he would resist my interference; but when he met my gaze, he shrank back.

"Carter," said I, with my heart in my mouth, "I am your friend. If you can trust any human being, I beg you will trust me."

He sank down, and buried his face in his hands; and so he remained until he could command speech. Then he looked up, and glared around as though fearful of beholding some frightful thing.

"Captain," he said, in a hoarse, unnatural whisper, "you have put it off but for a time. The end must soon come. I am bidden away from this irksome life!"

I spoke soothing words, and by and by, as my persuasive tones and my loving looks reached his heart, he gave me his hand.

"Captain, I will tell you my story—the story of my life,—and you shall then judge for yourself. You shall then know the fearful burden that rests upon me. Pardon me if I do not go into particulars. Let me be brief."

I invited him to proceed in his own way, and presently he went on:

"My name is not Carter, as I have been known for many years. I once bore another name. My father was a merchant of New York, influential and wealthy, and my mother was an angel. My father owned ships, and from my earliest childhood I was conversant with maritime affairs. In his natural estate my father was kind and considerate, but when his blood was heated with much wine he became another being—more like a tiger than like a man. And, as the years rolled on, he drank more and more. Wine was always upon his table, and upon his sideboard; and I drank it, and came to love it; and its effect upon me was pestiferous and direful. Disputes often arose between my father and myself, and more than once he struck me to the floor. Once, after he had struck me down, I went away to sea, and was gone away a year; and when I returned to my home the old scenes enacted over again. My father drank more and more, and I drank often to intoxication. I had come to be five-and-twenty, and had charge of much of the business.

"Never mind the many serious quarrels that occurred between us. Let me tell you only of the last. I had engaged to marry a girl whom I loved, and my father was opposed to the match, and broke it off. He broke it off by frightening the girl away from me. When I knew what had been done I was furious, and when I next saw my father I was under the influence of liquor, and, unfortunately, he was the same. In fact, we were both of us intoxicated. High words passed; we became crazy with madness. At length my father applied to me, and to the girl I had lost, words that stung me to frenzy. I retorted with fearful imprecations, and he struck me. I had in my hand a loaded cane, and, in my blindness of fury, smarting under his words and under his blow, I struck him—struck him on the head with the netted leaden knob of my cane. He sank upon the floor—dead!—sank down at my feet, and never moved nor spoke!

"My mother came in, and she had sense to bid me flee. She knew all—knew that I had meditated no harm—knew that my father had goaded me to desperation. If I could then. The thought startled me, and I fled from my home—fled from the awful scene, but not from the the harrowing memory.

"What followed I cannot tell. For full three years I was bereft of senses. When I recovered I found myself in India, whither I had gone as a sailor, the officers not knowing that I was crazy when I shipped. Since then I have wandered to and fro upon the ocean. I have longed to hear from home—to know if my mother still lives—but I have not dared the venture. Since starting upon this voyage I had almost made up my mind that, upon my return to the States, I would inquire concerning the fate of the fondly remembered one. But—but it is past!"

Here the speaker stopped with a gasp, and buried his face again in his hands; and when he looked up again his pallor was ghastly.

"I shall never see home again!" he said. "To-night, as I came over the side, I saw a figure upon the quarter-deck. The tall and manly form, so erect and so grand—I was sure I knew it—I had never seen but one like unto it. Presently it turned, and I beheld, plainly revealed in the moonlight, the face of my dead father!—Hush!—Do not say me nay. It was not a baseless fabric—no chimera of distorted imagination—but it was the spectre of my father I saw—Ha!"

As, with this exclamation, my mate started up, I was conscious that some one was advancing from the foot of the ladder, and upon looking around I beheld Alphens Dunbar, his snowy head bare, and his furrowed cheeks wet with flowing tears. He was tottering forward, with arms outstretched, and as the palsied mate seemed ready to sink with terror, he cried out:

"Philip! Philip!—My son!—O, my son!"

The young man started up as from a dreadful dream; and he put forth his hand, and whispered:

"In God's name mock me not! Is it—in truth—is it—my father?"

"Yes! yes!—O, my Philip! After all these painful years my prayer is answered. I shall hear your sweet word of forgiveness ere I die."

"Forgiveness?—Forgiveness?" repeated the son, looking up from his father's embrace. "O, my soul! 'tis I who need forgiveness."

"No, my boy,—no, no,—I was all to blame. It was I who kindled the infernal fire, and furnished fuel for the infuriate flames. You were but a boy, my Philip, when I led you, by my example, into the evil habit."

* * * * *

I went on deck, and left the father and son to themselves; and when I returned to the cabin I heard Mr. Dunbar's story—how he had recovered from the blow which his son had inflicted; and how, filled with remorse for his own wrong, he had, when able to go out, instituted search for the missing one. He had searched far and near—had followed ships in which he fancied his boy had sailed,—and upon this search he had been scouring the seaports of the Mediterranean when he came on board my ship.

I will only add to my story that we reached Boston in safety, and that a month thereafter I went to New York to visit the Dunbars. I found Alphens Dunbar grander than ever in his estate of renewed life; and I found his wife all that she had been painted by her son,—a sweet-faced, mild-eyed, lovely and loving woman, whose threescore years had, while touching the brow with frost, only touched the heart with increasing warmth of love and affection. And Philip—he who had been to me John Carter, but Philip Dunbar henceforth,—what need I say of him? Enough that he held me as the friend to whom he owed his life, and that, through the liberality of himself and father—a liberality which I could not escape—the next ship which I commanded was owned by myself. And one other thing I am minded here to put down:

Since that night in the Bay of Naples, when I listened to the story of those two shattered lives, I have drank no wine; and I am pledged in my heart to touch it no more forever!

Complain not of the shortness of life, but employ that time usefully.

One great secret of a physicians skill consists in the allowing a patient to get well.

Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

An old lady, hearing somebody say that the *mails* were very irregular, said "It was just so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

Thomson is not going to do anything more in conundrums. He recently asked his wife the difference between his head and a hogshead, and she said there was none. He says that is not the right answer.

The American Agriculturist says, "We are asked our opinion of California Wine Bitters, Vinegar Iridin, and a hundred other nostrums. Ans.: If you have a mean sheep killing dog, which you are too tender hearted to get rid of by cutting his tail off close behind his ears, make believe he is sick, and dose him with any of these advertised medicines.

"*Caution*: Keep the bottles, boxes or packages in a safe place where no human being can by any possible mistake swallow any of the stuff."

THE MASSACRE AT LOS ANGELOS.

The San Francisco papers have the following particulars of the slaughter and plunder of the Chinese at Los Angelos:

Feuds existing between the two hundred of the Chinese companies here, four miles, it is reported were, brought from San Francisco by the last steamer to compass the death of one of them. The attempt was made on Monday and proved fatal, as all the parties including their intended victim, were arrested. On examination yesterday the entire number were placed under heavy bonds, and then parties were turned to their respective places of abode. About five o'clock another fight commenced, and Officer Bilderain in attempting to quell it received a shot in the shoulder, calling for aid, to Dr. Thomson, who also received a fatal wound. Brother of Policeman Bilderain also received a shot in the ankle. The scene was in the neighbourhood of the worst portion of our city, and the first to be attracted were the roughs, thieves, gamblers and vilest of scoundrels who there congregate. Appreciating the opportunity no time was lost, and the fearful work at once commenced. Returning to the houses, the Chinamen fired, while the infuriated crowd, rapidly augmenting, kept up a hot fire, through doors, windows and every aperture which presented a chance for a Chinaman's life. Gradually closing in, the roofs were finally reached, and by means of holes cut through with axes, the work of death was carried on for three hours, varied occasionally by the carrying away and hanging of Chinese attempting to escape.

The better classes, at length aroused from the lethargy caused by the first shock of the horror, rallied and stayed the terrible work, at the risk of many of their own lives. The sheriff, the city marshal, and others did all in their power to turn the mob, but so often have the worst passions run riot here that a mighty effort was required to check them. And after fifteen Chinese had been hanged and nearly as many more wounded or killed the terrible tide was turned, and all thereafter caught or arrested were taken to gaol.

From the block during the early part of the affair many Chinamen escaped, some taking refuge in the vineyards, orange groves, and others beyond the river. In the gaol there lay some ten or twelve unwounded prisoners, some six or eight slightly wounded, battered and beaten, and four or five severely wounded, and one of whom has since died—in all some twenty-one dead. At twelve o'clock last night all was quiet. The shocking work had ceased, a duly detailed guard held possession of the Chinese quarters and its surroundings, and respectable citizens retired to their homes. Meantime, however, despite the the efforts of the peace officers, the quarters as well as the bodies, of the Chinese had been despoiled of money and all profitable valuables.

This afternoon the excitement has almost entirely subsided, the demons who carried on the work, satiated with blood and plunder, have retired to their dens, and Chinamen may now walk our streets unmolested. Honest men have resolved that a like occurrence shall never disgrace our city again. A public meeting will be held in a day or two, and steps taken which will enable us to promptly quell a similar scene of disorder, as our citizens, sickened with last night's horrors, are determined that no stigma of a like character shall ever rest upon us.

The Vigilance Committee of Los Angelos had nothing to do with the attack on the Chinese. They were the ones who took the Chinese from the rioters and who organized to stop the riot—the president leading them on.

A report is said to have been circulated among the Chinese by the lynchers, ordering every Chinaman to leave within forty-eight hours, and numbers have packed up and left the city.

The amount of money stolen from the Chinese is stated, at from $6,000 to $15,000. The amount probably does not exceed $10,000 in coin, while in goods and other valuables, about half this amount was destroyed or stolen.

The roofs of their houses are chopped and torn up in places, and the doors and walls riddled with bullets. Two attempts were made to fire the buildings last night, by throwing fire balls through holes in the roof. But one Chinawoman is reported to have taken any part in the fight, this was in the first affray, and she fired at the man attempting to arrest a party of Chinamen with an empty pistol.

The Chinamen employed on the Rose, and other large ranches in the country, were nearly all in the city yesterday attending the court trial, and siding with their respective companies. The Chinamen of both companies have bought within a few weeks of dealers in this city, about 300 six-shooters.

The funeral of Robt. Thompson took place this afternoon. The eighteen Chinamen were also buried to day.

An ingenious Californian has, after several years of labor and an expense of many thousand dollars, succeeded in producing a machine for grading railroad tracks turnpikes and other embankments. It consists of a common plough, with a somewhat extended mould board, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure. A circular table or wheel, twelve feet in diameter, inclines at angle of twenty five degrees toward the plough. Within the outer edge of the wheel is arranged a series of scraper-shaped buckets, with adjustable bottoms. To avoid friction this wheel or table is geared to a centre shaft, at the top of which is a cam attachment, with rods attached to each bucket, for the purpose of emptying. This circular table receives its motion by means of a driving wheel similar to that used in a reaping machine. There is a steering apparatus at the rear. To do the work thoroughly it takes sixteen horses, four abreast. It is claimed that the machine will do the work of one hundred and twenty five men with shovels.

Mr. Duncan McEwen, a farmer of the Township of Stanley, was found dead in his field on the 26th ult., having apparently been thrown from his horse and died from the effects of concussion of the brain. Deceased was highly respected, and his sudden death has cast a gloom of sorrow over the whole neighborhood.

The Open Polar Sea.—Very vague telegrams have been received respecting the discovery of an open Polar Sea. The only further information we have been able to find is that contained in the following from Dr. A. Petermann, Gotha, and published in the Washington despatches to New York papers:—"The telegram, dated October 3, 1871, which announces the return of Captain Weyprecht and Lieutenant Payer, of the Austrian Army, states that in the month of September, on open sea was found from forty-two degrees to sixty degrees east of Greenwich, to the northward of seventy-eight degrees north latitude. The northernmost point reached was seventy-nine degrees north on the meridian forty-eight degrees east. Here we found the usual open state of ice toward the North Pole, with probable connection with the open sea north of Siberia, towards the east. This appears to be the most favourable route toward the North Pole. Dr. Peterman remarks in the last part of the telegram:—"I cannot understand, but I have reason to assume, that Carl Land, which was discovered last year by the Count Zell and Theodore von Heugnir, extends southward to latitude 78.12 north." By examining the map, it will be seen that this would be about two degrees to the north of Nova Zembla, a group of three islands divided by the strait of Karskoi from the north-western extremity of Siberia. Its climate and productions are not attractive, the average summer temperature being 35°, 51° about three degrees and a half above freezing point, and that of winter 3°. 21; the only vegetation being mosses and lichens, and in some places a few stunted shrubs. It is not, therefore, surprising that there are no settled inhabitants, but the abundance of fish, whales and walruses tempt the fishermen to visit the coasts, and Russian hunters have frequented the islands for centuries in pursuit of the fur-bearing animals, reindeer, arctic bears and foxes being numerous.

About Advertising.—You can't eat enough in a week to do a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. People that advertise only once in three months forget that folks cannot remember anything longer than about seven days. No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear. Quitting advertisements in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming. An Indian once tried the softness of feathers, by lying one on a rock and stretching himself on it. There are some who try the virtue of advertising on the same plan. It's as true of advertising as of anything else in life, that if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Bread is the staff of human life, and advertising is the staff of life in trade. A simple "card" may profitably stand years without changing; but a sensation advertisement should be changed as often as you can get the printer to do it. We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a good wife; but we can recommend it as the best way to get a good trade. Small advertisements are worth more in proportion than large. If all people were deaf, loud advertisements might be expected to win. A heavy advertisement once is more than quadrupled in value by a small card published for a few months after, giving your address. Beware of long, prosy advertisements. If you want people to read them, short and sweet. Judicious advertisements always pay. Large type is not necessary to an advertisement. Blind folks don't read newspapers. Never run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him pay for his advertising.

A Cincinnati dispatch states that that while the mail train going east on Saturday morning, was standing at the station taking coal, the locomotive boiler exploded, killing two men, injuring others, and wrecking the depot. The boiler it appears was twenty years old, had just been patched up, and was considered unsafe. It does seem as though the lessons taught by the disasters of this nature, which have occurred from time to time, are utterly without effect in impressing upon the authorities the necessity for a revision of the laws regarding such matters.

Sad Accident.—A very sad accident happened to Matthew Pettygrew, of the township of Ross, formerly of Beckwith, about two weeks ago; his foot was caught in the horse power of a threshing mill. It is thought that the leg will have to be taken off. Mr. Pettygrew has the heartfelt sympathy of his friends and neighbors.—Com.

The Shah of Persia is an astonishing monarch. He amuses himself all the summer months in the hunting grounds to the north of Persia, and now and then enlightens his people by sending his diary written in the "Dustkhutt i Mobaruk" (his own blessed hand writing) to the *Times of Persia*, the only newspaper in the land, published weekly. The following is an instance of one day—and from one learn all: "I got up very early this morning and drank my tea, mounted the white horse given me by——, and took the French gun which is *loaded from behind*. Several of my princes accompanied me; my army followed. We soon put up an antelope—all fired at it, but did not hit it, a great grief to us. I arrived for breakfast. After eating marched towards ——. Saw a hare, fired at it myself, and shot it with such skill that all the army were astonished." The following is an extract from a private diary of the same date:—"Twelve thousand people died in Ispahan this spring of starvation, 27,000 in this province, and bad bread sold for 64 a lb. We have a bad time before us again."

THE HALIFAX POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

The release of Campbell, the Post office clerk, who has, on his own confession, been guilty of extensive mail robberies at Halifax, is an event that must naturally excite much unfavorable comment, and not a little popular indignation in the Province of Nova Scotia. That feeling, if we are not much mistaken, will be shared by the people of Canada generally. The question will be very reasonably asked, how long can we pretend to punish crime committed by ordinary offenders, if wealth or influential connections are to shield great culprits from justice? And a perusal of the story of Campbell's offence and the proceedings which have resulted in his escape, tend to no other possible conclusion than that Campbell has been suffered to enjoy immunity from punishment out of deference to his social position and the relation of his friends to those who should, in the public interest, have taken care that not even a suspicion of unfairness attached to their mode of dealing with such a matter.

The facts of the case are, we believe, substantially as follows:—For a considerable time past letters contatning considerable sums of money have been missing in the Nova Scotia post-offices, and it was ascertained with tolerable certainty that they had been stolen at Halifax.—Amongst them was one mailed from the agent of the Bank of Montreal at Miramichi, and addressed to the Halifax branch establishment. These occurrences naturally caused a good deal of annoyance to the clerks in the Halifax post-office, and some, we believe, even threw up their situation in order to escape from the unpleasantness thus created. Among the Clerks was John C. Campbell, son of Mr. Stewart Campbell, M. P. for Guysboro'. Campbell had been nine years in the office; he had received during that period, a salary of $800, recently increased to $900, with prospects of further promotion. He was married, and through his wife was also well connected. Attention was first attracted to Campbell by his style of living being allogether beyond his official income.—The serious nature of the robberies, and the necessity for putting a stop to such grave irregularities, led to the appearance at Halifax, from Ottawa, of Mr. Dewe, the Post-office Inspector. That gentleman, on his arrival, appears to have satisfied his own mind of Campbell's guilt, but to have formed the opinion, fortified by that of a local solicitor, that he had not at command sufficient legal évidence to convict Campbell in a court of law. A search of Campbell's house did not result in the missing property being discovered, although the fact that such a search was actually made, shows how strongly suspicion was attached to him as the thief.

We are not disposed harshly to condemn Mr. Dewe for hesitating to give a man into custody of whose guilt he was not certain, but it is hardly credible that so efficient a public officer should, on his own responsibility, have determined to take a step which amounted practically to a condonation of the crime. He promised Campbell that the Government would not prosecute if he would restore the stolen money and make a full confession. Campbell then admitted stealing the Bank of Montreal letter, with its enclosure of $1,785, but declared that he had since burned both letter and contents. He also acknowledged stealing letters containing sundry smaller accounts. What makes Mr. Dewe's conduct seem the more extraordinary, and strengthens the conviction that he was acting under orders from others is, that he appears to have made this promise without consulting the Bank of Montreal, who, of all persons, was most entitled to say whether he was or was not willing in such a case to forego all chance of prosecuting the offender, and thus by the force of example protecting the Company from similar robberies in future.

It is evident, in fact, by what followed that Mr. Jones, the Manager, was utterly opposed to these proceedings. Hearing that Campbell proposed to leave the country,—arrangements for which step he had made without concealment—Mr. Jones obtained a warrant and had him arrested on board a steamer just about to sail. Of course the confession of the prisoner to Mr. Dewe could not be used, as it had been obtained under a distinct promise that no prosecution should follow. But Campbell had repeated the statement to a police sergeant who was ordered to watch him, and it was sought to make the sergeant's testimony supply the needful proof to warrant a committal. After a long argument the Stipendiary Magistrate held that the evidence was inadmissable, and Campbell was accordingly discharged. There is, of course, nothing to prove whether his story about burning the bank letter is true or false If false, he may still enjoy whatever benefit such ill-gotten gains be to him. The Bank of Montreal has neither the money it lost nor the satisfaction of punishing the thief, who, by the latest advices, had with as little delay as possible, quitted the scenes of his exploits for the United States. He has left, it is true, some little property in Mr. Dewe's hands, but that may have many claimants, as persons whose letters have been purloined hear that any assets are in the hands of the Government.

There seems to us to be something terribly wrong in all this. The law very properly regards the stealing of a letter by a Government official, as one of the highest in the category of crimes against property. No one requires to be told that there can hardly be a more imperative duty imposed upon the Executive than that of guarding against any breach of confidence in the Post-Office department. It would be easy to imagine, whilst still keeping within the bounds of reasonable probability—consequences the the most terrible to individuals, associations, or even whole communities arising from the violation of the trust confided to the Post-office servants, and it is due to a respectable and hardly worked body of men that they should be protected as well as the public from the danger arising from the presence among them of the dishonest and unscrupulous. It is difficult to believe that, if time had been allowed, no clue connecting Campbell with what he confessed to have been a whole series of robberies, could have been discovered.

In a departmental sense the course taken by Mr. Dewe, as we are forced to conclude under the directions of superior authority, was in the highest degree unsatisfactory. But people regard the affair as we said at the outset, as an indication of something even more detrimental to the public interests than to the credit and character of the post office organization. The just, righteous, and equal administration of the law has always been our boast. We are apt to point not without cause, to a neighboring country where corrupt men have often controlled the bench, and protected culprits, who, without such intervention, would have been consigned to a fitting punishment. We do not doubt that had Campbell been brought to trial he would have received the reward due to his crime, if there had been good and sufficient proof of his guilt. But we have here the representative of the Government stepping in, releasing a public robber, dispensing altogether with the action of the courts, and setting the evil example of allowing a great criminal to go unwhipt of justice. Can it be said any longer that we have one law for the rich and poor alike, when men who are the expressly appointed executors of the law show favor to the wealthy and powerful, which they would never dream of granting to the more humble.

The Government of the Dominion is fast educating the people of Nova Scotia to a full knowledge of its morality and claims to their respect or confidence.—The bribing of Legislative Councillors, malfeasance of office, and the compounding of felonies when committed by those those who enjoy their patronage, are acts that cannot be overlooked or forgotten. The last one is one that strikes home to the minds of all, no matter whether Nova Scotia or any other Province count them as its citizens. We repeat that the determination to apply one law to the rich and another to the poor is the principle loudly enunciated in this last transaction, and it is in that light alone it will be regarded.—*Globe*.

The Red River Affair.—We have hesitated for some time to believe the story which has come to us from Red River that Her Majesty's representative—for so we suppose we must consider Mr. Archibald—actually degraded his Government so much as to shake hands with Riel and Lepine. We have private advices, however, which admit of no doubt as to the truth of the public reports; and we must say that we have seldom known anything more scandalous. We make this avowal with the more trankness, because we were not among those who were disposed to call for vials of wrath upon the head of these two persons for their political offences. We thought that they, in common with the people of Red River in general, were treated with a cavalier disregard as well in substance as in form, of their best assured rights; that did not justify a rebellious outbreak, but unquestionably palliated resistance to the self sufficient officials who were sent from Canada to possess the land. It was quite another thing when the insurgents proceeded from mere resistance to plunder, debauchery supplied by the produce of their plunder, and finally to the murder of an innocent man, against whom they do not profess to allege any offence which is not absolutely ludicrous, when propounded as a ground for capital punishment. Riel was the murderer of this unfortunate man Scott; and Riel has now been taken by the hand as a loyal defender of the country by one who calls himself the governor for the Queen. We are not concerned to inquire into all the *tracasseries* of Red River disputes. It may be, as alleged, that Riel invited the ridiculous Fenian invasion with the ambiguous design of joining it, and so repeating the insurrection with a second presidency in his own person, if it were successful, or of playing the part of a defender of the Government, if it should show that it must fail. These sort of intrigues are natural to a state of society such as prevails in that community, and it is as natural to charge opponents with them, even when they do not exist. But Riel is a person who to rebellion, which of itself ought to count for something with a governor, has added cruel and wanton murder—murder which did not in the least farther the progress of this rebellious enterprise, or secure his personal safety. That ought to decide every man of heart against the acceptance of his fellowship. On more than one occasion an endeavor has been made in the Dominion and Ontario Parliament to enforce upon ministers the bringing of this man to justice. The issue has been avoided by questions of jurisdiction, which we confess, seem to us to be extremely futile. If they do not recall Mr. Archibald, we shall know better what their reasons for not proceeding against this great offender really were.—We shall have to take Mr. Archibald's act for theirs, and shall be forced to conclude that the vilest and cruelest of crimes will be no objection to their fellowship with any man who will consent to bring them a little political support.—*Montreal Herald*.

A man named McDermid lost his life in Scugog Lake during the thunder storm which passed over this section on Thursday last. He had been out duck shooting, and when the storm came made to the bogs for shelter. Here he was found the next morning up to his knees in the mud, quite dead. His body was removed to Port Hoover, where an inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

Oshawa, Nov. 6.—A woman named Ann Caulfield was found drowned in the mill race here yesterday. Her husband was arrested on suspicion. At the coroner's inquest held yesterday, it was shown that they had been together near the place where the body was found about the time she must have been drowned. His cap was found floating in the water, and locks of hair and marks of a struggle appeared on the bank of the race. He has been committed for trial.

In his recent charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Barnard of New York, stated, "It is safe to say, and my observation justifies me in saying, that nearly all the fast horses and fast women in the city of New York are supported out of the city treasury."

A humorous apothecary in Boston exposes a cake of soap in his shop window, with the pertinent inscription, "Cheaper than dirt."

Joys are the flowers dropped in our paths by the hand of Providence.

War.—While it is essential for a nation to be ready to make war effectively, war may speedily become a thing of the past. A result, we acknowledge is not less improbable now, than the practice of duelling must have seemed one hundred years ago.

A young man named Joseph Mitches was accidentally shot a few days ago at the Bell Joice Mills, Tossorontio. It appears that a few of the mill hands were shooting across the road, when this young man drove up with a team of horses, and was shot through the head.

During the process of eating, no liquid of any kind should be taken, as thereby we are very apt to injure the stomach by introducing imperfectly masticated food, and to cheat it by diluting the gastric juice the action of which is necessary to dissolve the food taken into it.

If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are—*Macaulay*.

Death in the Pipe.—A correspondent of the *North British Mail* narates that not very long ago he paid a visit to an extensive tobacco warehouse under government locks in a large city, and saw two tobacco dealers examining a lump of foreign manufactured tobacco, which had been stripped of its box, and which looked like cavendish tobacco of a superior quality. One of the dealers said to the other, "What d'ye think of that?" The other answered, "It looks nice. Where did it come from?" "From New York," replied he. "It's a weed that grows wild. It is not tobacco at all, they tell me." "Does it sell?" asked the other. "It seems to suit the public taste," answered he, "for we sell a good deal of it,"

The Japanese, it is said, have always been overmatched in diplomacy by Western nations, and as a consequence have had fastened upon themselves treaties of a very one sided character.—Fortunately for them, they are shrewd enough in one point—they inserted in all their treaties a clause making them terminable on a certain specified notice. That notice has been given to all and sundry of the parties concerned, and by the first of July next Japan will stand clear of all treaty obligations. She will then be ready to make new arrangements, but this time with a better understanding than before of how to bargain with foreigners.

GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD.

It is now confessed, by friends and opponents alike, that Lieutenant-Governor Archibald has proved a most miserable failure. He has shared the fate of others who have sought to establish their fortunes on accepting service under men who have been ready enough to use them as instruments, but have been regardless of the shame and disgrace that have followed as their only reward. Mr. Archibald held a position in his own Province that might have secured for him fitting recognition had he kept clear of all entanglements in that tortuous and unscrupulous policy which he was selected to carry into effect in Manitoba. All the world has by this time seen what were the nature of the instructions he took to Fort Garry. He then cast in his lot with those who were plotting to subordinate the interests of the whole country to those of a mere section, and to import into Manitoba all the rancour and bitterness, all the narrow-minded jealousy and national exclusiveness that had been the curse of Canada for generations. Governor Archibald has bettered his instructions. Never was *facilis descensus averni* more plainly written on the story of any man's downfall than on his. No one ever accepted a position in itself more honorable and dignified; no one ever had a finer opportunity for displaying in the art of government the joint qualities of firmness, calculation and justice. Yet, little more than a year has passed by, and from one end of the Dominion to the other there is scarcely a single wielded tool of all his master's following that would now stoop so low as to do Governor Archibald reverence.

The spectacle is painful and humiliating. Governor Archibald was warned in time of the fate that would overtake him, if he sought to administer his high office in any other than a broad, equitable and thoroughly national spirit. He heeded not or chose to despise the warning, and has now utterly sacrificed what was once a not unworthy reputation. Even Joseph Howe himself,—low as he has fallen,—receives but a negative sort of condemnation. His conduct discreditable as it was, has hardly provoked the active indignation that has greeted Mr Archibald.. Mr. Archibald has devoted himself,—from the day that Col. Wolseley's arrival caused the stampede of the "banditti" from Fort Garry to the task of bribing that portion of the population which sympathized with these "banditti" by showing them favor at the cost of the most loyal and intelligent of his people. The commissioned officer of his sovereign, he has done his best to chill the patriotism and loyalty of those who had through all proved the most faithful subjects. The deputy of the Governor General of Canada, he has obstructed by every possible means the settlement of Canadians in the land he rules over. The representative of British power and British law, he has practically enunciated the doctrine that *Civis Romanus sum* may be an unmeaning phrase in the mouth of Great Britain's proconsuls. He went up to pacify and quiet the country just before the scene of insurrection and disorder. He would leave it if he retired from Manitoba to-morrow in a state of chronic unsettlement which—even more than open violence—may operate as a discouragement to immigration; as a source of perpetual disquiet and uncertainty, and an inducement to any external foe who is disposed to take advantage of it. He has doubtless looked for his fee for pursuing the line of conduct dictated to him with such scandalous results. He is understood to expect a judgeship as the price of his subserviency, but we should like after that hand-shaking with a cold-blooded murderer at large to see the Premier of Canada who would dare to recommend Mr. Archibald's elevation.

to recommend Mr. Archibald's elevation to the seat of justice.

He knew well enough that Riel and the band of followers who surrounded him were accomplices in O'Donohue's and O'Neill's joint enterprise. He knows that but for the failure of that wicked attempt there might have been civil war in his province. Yet he could go with the meanest and most grovelling forgetfulness of personal dignity and his duty to the law of his country, and with open arms, receive the insolent but confident criminal who came to take his own advantage of Governor Archibald's inexcusable folly and weakness. Robber, murderer, and traitor,—with his crimes unpardoned unrelented, unatoned for—Riel received from the grasp of Governor Archibald's hand a grand act of condonation. It may be possible to dismiss the Governor who stooped to this degradation, but it is no longer possible to punish the man who, with words inciting to insurrection still on his tongue, was welcomed as an ally and an equal. Who is to enforce the outraged laws of the country against him, now that the executive officer of the law has given him absolution? He did not come even alone. He met the Governor at the head of his troop of followers that they might witness the honors done him, and see how complete was his triumph. He may do what he pleases now; aspire to be a power in the Province, to sit in the Legislature; to represent Manitoba in the Canadian Parliament; to be a member of Executive or even Privy Council, or he may prefer to bide his time for a more independent and less constitutional course of action. He may be to Manitoba within, what General O'Neill is to Manitoba without—ready at any moment to create trouble of difficulty, in the hope of obtaining some fresh concessions for himself or those who will more than ever have cause to regard him as a leader. In that great and sparsely populated region he can harass new settlers, drive them from their lands, keep back the progress of the country, and render is Government a burden where it should be a source of wealth and prosperity. It is certain whatever kind of conduct he and those who influence him mark out, it will be one of deadly hostility to Great Britain and to Canada.

Governor Archibald's hand shaking with Louis Riel inaugurated in Manitoba a new era for the struggle for French domination. He gave, so far as any act of his can do it, an open and official invitation to Riel and his colleagues to persevere in their struggle for the mastery. He administered at the same time the foulest insult to men who have suffered both in person and estate, and are striving with all the energy in their power to make the great North-west all that Canada has a right to expect from so noble an acquisition. We have now, it would seem, reached the climax of Coalition policy in the North-west.—Blundering, gross and stupid almost beyond conception, characterized our first relations with the new territory. Vacillation—compromise at any sacrifice—and a shameful bargaining with rebellion marked the final admission of Manitoba into our political system. A flagrant violation of good faith towards the whole English-speaking population of Canada has distinguished every act of the administration since Manitoba has become a Province of the Dominion. Now, at the hands of Governor Archibald, the willing instrument of his patron's perfidy, the seal has been put to the unrighteous compact with exclusiveness and reaction under circumstances that may well make the blood of every loyal subject of the British Crown boil with indignation.

Governor Archibald with the Queen's commission in his hand, embracing Louis Riel over the mangled body of Thomas Scott, whilst "Sir John," Sir George, O'Neill, and O'Donohue, form an approving group of spectators, would form a cartoon no less telling than just. Each one of them thinks, no doubt, for the moment that he has gained his end Riel has obtained what is worth more than an amnesty; Governor Archibald believes he has earned more than his thirty pieces of silver; Sir John has pledged Sir George by this grand concession: Sir George can exhibit triumphantly to his followers the result of his paramount ascendancy in the Dominion Council; O'Neill, O'Donohue and other miscreants of their class can see no end of opportunities for obtaining notoriety and creating mischief.—*Globe.*

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Whether the recent visit of a quaint old genius in the city, who styled himself the "modern Franklin," and professed the requisite knowledge for harnessing the impetuous lightning for rail car propulsion, had the effect of setting our mechanics cudgeling their brains to probe the secret, we are unable to determine; but certain it is that one of the ingenious fellows has now produced a remarkable invention that seems to involve that important end in the most practical form. The employment of electricity as a mechanical power has long been considered by the most learned electricians merely a matter of time, and as commonly the case with great scientific achievements, its adaptation is a very simple matter when once attained—that is, accepting the success of the invention now announced, and which appears to be entirely beyond question. The gentleman who proposes to bring down the celestial fire and supercede the era of steam, is a young mechanic of the city who has prosecuted experiments with this design for several years, and therefore denies any indebtedness to the vague suggestions of the itinerant *savant* before alluded to.

Having properly secured himself, both in the Dominion and the United States, under the provisions of the patent laws, the author of this new invention of electrical mechanism makes no secret of its principles, and shortly expects to exhibit a working model publicly. We are permitted to explain its details to the understanding of our readers. The invention in its original form is arranged specially for the propulsion of an electric engine on an ordinary railway, the steel or iron track being an important agent in the application of the electric force. The center of power is located in the driving wheels of the engine. Each of these is formed of a combination of enormous magnets, the poles extending to the outer edge, and coming in contact with the rail as the wheel revolves. The connections with the battery are about the axle, and are so arranged that the attractive power of each magnet is exerted as it approaches the rail, and is reversed immediately as the contact occurs. Thus there is a continuous attraction between the descending magnetic poles in the wheel and the steel rail, proportioned to the power of the battery on the engine, and the force may be increased indefinitely by the enlargement of magnets and the multiplication of driving wheels of this description. Such is the general principle of the invention, and as appears from the plans, the machinery is simple and less complicated than the steam locomotive. Whether the inventor expects to adapt his plans to stationary power, we are not informed; but if he succeeds in propelling cars in the manner described it will in that respect be an improvement of the utmost importance.—*Spectator.*

FURS.

The Ottawa Citizen of the 8th inst., says: Mink skins are being brought in to the furriers for sale, but as a general thing they were caught before the proper season, and the fur is valueless. Mink caught after the 1st of this month, however, are splendid, the fur being very dark and thick. The law against killing valuable fur bearing animals is not half strict enough, and even the existing law is seldom, if ever enforced. Furriers say it is a pity to see such a number of skins brought to them for sale every day, caught in the summer months and kept until the trapping season commences, so as to envade the law. It is easy to detect fur that is caught in the wrong season, and persons who are so reckless as to kill a mink when its skin is worth only 25 cents should be severely punished for it. The prices given below are for prime peltries only:—

Mink, each	$ 3.50	to	$ 4.00
Martin, "	1·50	"	2.00
Otter, "	6 00	"	7.00
Beaver, per lb	1.50	"	1.75
Muskrat, each	.08	"	.10
Red Fox, "	1·00	"	1.25
Silver Grey "	25.00	"	30.00
Black Fox "	40.00	"	50.00
Wolf, "	1.25	"	1.50
Bear, "	4.00	"	10.00
Racoon, "	.15	"	.40
Wolverine, "	1.00	"	1.50

THE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.

[*Extract from the Cincinnati Daily Times and Chronicle, Oct.* 26, 1871.]

"The financial statement of the Andes Insurance Company, which we publish to-day, and which may be accepted as strictly correct, is a highly satisfactory exhibit of its affairs, under the terrible ordeal of the Chicago fire. Its Chicago losses amount to $850,000, and when paid will leave a clear capital and surplus of $1,228,148 46, by far a larger amount than any other Western company possesses, and fully equal to the best of those in the East—indeed, far superior to many of them. This is irrespective of the Amazon or Triumph, whose united capital is $1,000,000, unimpaired by any loss. The great London fire of 1666 gave birth to the system of fire insurance, and it is a safe prediction that the Chicago fire, which in every way surpassed that of London, will stimulate the business of strong American companies. Especially will this be the case with companies like the Andes, whose stockholders do not hesitate to subscribe $500,000 in cash to preserve their capital unimpaired. The capacity and the metal of Mr. Bennett and his backers have been more than equal to the emergency. The volume of business now flowing into those three companies equals an average of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 per annum. It is a cause of congratulation that a business of this magnitude is attracted to this business center."

In the case of the eclipse which is about to take place on the 11th of next month, the track of the moon's shadow will not be so convenient for observation as it was during that of last December. Then the shadow passed along Spain, Sicily, and Algeria, and the stations of the observing parties were easy of access. This year the shadow will fall first on the open sea near Arabia, will traverse Southern India and then pass across the northern extremity of Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java. After crossing the northern part of Australia it will rest no more on land unless on some of the little desolate isles of Polynesia. It will thus be seen that European and American astronomers will have few opportunities of taking observations. Both the English and French Governments, however, are sending out expeditions—Ceylon being the chosen point of the former, and Java of the latter. The chief point on which the minds of astronomers have of late been occupied is the corona which is seen when the sun is totally eclipsed.—It is to be hoped that the result of the forthcoming one will be able to throw some light on the subject.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, NOV. 15, '71.

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

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

As our readers are no doubt aware, negotiations have for some time been in progress for the union of the various Presbyterian bodies throughout the Dominion. A joint committee named by the various churches, met in Montreal in September, and with the greatest unanimity adopted a basis on union, to be submitted to the negociating churches. On doctrinal grounds there was no difficulty, as all Presbyterians hold the same views on these matters, and the main difficulty was felt to be the educational question, a number of the Canada Presbyterians being opposed to the principle of the church having anything to do with higher education, and wishing to do away with the Arts, faculties of Queen's and Morrin Colleges, in the event of these institutions being taken under the control of the united body. Even off this point the committee found no difficulty, for having discussed the question in all its bearings, they unanimously resolved to recommend that the different educational institutions of the negociating churches should be preserved, and hold the same relation to the united church that they did to their own before the union. Forthwith the *Globe*, with that selfishness for which it is so characteristic, and wishing to centre the entire university instruction of the Province in Toronto, commenced an onslaught on Queen's College pronouncing it a failure, not hesitating to state positive untruths in order to make out a case. The would be autocrat has displayed a rare inconsistency in this matter, and branching out into a great variety of side issues, which he always charged against those who successfully refuted his statements, has done his utmost to destroy Queens College, an institution which has done good work for the thirty years of its existence, and which after passing through several crises which imperilled its existence, is now fairly endowed, and has before it a brilliant and prosperous career. We are pleased to think that the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian church, which met in Toronto last week, for the purpose of receiving and taking action upon the report of the Union Committee, have refused to be dictated to by the *Globe*, but have adopted the basis of union. The Synod of the Church of Scotland meets there on the 29th of this month, for the same purpose, and as there is no doubt that they will adopt the report of the committee, the Union of all the leading Presbyterian bodies in Canada may be looked upon as an all but accomplished fact. Numerically they will then be the strongest religious body in the Dominion, and they cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence for good, if their energies are directed in the proper channels.

Election campaigns in the United States are usually times of great political excitement but we do not remember having seen an election contest carried on with such extraordinary interest, as the November State elections which have just terminated. No doubt this is partly evoked by the near approach of another Presidential election and is the result of the careful organization which political parties are making in view of the great election of next year. In New York a special interest has attached to the past election on account of the great municipal frauds which have been perpetrated by the nominees of the Tammany organization. The electors have manifested their strong revulsion of of feeling that these frauds have produced by casting much heavier votes against the Tammany candidates than have been cast before, and by defeating a great many of these nominees. There is, however, a glaring exception to the march of retributive justice in the instance of the re-election of Senator Tweed, the "Boss" as he has been styled, of the New York Ring. He has been returned for one of the lowest wards of the city in which a corrupt and venal body of electors, the least intelligent and most perverse of all the citizens of New York, have a majority, which has been commanded by Tweed's great wealth. But the general verdict is a verdict against Tweed and against all the dishonesty in city government to which he has been a party. It indicates a very low state of morality and honesty of purpose in the community, when, in the face of the glaring frauds which have lately been exposed in the New York City Government, Tweed has been able to command a majority of votes, amounting to from fifteen to twenty thousand.

It appears evident that, at no time in the history of the American people has the plague of low politicians been more mischievous than at the present period. It is the effect of the extreme length to which party politics are carried. When religious or political bigotry, prejudice and party feeling and animosities enter into municipal elections, and control every petty little contest in which no vital questions of politics or government is concerned, they become a pest, and the evil results are now manifest in every part of the United States. A candidate for the bench is never taken up there because of the good qualities of which he may be possessed or the amount of legal lore with which he may be endowed. Paramount above all this in the minds of the electors is the candidate's record as a party man. If he is a Republican, he may expect nothing but abuse and slander from the Democrats; if he belongs to the latter party he will get no mercy from the Republicans. Thus it is that men with no education, position or character in the community, are frequently elevated to the guardianship of the interests of morality and rectitude, and as a consequence have better opportunities of pandering to their corrupt desires. The American newspapers devote their attention mainly to the discussion of local politics and would fain have their readers believe that the men already in office, or those who are candidates for public honors, as the case may be, are a set of rogues, dishonest and untrustworthy. The President himself has been more calumniated than any other prominent office holder, and if we were to swallow as truth all that is said of his character, no one would come to any other conclusion than that he is an admixture of both knave and fool. All this does not certainly tend to inspire the people with profound respect for their chief ruler, and the high office which he holds.

It would perhaps be well for us in Canada if we could learn a lesson in wisdom from the folly of our neighbors. The time for the election of Aldermen, Reeves, Councillors, Trustees and other officials educational and municipal will soon be at hand; and we would again advise our readers to leave mere party politics as much out of the question as possible. If Canada is to be kept free of politicians who make a trade of their party principles, the more that is thought of a man's fitness for municipal honours and the less of his his views as a political partizan, the better it will be for the country.

Another heartrending tale of suffering and death comes from sea. The steamer "Moses Taylor," just arrived at San Francisco from Honolula, reports having boarded the brig "Shetchoff" in a waterlogged condition, and found all on board dead, save the Captain. From the same source we also learn that a large number of vessels belonging to the Arctic whaling fleet have been lost in the ice.

The Mechanic and Builder is a monthly which ought to be in the house of every mechanic; it is really a most valuable work, Western & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York, $1.50 in advance, $2.00 after January 1872.

A very interesting contribution to geographical knowledge has just been made by the publication of the results of the German Polar Expedition. This expedition has had the good fortune to penetrate farther north than any of the daring voyagers who have preceded it in their explorations towards the North Pole, and it has confirmed to the fullest extent the fact long suspected and theorized upon, which was first made known by the illustrious Dr. Kane—who discovered the existence of an interior open Polar Sea. Surrounded by an almost impenetrable barrier of ice over which Kane crossed on sledges, his progress northward was at length arrested by the vast open sea which expanded before him, and which he could not navigate as he had no boats or appliances with him for making a voyage on its heaving waters. That this was a sea communicating with the greater ocean was sufficiently proved by its obeying the law of the tides. Although within five hundred miles of the pole, its temperature was surprisingly warm, being about thirty six degrees, or eight degrees above the freezing point of salt water. Dr. Petermann, of the German expedition, had the good fortune to sail into it and on its bosom, acting upon the suggestion of those who have endeavored to account for the open Polar Sea discovered by Kane, by attributing it to the vast currents of warm water borne northwards by the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, and by the great northern current of the Pacific. As Kane observed, so Dr. Petermann found this Polar Sea swarming with animal life. Great schools of whales abounded, and the fishes and fauna of the Actic regions were in full possession. The warmth of this sea is now fully believed to be due to the agency of warm oceanic currents, it being fully established that there is a complete circulation of water going on between the equatorial and the polar regions. Thus while the Gulf Stream carries in its current the floating vegetation from the coast of the West India Islands, and the timber-wreck and drift wood of the North Atlantic, and deposits them on the polar shores, so the icebergs of the polar regions are carried down towards the equator by the great southern current of the mid-Atlantic. The southern drift of the iceberg is known to every transatlantic voyager, while the influence of the Gulf Stream in moderating the climate of places in northern latitudes within its influence is an accepted fact. It is now established that these immense ocean currents carry sufficient heat to the polar regions to maintain the fluidity of water in a climate in which out of the influence of these warm currents, mercury freezes and the frost never leaves the ground. In Dr. Kane's voyage, the temperature some five hundred miles to the south of the Polar Sea was very much below that of the Polar Ocean,—some 40 degrees below zero in fact.

The feasibility of the North-west passage which English daring and devotion has done so much to prove, now stands some strong chance of being established. Sir Leopold McClintock demonstrated the existence of such a passage, but his discovery was regarded as merely accidental while Dr. Petermann has had the good fortune to point out more exactly how the entrance into the Polar Sea may be effected. There are so many dangers however in active voyaging, that this discovery may not lead to the use of the open channel as the highway of commerce between the Atlantic to the Pacific, much as the project was cherished by earlier English navigators. The only practical benefit that will follow, is most likely that of a fresh field for the whale fishery now prosecuted by the Scotch and Norwegians. But the geographical knowledge which is thus extended is none the less important, and if we gain in nothing more there is great scientific gain in knowing that the forces of nature are working on so grand and majestic a scale in maintaining the equilibrium of climate, and that the compensation which is even seen in nature when its aspects are fully understood, operates alike at the pole as at the equator and in the temperate regions. The students of climatology, as well as geographers, will take much interest in this actual confirmation of a scientific theory, as applied to the physical geography of the earth.

MURDER OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

The murder of a Chief Justice while ascending the steps to his own High Court, in a great metropolis like Calcutta, is not a common occurrence, and it is no wonder that the event excited much speculation as to the motives which prompted the act. The facts of the murder, as we now have them from the pen of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, are extremely simple. At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 20th of September, Mr. Norman, officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, left the carriage in which he had driven up to the Town Hall, and proceeded towards the entry to the High Court, where he was to sit to hear appeals. He had just ascended a flight of eight stone steps, and had turned round to give some direction to his servant, when the assassin, who had been concealed behind the doorway, sprang out with a sharp, bright knife in his hand, and stabbed him on the left shoulder, dividing the eighth rib, and passing through the diaphragm. The Chief Justice turned round, when the knife was again plunged into his abdomen. The blows were aimed with the murderous skill for which Indian assassins are famed, and either stroke would have caused death. On being struck the second time the Chief Justice ran down the steps, pursued by the murderer, who brandished his knife with such ferocity that none of the natives who stood around dared to approach him. The wounded Judge ran on about ten yards, and then picking up a brick flung it in the assassin's face. At this moment, a native workman rushed up to the murderer and struck him with a bamboo. Others then closed with him, and he was thrown to the ground and securely bound. The Chief Justice, in extreme suffering, was removed to a neighbouring shop, where he died at one o'clock on the following morning.

This terrible outrage upon an official occupying so exalted a position had a startling effect upon the community. It was not supposed at the moment, however, that the act had any political significance. The general impression was that the murderer was a wild fanatic, against whom the Chief Justice had decided a suit. This impression was shared at first by the *Times'* correspondent, but in his letter in the *Times* of the 23rd ultimo, he says he has had reason to change his opinion, and that the assassin was undoubtedly one of a band of murderers, and that, having been chosen by lot to kill the Chief Justice, everything was prepared for striking "deep and sure." The facts upon which this hypothesis rests, are, however, but scanty. The appearance of the prisoner seems to be the matter most relied upon. He is described as short and strongly built, with a Jewish nose, which gives an appearance of firmness to his features. His eye is "almost like glass," with a "cold, deadly gaze, indicative of fires "smouldering in a deep and relentless "fanaticism." His behaviour in Court was cool and collected, free from either eagerness or apathy. "He was like a "cool, careful chess player in a game for "life, and playing against all odds." He spoke to the witnesses of the murdered man in tones cold as ice, and utterly passionless. Even the production of the fatal knife, which was almost like a tapering carving knife, failed to excite the slightest trace of emotion on his countenance.

Whether the theory that Chief Justice Norman has fallen a victim to a secret association be well founded or not, it is undoubted that considerable uneasiness has been created by the crime in Calcutta. Everybody admits the existence of a certain amount of discontent among the Mussulman population of India, and the condition of Europeans in that country, outnumbered as they are on all sides by natives, is so insecure as to invest any event of a mysterious character with undue importance. In this instance, it must be observed that there is not a shadow of proof to connect the murder with the machinations of a secret society; and the *Times*, in referring to the letter of its Calcutta correspondent, ventures to hope that his first impression will prove to have been that most in accordance with the truth.

Thursday next as our readers are aware, has been appointed by our government, as a day of general thanksgiving, to Almighty God, for the temporal and Spiritual blessings of the year that is now closing. Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained in reference to the propriety of governmental interference or dictation in religious worship, or in spiritual matters, there can be but one opinion as to the propriety of an acknowledgement of gratitude to the dispenser of the numerous blessings we, as a nation, have enjoyed during the year. And we consider that, if properly carried out, it cannot fail to commend itself to the Christian mind as exceedingly proper, and as having a highly useful tendency to preserve a sense of religious obligation in the minds of the community, and as furnishing a common bond of sympathy between all classes of professing christians.

Taking all things into consideration, the present season of the year is the most appropriate that could be selected for that purpose. The genial sunshine, and the fertilizing rains of the summer months having completed the usual cycle of vegetable growth—the farmers having filled their barns with plenty, and their hearts with joy—the wants of both man and beast being supplied until the next returning harvest—and all nature having sunk to repose under the influence of the chill breath of winter, until the opening spring re-awakens her to new vigor and activity—it is meet and right and our bounden duty to review the goodness that has crowned the year, and so offer up our united thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the bounties and blessings we have received.

In addition to the bountifulness of the late harvest, which has been almost beyond precedent, and which will, materially, help to grease the wheels of commercial enterprise, manufacturing industry, and general progress and prosperity, we would suggest as another reason for thankfulness, and the past season has been an unusually healthy one. We have not only been saved from the terrible drouth and the blighting mildew, but also from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

The usual season of festivities is also fast approaching, and let us not be selfish; but open our hearts to sympathy and benevolence, and our pockets to give unto him that needeth; to the poor, the fatherless and those who have none to help them.

The corn crop of the West, the present season, has proved the best harvested for years. In many portions of Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota corn is offered in the cribs at from ten to fifteen cents a bushel. In Illinois and Kentucky the yield has been beyond all precedent. The wheat crop has also been very large. In Europe, on the contrary, there appears to have been a heavy deficit in the grain harvests in nearly all countries. In England the general falling off has been variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent; while in Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, portions of Austria, and in Southern Russia—all countries that have usually reported large quantities of grain—there has been a great decrease from the average production. The ravages of the potato rot and the cattle disease in Great Britain will increase the demand for grain and animal food, and the United States will be able to supply both in any quantity at reasonable prices, as cheap bacon and pork, articles extensively consumed everywhere, are the natural consequence of cheap corn.

The city of the Latter-day Saints is convulsed to its center by the announcement that Brigham "has bid a final adieu" to the place. No doubt he considers discretion the better part of valor, and has wisely taken himself off out of the reach of the authorities while he had liberty to do so. It was unkind of him, however, to go away without saying so much as good-bye to his faithful followers before he started.

HOW THE BALLOTS ARE COUNTED.—There is some curious information leaking out just now with regard to the efficiency of the ballot, and how it can be manipulated for the benefit of the party which can obtain control. One plan is said to be "jumping" the numbers, which is a very simple process. Suppose that there are thirty names recorded on a page, four pages would be 120, instead of which 220 are carried forward, a hundred being added at every page or two. Then additional papers are stuffed in the box, so that the names as recorded and the papers appear to tally. Another trick is, for an inspector to have packages of tickets with the names of his own men in his pocket. When the true papers are counted and made true packages, he leans over, slips off the true and substitutes the false package, and this can be done two or three times at each count, every such change making a difference of 200 against the candidate cheated. Still another plan is, when tickets are split—that is, the regular candidates of the party are not all taken—when the names are read over instead of calling the names written, the name of the favoured candidate is read. The tricks, however, are said to be infinitely varied.

The wholesale robbery of public funds now goes on in the United States to an extent that makes all former record of the sort appear insignificant in comparison. The New York Tammany "ring" has taken from twenty to thirty millions in less than three years; in South Carolina there has been an over-issue of State bonds to the amount of ten or twenty millions; while in North Carolina frauds similar in character but to an unknown amount have been going on. Soon after the great "Hodge" defalcation comes the news that another fraud of $100,000 has just been unearthed in the Indian Department, while "jobs" of $50,000, $30,000 and such like smaller sums hardly attract public attention. In Prussia, lately, there were defalcations to the amount of $19,000—a figure which would be laughed at as ridiculously small in the United States. But the remarkable fact about the Prussian defalcations is, that every offender implicated in them is now in Prison. In England, we know, even wealth and high social position do not save the offender from a verdict of guilty by the jury and a severe sentence by the judge.

SMALL-POX IN OTTAWA.—It is reported that small-pox is assuming alarming proportions in Ottawa, and the local papers are very properly demanding that active measures shall be taken to meet the danger. Cleanliness, it is urged, should be attended to, and the removal of the filth and dirt, and stagnant putrid ponds, which are to be found so plentifully in the capital. Under any circumstances these are things that should be attended to, but there is in the case of the small-pox a remedial, or rather a preventive, agency which should be attended to at once. The report of the public vaccinators in Montreal shows very clearly the good effects of vaccination. In instances where all the conditions for the spread of the disease existed, precisely in the form complained of in Ottawa, the medical man employed in one of the worst districts reported that by vaccination the disease had been stayed, although up till then it had been raging, and the only subsequent deaths that occurred were those of two persons in whose case the means of prevention were refused.

GOOD HEALTH FOR NOVEMBER.—The excellent and valuable Magazine presents a varied and interesting table of contents. Having among its contributors some of the most advanced medical and scientific men of the day. Its teachings are always instructive and reliable. Prof. Keeland, Dr. B. Joy Jeffries, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Carl Both, and others, have contributed articles on their several specialities. We notice papers on Asiatic Cholera,—its symptoms and treatment;—the Woman Question, Consumption, Home Treatment of Insanity, Pre-historic Man. Means of Preserving the Health, Dinner Time, Notes of a Health Trip to the Pacific, Long Sightedness, etc., etc. Published Monthly by Alexander Moore, Boston, for $2 per year. Specimen numbers with clubbing and premium lists on application.

Official intelligence, received at Ottawa, respecting the progress of the Red River expedition, states that when last heard of it was at the Portage Deux Rivieres, one hundred and twenty miles from Thunder Bay, and that it is now probably at Fort Garry. The men displayed great energy and endurance, reaching Shebandowan within five days of their departure from Collingwood. In one locality, they found the snow six inches deep, and on one of the lakes the ice was three quarters of an inch thick. The men must have undergone severe hardships.

The French coal mines, it appears are not to enjoy immunity from the explosion plague which prevails in other countries just now. One of these mines, near St. Etienne, was the scene of a terrific explosion. There were, it seems, fifty-two persons in the mine at the time of the explosion occurred. At latest accounts not one of them had been taken out alive, though twenty-two bodies had been recovered. The thirty remaining in the pit were, doubtless, dead. Cause—fire damp.

We are pleased to learn that the Municipal Council of the Township of Gloucester has appropriated nearly four hundred dollars as extra pay to the Volunteers of that township, for their loss of time and the promptitude with which they turned out for their annual drill. The Council deserves credit for the generosity which prompted them to treat their Volunteers in this manner.

A terrible disaster has occurred in British India. The greater part of the town of Jounpur has been destroyed by a sudden inundation. Between 2000 and 3000 houses were swept away and about 15,000 persons rendered homeless.

Lanark, Nov. 9, 1871.

A very unusual and sad occurrence took place in this village yesterday afternoon (Wednesday.) A man named James Fleming, a laborer, about 62 years old, and who has been drinking to excess and wandering about like an outcast for the past two months, went yesterday to the house of Mr. George Salmond, where he ate a very hearty dinner, after which he went to the village for the purpose of getting more liquor, but being refused, he again returned to Mr. Salmonds, warmed himself for a few seconds at the stove; then walked up stairs, cut a piece of clothes line from where it was fastened, attached one end to a beam, put a running noose on the other, placed it round his neck, and hung himself. He was discovered about half an hour after the rash act was perpetrated, by the wife of Mr. Salmond. He must have been very determined in his rash act, as both his knees were touching the floor.

An inquest was held by Coroner Howden, of Perth, when the following verdict was given:—"That the deceased, James Fleming, hanged himself while under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by continued and excessive drinking."

PERTH, Nov. 11.

This morning about two o'clock, the works of the Ontario Tanning Company, located at Christie's Lake, in Bathurst, about ten miles from Perth, caught fire and were burned to the ground. The works were for the purpose of extracting tanning, a preparation used in tanning leather from hemlock bark and branches. Loss about $20,000, insured for $8,000. The principal shareholders were Hon. A. Morris, Messrs. John Starke, H. D. Shaw, John Hargrave, and James Gray, of Perth, and A. S. Kirkpatrick, M. P., of Kingston.

O'Donovan Rossa, although having been liberated from "British dungeons," and taken up his abode in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," is subjected to as much "vile treatment" as any man could possibly be in that fertile land, whose plains and valleys give birth and life to "the chosen leaf of bard and chief, the green immortal Shamrock," having had his vote challenged on going to the polls of 7th Ward to exercise his right as an American citizen. It was found that he had never been registered as a naturalized resident of the United States. Consequently he was taken to the Police Station, but was subsequently discharged.

A great scarcity of gold and silver currency exists in London. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, applicants at some of the large banks who keep drawing accounts there are obliged to enter their names in a book kept for the purpose, which entitles them to a portion of the next available supply. The same scarcity is felt between the branches of the large London banks and the head offices. One large bank openly declares that the applications for gold currency from no fewer than twenty of its branches are so frequent, and upon such a scale, that they are with the greatest difficulty satisfied. Considering that the flow of specie to Germany has already compelled the Bank of France to issue small paper currency, it is not impossible that the Bank of England may soon have to do the same.

The natives of Behring and the adjacent islands were freemen under the rule of Russia, but since the islands were leased to Americans they have been reduced to miserable servitude. For years past these honest and industrious people have hunted and killed fur seals, and sold the rewards of their labors to the best advantage and to the highest purchasers. From the proceeds of their toil as hunters they built for themselves comfortable houses and educated their children. They sold their fur seal skins at from 2 to $3 each to whalers and traders who visited the islands, receiving in return cash, or such goods as their necessities demanded. The American monopoly pays them only thirty-seven cents per skin for the first quality. They can only trade at the stores of the agents, and purchase at the prices asked, or starve and go naked. The unfortunate people are about to petition the Czar to liberate them from their oppressors.

The New York dealers in bogus money have at length extended their business to the manufacture of Bank of England notes, and one of the most enterprising of the number has been sending circulars to London, offering to supply perfectly executed counterfeits of the paper of that institution. The matter is in the hands of the police.

The Fenians O'Neill and Curley have been discharged a second time from custody, on the ground that the organization of the raiding party in Minnesota was not proved though the offence was established. It is likely that had the former point been domonstrated beyond cavil, the prisoners would have been liberated upon some other ground.

By an extra of the Ontario Gazette, the Ontario Legislature is called together "for the dispatch of business" on the 7th of December, being the same date that it met on last year.

We are requested to intimate that Thanksgiving Services will be held in the Baptist Chapel, on Thursday morning, November 16th, at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. J. W. Manning.

We are requested to intimate that on Thanksgiving Day—Thursday First—Service will be conducted in St. Andrew's Church at 11 o'clock A. M.

Persons who have lost trunks and valises lately, while travelling on the Grand Trunk Railway, are notified to communicate with the detectives in Toronto at once.

It is computed that during the next three years Chicago will require for building purposes alone, 800,000 tons of iron and $30,000,000 worth of lumber.

On Sunday morning last the Mississippi river was frozen over at this place, a phenomenon rarely witnessed even in the most severe winter weather.

Buckwheat cake and coffee sociables are a new style of church entertainments in vogue, designed to supercede the tea meetings.

The Hon. Dr. Blanchet has been unanimously elected Speaker of the Local Legislature of Quebec.

Mr. Lander, the member for South Grey, has been unseated on the ground of bribery by private persons.

Proceedings in the celebrated Tichborne case were resumed in London.

W. H. Hoskins, of Philadelphia, has been arrested for the murder of his wife.

The Esquimaux predicted the disaster which has lately befallen the whaling fleet.

The Council General of the Seine has voted in favor of establishing a compulsory system of education.

The London *Times* approves of the action of President Grant regarding the stand he has taken on the Mormon question.

Brother Thomas Brooke, of True Britons Lodge, Perth, has been appointed a Grand Stewart of the Grand Lodge of F. A. M. of Canada.

The Ontario Government has made a grant of $500 towards repairing and improving that part of the main road from Perth to Maberly.

A respectable colored woman of Jacmel, Jamaica, has been arrested on a charge of cannibalism. It is alleged that she has killed and eaten twenty six children.

Capt. Harrison, master and owner of the schooner "Pandora," was knocked overboard and lost, off Cabot's Head, on Sunday last.

The sum of five thousand dollars has been subscribed in shares of ten dollars each, to test the salt indications in Warkworth. A good strong brine is found at the surface.

Stephen Mickel, of Trenton, who murdered with a pick-axe, whilst under the influence of liquor, Michael St. Pierre, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Toronto *Globe* referring to a legal case lately decided in France in which a woman was sentenced to three months imprisonment for trying to corrupt an official says: "If this law were applied in Canada how very soon the two Premier Macdonalds would be locked up."

If the spirit of George Peabody could hover over London, it would see the families of 800 steady and industrious men now occupying the houses erected by his munificence.

Application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Ottawa City to the River Desert Settlement, to be called the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley railroad.

Elder Evans, the Shaker, now in London, had a ready wit at all times. On being asked the other day, which were the qualities most appreciated in the females at Mount Lebanon, he replied, "The woman who maketh a good pudding is always more valued by us than she who maketh a tart reply."

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act granting a Charter for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg or Fort Garry, in the Province of Manitoba, to the boundary line between Manitoba and the United States at some point near to Pembina, and asking for a grant of lands or a subsidy to assist in such construction.

POST OFFICE SWINDLING.—The Post Office Law, in some of its provisions, is as great a swindle as the Tammany ring. A letter unpaid, or partially paid, is charged double, and, if from the United States, even with partial prepayment the unfortunate receiver is swindled out of ten cents, or if over weight twenty cents. These swindling clauses of the post office law ought to be altered. Why in the name of common sense punish the receiver of a letter for the act of the sender? It is most unjust. Will some of our members direct attention to this matter in order to have the law altered?—*Recorder.*

IMPORTANT SALE AT FERGUSON'S FALLS.—It will interest many of our readers to know that Mr. Code, on Tuesday last, sold the whole of his property at Ferguson's Falls, to Mr. Peter McVicar, of that locality, for, we understand, $3,200. The property comprises the water privilege there, mill sites, and about two hundred acres of choice farming land. Parties interested in the overflow of water caused by the celebrated dam at that place, contributed a share of the purchase money, in accordance with previous arrangement; and in consideration of this assistance, Mr. McVicar will take down the dam, root and branch, and thus put a stop to the ever-recurring troubles arising from this source. Mr. McVicar, who is a gentleman of capital, intends building on his newly acquired property, a steam grist mill and shingle factory. This will doubtless put an end to all the litigation, lawlessness and nuisances arising from this cause.—*Courier.*

The San Francisco Bulletin estimates that the vintage of California for the year 1871 will amount to 8,000,000 gallons of wine, to which may be added from 180,000 to 200,000 gallons of brandy. Many of the vineyard proprietors will throw away material which could be made to produce large quantities of brandy, owing to the heavy Federal taxation, and the vexatious regulations with which the business is hampered by law. The appliances for producing and handling wine have been greatly improved in California within two years, and it is expected that a marked improvement in the quality of its wines will be the result. Many new vineyards, a large proportion of them of selected foreign varieties of vines are coming into bearing this season. Grapes throughout the State, with a few local exceptions, are extraordinarily abundant, fine flavored and sweet, and it is thought will make a finer wine than has yet been produced in that region. Vines are producing more than ten or fifteen per cent more grapes this year than ever before.

THE KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—The deputation appointed to wait on the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, relative to the bonus for the Kingston and Pembroke Railway returned to town this morning. We are glad to be able to state that the mission was entirely successful. The interview took place yesterday afternoon, in Mr. Macdonald's office, and upon the amount of the desired bonus having been made known that gentleman said he could give the pledge of the government that the required bonus would be granted. The amount asked for was $2,000 a mile for the first forty miles, and three thousand dollars for the balance of the road, making in all a total of $400,000. It should be stated that the grant of the bonus may be considered a settled fact, and the necessary profile of the survey, which will be promptly forthcoming alone prevents its being at once entered. The delegates and all entrusted with the preliminary arrangements connected with the road deserve well at the hands of the community for the promptness and energy which they have invariably given to the business entrusted to their care. The Toronto Telegraph says: We have no doubt the government will do their full duty by this worthy undertaking.—*News.*

Dalhousie Council.—Monday, Oct. 30th, 1871.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment at ten o'clock a.m. Present—a full council, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last session were read and signed by the Reeve. Communications received and read: Letter from Thomas Brooke, Esq., Clerk of Bathurst, respecting repair of road in Bathurst, and petition of Michael Regan, praying for a tavern license. The Returns of Statute Labor were laid on the table. The account of Robert Barrie, $50.75, of James Reid, $3.75, of John McDonald, $10, of Jas. Jackson, $2, of Moses Paul, $10, of John Lee, $6, of Thomas Bowes, $111.20, for improvement of highways, of William Purdon, $4, for building the town hall flue, of the selectors of jurors, $5, and of the Clerk, $5, for copying minutes for publication, were audited and ordered to be paid. Ordered, that thirty dollars be granted to Allan Ferguson, and Daniel Currie, for improvement of Watt's side line. Mr. Thomas Fleming applied to have his road opened. On motion of Mr. Donald, seconded by Mr. Lashley, a by-law to appoint returning officers, was introduced, read a first and second time and passed. On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Campbell, a by-law to shut a part of the Lavant Mill road was read a first and second time and passed. Ordered, that the Clerk instruct Mr. Thos. Reid, pathmaster, to cause all obstructions on the highways at Watson's Corners, to be removed in a week from the present date. On motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Lashley, Messrs. Purdon and Donald were authorized to contract with parties to build a bridge across the creek on Cameron's Road, said bridge to be finished by the first day of June next. Ordered that the sum of $30.33 be paid to the Clerk to enable him to procure a library for S. S. No. 2, North Sherbrooke. Ordered that the Clerk instruct Mr. Archibald McDougall to cover Brownlee's bridge anew with plank. The Council then adjourned to meet on Friday, 15th of December, at ten o'clock.

A. McInnes, Clerk.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Pakenham., Sept 30th, 1871.

The Council met at ten o'clock.—Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, Steen, O'Neil and Lowe. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of. Mr. Woods gave notice that he would at the present session of Council introduce a By-law to establish a road on the 22nd and 23rd lots, in the 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of this Township. Mr. Steen gave notice that he would at the present session of Council introduce a By-law authorizing the payment from the township funds of all sums of money that may be granted or allowed this day. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Woods, an order was granted to Robert McKitrich for the sum of twenty dollars for work on the Bellamy road. On motion of Messrs. Woods and Steen, the By-law establishing a road on the 22nd and 23rd lots, in the 5th 6th and 7th concessions was then read a first time. On motion of Messrs. O'Neill and Lowe the same By-law was read a second time. On motion of Messrs. Woods and Lowe, the 32nd rule of Council was suspended for the remainder of the session and the By-law was read a third time and passed.—On motion of Messrs Steen and Lowe, the Reeve was instructed to bring up all defaulters of Statute Labor according to law. On motion of Messrs Woods and O'Neill, the 5th rule of Council was suspended for the remainder of the session. Petition of James Ellis, Esq., and others, in behalf of Thomas Cartrite, an indigent person, was read. Petition of Messrs. Hilliard and Dickson, in behalf of Edward Ryan, a blind and indigent person was read. On motion of Messrs. O'Neill and Steen, the sum of ten dollars was granted to Thomas Cartrite, an indigent person. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Woods, the sum of ten dollars was granted to Edward Ryan, an indigent person, and Francis Ryan was appointed to expend the same. On motion of Messrs Steen and O'Neil, the By-law authorizing the payment from the township funds, of all sums of money granted or allowed this day, was read a first time. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Steen, the By-law was read a second and then a third time short, and was passed. On motion of Messrs Lowe and Woods, the sum of one hundred dollars was granted for the repair of the White Lake road, and Messrs Steen and Connery were appointed a commission to expend the same. On motion of Messrs Lowe and Steen, the sum of fifteen dollars was granted to repair the Ottawa road, round the east side of the Bay, and Messrs Wood and O'Neill were appointed to expend the same. On motion of Messrs O'Neill and Lowe, the Clerk was instructed to have the Lock-up by the 12th of October. The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 28th day of October next, at ten o'clock, a. m.

Pakenham, Oct. 28th, 1871.

The Council met at ten o'clock.—Present the Reeve and Councillors Steen, Lowe and O'Neill. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved of.—Petition of Wm. Forsythe and others, respecting an alteration in the road leading through lot No. 6, in the 9th concession of this township was read.—Petition of John McGill and others, praying to have the town line between Ramsay and Pakenham in the 10th concession opened for public travel, was read. Mr. Lowe gave notice that he would at the present session of Council introduce a By-law authorizing the payment from the township funds of all sums of money that may be granted or allowed this day. The Council then adjourned for one hour. Pursuant to adjournment the Council met. Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, Steen, Lowe and O'Neill. Petition of John T. Browne in behalf of Hugh Gilmore, an indigent person, was read. Report of the commissioners for the repair of the White Lake road, was read. Report of the Commissioners for the repair of the Ottawa road, was read. Report of Thomas Ellis, sen., Tavern Inspector, relating to Mr. Kelly's Tavern, with a notice found posted on Mr. Kelly's door, was read. Account of James Poole, for printing, was read. Account of James Quigley for repair of the Lock-up, was read. On motion of Messrs. Woods and Steen, an order was granted to Christopher Currie, for the sum of $41, for work done on the White Lake road. On motion of Messrs. Woods and Lowe, an order was granted to Alexander Bayne, for the sum of $47, for work done on the White Lake road. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Steen, an order was granted to John Ayers, for the sum of $15, for work done on the Ottawa road. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and O'Neill, an order was granted to James Quigley, for the sum of $29.85, for repairs on the Lockup. On motion of Messrs. Steen and Woods, an order was granted in favor of James Poole, Esq, for the sum of $34, for printing. On motion of Messrs. O'Neill and Steen, the sum of ten dollars was granted to Hugh Gilmore, and indigent person, and Mr. John T. Browne was appointed to expend the same. On a motion of Messrs. Steen and Woods, the road surveyor was instructed to examine a survey, the proposed change in the road leading through lot No. 6, in the 9th concession, and to give the necessary notice for the establishing of said road. On motion of Messrs. O'Neill and Lowe, Mr. Woods was appointed to examine the town line between Ramsay and Pakenham, in the 10th concession, and report to the Council at its next session. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Steen, an order was granted in favor of Robert Hunt, for the sum of $13, for work on the White Lake road. On motion of Messrs. O'Neill and Steen, the sum of five dollars was granted to Mr. Thomas Ellis, in remuneration for services as overseer of highways in Pakenham village, for the year 1870; and that he be authorized to hold the statute labor now on hand $12.16, as remuneration for the present year. Resolved, on motion of Messrs. Lowe and Woods, that the Clerk and Treasurer carry out all By-laws, motions, and resolutions of this Council, according to their true intent and meaning.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this municipality that a threatening notice has been put up on Mr. Simming Kelly's door (Inn keeper of this village), and that this Council do hereby offer the reward of seventy-five dollars to any person or persons that will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of such party or parties as have committed said act; and that the Clerk do publish a notice to that effect in the C. P. Herald, for three weeks.

On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Woods, the Clerk was instructed to grant an order on the Treasurer in favor of Robert Clark, for the sum of twelve dollars, for taking care of Hall, and firewood provided. On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Woods, the By-law authorizing the payment from the township funds of all sums of money granted or allowed this day, was read a first time. On motien of Messrs. Steen and O'Neill, the By-law just read, was read a second and third time short, and was passed. The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

James Connery,
Township Clerk.

THE SECORD MURDER.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* contains the following in regard to the fate of Mr. Thomas Secord, of Burford, who lately disappeared in so mysterious a manner:—"A number of men passed through this town on Wednesday last *en route* for Ingersoll, for the purpose of prosecuting still further the search for the body of the missing man, Secord. There has no clue as yet been found to this mystery, with the exception of the finding of a shirt covered with blood, the property of the arrested Darby. This suspicious article of wearing apparel was obtained from Westbrook's wife and daughter by the stratagem of Detective Phiar. It is said to bear the appearance of having been smeared by the party wearing it while in the act of carrying some bloody body. A party residing near the swamp—referred to in these columns before—states that a democrat waggon was seen coming out of this swamp on the morning of the disappearance, at a point unfrequented by vehicles of any kind. The time being daybreak the men in the waggon were not recognized. The searchers intend giving this part of the swamp close scrutiny. A good deal of adroitness is being practised by some interested person—whom we know not—in giving circulation to all sorts of vague reports in reference to Secord's having been seen at London, Detroit, New York, and even as far away as California. Obviously the object is to draw off the attention of the lost man's friends from the place where he was last actually seen alive, to other places. The people of Burford generally persist in believing him murdered and they do not think the scene of the tragedy is very far removed from the place already referred to."

The corporation of the town of Ingersoll have offered an additional reward of $400 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Secord, who is supposed to have been foully murdered on the 22nd of September last. Thus far no effort has been successfully in obtaining a clue to the mystery. The relatives of Secord also offer a reward of $400, so that the total reward is now $800. The most vigilant detectives are trying to work up the case.

IRISH NEWS.

The Town Hall of Kilrea, erected by the Worshipful the Mercers' Company for the benefit of their tenantry, was on last Thursday night filled by visitors from Garvagh, Portglenone, and Rasharkin, to hear the elocution clas of Kilrea. The chief attraction was the competition in reading for a silver medal, given by their teacher, Mr. Henderson. There were five competitors—Messrs. Joseph Bamford, Ephraim Dempsey, James M'Cahon, William M'Cloy, and John Adams. The silver medal was awarded to Ephraim Dempsey for his reading of Henry's oration on British Government in America. The recitation of the legend of Lochby was much applauded. R. W. R. Dolling, Esq., occupied the chair, in the absence of his father R. H. Dolling, Esq., who was absent from indisposition.

At a special meeting of magistrates, held in Londonderry on Saturday, to take into consideration measures for the prevention of the uproarious scenes witnessed for several Sundays past in connection with street-preaching in Londonderry, it was unanimously resolved to carry the law into execution by the effectual suppression and dispersion of any attempt at tumult or riot on the day following.

* * *

On Tuesday last Mr. Walker, at Verona, had a bee for the purpose of raising a barn. About forty persons attended, and everything went well until they began to raise the plate, and in doing so the whole three beams already raised fell without a moment's warning, carrying the whole forty men with it. The crash was tremendous, the unfortunate men not knowing what hurt them, so sudden did the the thing occur. One man named Absolam Peters was killed instantly, having his neck broken by falling upon a sleeper. The other man, Thomas Walker, was crushed to death, by falling first on one of the sleepers, when the whole weight of one of the beams fell across his back, almost separating the heed from the trunk.—Both of the young men were the main support of their aged parents, which makes the accident more deplorable.—Nineteen others were mutilated in different ways, some with dislocated arms and ankles, and horrible cuts on the head and body. Dr. Smith was soon on the scene, and at once went to work, reducing dislocations, bandaging broken bones, &c., &c.

The new Wesleyan Methodist Church at Galt is to be dictated on Sunday, 19th, when the services will be conducted by Rev. Morley Punshon, M. A.

WANTED. A Male Teacher for School Section No. 6, Ross, holding a Second Class County Certificate. To commence duties 1st of January next, Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

James Devlin, John Howie, Geo. C. Campbell.
Forester's Falls, Nov. 6, 1871. 7-g

The Ottawa Market.—The attendance on the market yesterday was very large. Pork and beef were very plentiful, and appeared to be of excellent quality generally. Hay was also in good supply.

Beef cattle, $5.50 to $6.50 per 100 lbs.
Pork sold at from $6.75, to $7.50 per 100 lbs.
Geese, 35 to 40 cents each.
Turkeys, 60c to $1 each.
Butter in pails, 14c to 17c per lb.
Print do, 18c to 20c do.
Roll do, 17c do.
Eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen.
Home-spun yarn, 70c to 80c per lb.
Mess Pork, $15 to $16.50 per barrel,
Flour—Retail prices.
Double extra, $7.25 per barl.
Hay. $10 to $12 per t
Potatoes, 22 to 30 cts. per bushel.
—*Times*, Nov. 11.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. Ferguson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Sterling Alguire, youngest son of Levi Alguire, to Miss Emily Johnson, youngest daughter of Captain A. Johnson, all of Yonge.

On the 26th ult., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Stephen Clark, to Miss Ann Eliza How, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard How, all of Elizabethtown.

On the 26th ult., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Brockville, by the Rev. Donald G. Sutherland, M.A., Kingston, assisted by the Rev. W. Hall, M.A., of Prescott, William E. Ross, Esq., to Miss Lizzie A., eldest daughter of the Rev. John A Williams, Chairman of the Brockville district.

At Perth, on the 7th instant, at the Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Stewart, John Huntingdon Cameron, of Beckwith, Printer, to Lizzie Johnson, of the same place.

At St. Mary's Church, Newboro, by the Rev. F. L. Stevenson, B.A., on the 31st ult., Harriet Ida, daughter of Robert Hopkins, Esq., of Newboro, to John P. Tett, Esq., of Bedford Mills.

In Brockville, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1871, by the Rev. D. Mulhern, Mr. James C. Maxwell, Merchant, of Perth, to Miss Mary C. White, daughter of Mr. John White, Gaoler, of Brockville.

DIED.

On the 7th July, 1871, in Goulburn, Mrs. Joseph Stalzel, aged 78 years.

LOST. At the South Switch of Carleton Junction, 1 Leather Valise, any person leaving it at the station, or giving information to the station agent that would lead to its recovery, will be rewarded. 7-g*

HOUSE TO LET. Apply to the undersigned. Robert Crampton, Carleton Place, 13 Nov. 1871. 7 t-f

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WHEREAS it is intended to make an alteration in the public road leading through lot No. 6, in the 9th concession of the township of Pakenham, and as such alteration has been surveyed and laid out as follows, viz.: Commencing on the side between the 5th and 6th lots, in the said 9th concession, at the post on the Division line between the East and West halves of the said 6th lot, thence following the said Division line 18 chains and 82 links, thence N. 32°, E. 1.37 links, thence N. 55°, E. 450 links, to the present travelled road where it terminates. Where said survey follows the division line, the whole width of the road to be on the West half of said 6th lot, and from thence the pickets planted to be the centre of said road. Said road to be established to the full width of Fifty feet throughout.

NOTICE is hereby given that a by-law will be laid before the Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, at its next session, to be held in the Town Hall of the said Township, on Saturday, the 9th day of December next, at ten o'clock a.m., to establish the said alteration as above described as a public highway.

James Connery, Township Clerk.
Pakenham, October 11, 1871. 7-e

WANTED. A clerk with two or three years experience for a general store. Good references required. Apply immediately to James H. Wylie.
Almonte, 13 Nov. 1871. 7 t-f

WANTED. A female teacher in S. S., No. 9 McNab, holding a second class certificate, and apply to the undersigned trustees

William McGanigal,
John Campbell.
Arnprior Post Office. 7-e.

TO THOSE

WHO WANT

BARGAINS.

We have
JUST OPENED OUT
the balance of our
FALL AND WINTER

G G G G
O O O O
O O
D D D D
S S S S

and are prepared to show the largest and

BEST ASSORTED STOCK

we have ever yet had.

—IN DRY GOODS—

Dress Goods in great variety,

Winceys, Waterproof Cloths in several colors

Ladies Cloth and Velveteen Jackets, large stock, Misses and children's Waterproof Cloaks from 90 cents.

A fine assortment of Shawls,

Opera Cloaks, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds, Sontags, Crossovers.

A large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

In Tweeds and Cloths we have a magnificent stock

Two or three cords of Canadian Tweeds at less than the usual prices.

Flannels, all colors,
Shirts,
Collars,
Ties,
Scarfs, &c.
Overcoats,
Pea Jackets,

and other Clothing we have some Special Bargains,

Groceries, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes. Hats and Caps at our usual low prices.

The highest price paid,

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS
AT
W'M. McDIARMID'S,
CARLETON PLACE.

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
O H H
O O O
T E E
SHOES 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.

SASH, DOOR, & BLIND FACTORY. The undersigned intimates that he has, in connection with his Planing Mill, fit-ted 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 Barrie.

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. 23

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

ABSALON 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.

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.

WANTED. For S. S. No. 7, Pakenham, an experienced Female Teacher holding a third class certificate Apply, stating salary, to Thos. Ellis, Daniel Smyth, Hugh Hutton, Trustees.

White Lake P. O., Pakenham,
November 3, 1871. 6-e*

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING, 1871. The Rev. James Green will address the Branch Bible Society Meeting to be held in the Methodist Church here, on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 7 o'clock p.m. at which a collection will be taken up in aid of the Society. All are respectfully invited to attend.

Clayton, November 6, 1871. 7-c

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the village of Carleton Place will meet in Hurd's Hall, on the first Wednesday in December, at Ten o'clock a. m.

THE 54TH VOLUME.

FOR 1872. The Illustrated Phrenological Journal, a First-Class Family Magazine.

Phrenology.—The Brain and its Functions; Location of the Organs, with directions for culture and training, and the relations of mind and body described.

Physiognomy, or "Signs of Character, with illustrations, and how to Read them," is a special feature.

Ethnology, or The Natural History of Man, illustrated, will be given.

Physiology and Anatomy.—The organization, structure and functions of the human body; with the laws of life and health. What we should eat and drink, how clothed and how to exercise, sleep and live in accordance with hygienic principles.

Portraits, sketches and biographies of leading men and women in all departments of life, are special features.

Parents, Teachers and Others.—As a guide in educating and training children, this magazine has no superior.

Much general information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established.—The Journal has reached its 54th volume. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than now.

Terms.—Monthly, at $3 a year in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each, and an extra copy to the Agent.

We are offering the most liberal premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete List of Premiums.

Address, S. R. Wells, Publisher,
389 Broadway, New York.

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*

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

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-tt

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

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. Blacksmithing 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 forget 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-

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

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WANTED. A School Teacher holding a second or Third Class Certificate for School Section No. 2, Township of Darling Duties to commence the 2nd day of January next.

Peter Barr,
John Khull,
Wm. Rentoul.
Trustees School Section No. 2, Tatlock P.O.
Darling, Oct. 30, 1871. 6-e*

WANTED. A Teacher holding a Third Class Certificate for School Section No. 1, Darling. Applications will be received until the 15th December, 1871. Address

John Rentoul,
James Burns,
Michael Fleming,
Trustees, Tatlock P. O.
Darling, Oct. 30, 1871. 6-g*

$75 REWARD. The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will give a reward of $[illegible], (which is supplimented by the sum of $2[illegible] by a private individual) to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who, on the night of the 26th of October last, pasted a threatening and insulting notice on the door of the house occupied by Mr. Simon Kelly, Innkeeper, of Pakenham village.

James Connery, Town Clerk.
Pakenham, November 4, 1871. 6 g

WANTED. A Male Teacher holding a First Class Certificate, for School Section No. 10, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay, for 1872. Applications, stating salary, with testimonials, will be received until 10th December Address,

Robert Phillip,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Bennie's Corners, Nov. 1, 1871. 6-g

AXES, AXES. The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in cast steel and edge tools, making and repairing Axes of all descriptions for Lumberers; and all others who appreciate a good axe are respectfully invited to send in their orders. Mill Picks, Mining Tools, and all kinds mill forging done to order. All edged tools carefully ground.

Alexander Hunter, Axe-maker.
Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871. 6

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of Beckwith will meet at the Town Hall for public business, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst., at Ten o'clock a. m. Those interested are requested to take notice and attend.

Ewe[illegible] McEwen,
Town Clerk.
Franktown, Nov. 4, 1871. 6-a

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. Wau[illegible], Proprietor.

Carleton Place, 17th January 1871. 16-ly

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.

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

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-

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-

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.

Hugh 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

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

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

ANY PERSON WANTING LADDERS

CALL AT
J. H. BOND'S, CARLETON PLACE.
June 5, 187. 3

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. Bobier,
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 w at 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.

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.

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 if 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.

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*

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.

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. 6-ly

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

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 breagage. 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. Beacock, 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

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J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

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)

BRICKS AND TILES. The undersigned begs to intimate that he has bought he 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. 38

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.

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.

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.

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. 39-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. EMMILL, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—In Lawson's new brick lock, 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 wa occupied by the late Dr. Freer, Renfrew.

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

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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.

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

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

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. 3ly

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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

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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, Morocos, Roans, Binding, &c., Shoemaker's Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, Sussex Street near the British Hotel, Ottawa

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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.

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, 1[illegible] 18-ly

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-

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FIRST CLASS JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH. One who has a good knowledge of Horseshoeing. Liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to Edward Bennett, Carleton Place.

November 6, 1871. 6-g

NEW FALL GOODS!

MENSESTOCK

LOW PRICES.

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

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods, consisting of Silk 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,

or 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 inds 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.

All delivered as heretofore. Orders solicited.

URI MARSHALL.

Brockville, Sept. 4, 1871. 50-tf

NOTICE.

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

J. W. DUNNET.

Pakenham, April 21, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have much pleasure in announcing that their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, s now complete. The assortment is 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. Fircarms 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. [illegible]'s Bitters. These Bitters are excellent for regulating the appetite, aiding action and purifying the Blood. None the very best articles kept at the cash mint.

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, Meal, Hush, &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 delivery free of extra charge. We guarantee our flour to give entire satisfaction.

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 Solace,
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

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 50 cents,
POPLINS, 25 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, $5. 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

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

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

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 fin 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.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c.

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL

THE BEST OIL KNOWN.

98 & 100, MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE.

FARMERS, PRODUCE TAKEN AT MARKET PRICES.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, AND PUTTY.

LOOK HERE!

NO HUMBUG!!

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

T
TEA
A

at 40 cents. Salt of various kinds: Liverpool, large sack, ninety five cents. The large stock of

B S S S
O T H E
O O

very low. Good Prunnella Boots, at $1-10. Hardware of various kinds.

A good Brood Mare with Foal for sale

WM. F. CUTHBERT.

Appleton, Sept. 14, 1871. 51

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

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS,

Joseph Hogue, 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, 65 Rideau Street Ottawa. Oil Cloths guaranteed not to [illegible] 44ly

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.

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.

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.

WANTED,

5 000 CALFSKINS,

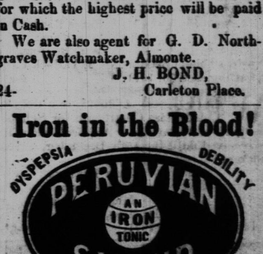
for which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

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

J. H. BOND,

24- Carleton Place.

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, 97 BEEKMAN ST.

JAMES POOLE, Agent, Carleton Place.

GEORGE BERRY, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German hardware, Brockville, Ontario. Iron, Steel, Nails Saddlery, Carriage 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

GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, CROCKERY.

GROCERIES and BOOTS & SHOES,

FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

s 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.

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

NEWALL 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, Tobacco,

Sugar, General Groceries,

IS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED!

HATS AND CAPS
CROCKERY
BOOTS AND 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,

47 CARLETON PLACE.