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DON'T CROWD.

Don't crowd ; this world is broad enough
For you as well as me ;
The doors of art are open wide—
The realm of thought is free ;
Of all earth's places you are right
To choose the best you can ;
Provided that you do not try
To crowd some other man.

What matter though you scarce can count
Your piles of golden ore
While he can hardly strive to keep
Gaunt famine from the door ;
Of willing hands and honest heart,
Alone should man be proud ;
Then give him all the room he needs,
And never try to crowd.

Don't crowd, proud miss, your dainty silk
Will glisten none the less
Because it comes in contact with
A beggars tattered dress ;
This lovely world was never made
For you and I alone ;
A pauper has a right to tread
The pathway to a throne.

Don't crowd the good from out your heart
By fostering all that's bad
Put one by one the evil thoughts
The best that may be had ;
Be each day's record such a one
That you may well be proud ;
Give each his right—give each his room
And never try to crowd.

A CAR ROMANCE.

A train bound for St. Louis had just left the depot at Bellefontain, when a gentleman entered the smoking car and laid his hand upon the shoulder of his travelling companion—a tall, handsome man of thirty, who sat musingly blowing rings of smoke into the air.

"Marcy," said the new comer, "if you want to see at once the sweetest and saddest sight you ever beheld, go into the last car but one on the train. There's an emigrant German woman, with four little children, and during the afternoon the youngest, a baby, has died. The mother and the other children are incon solable."

"I can understand," interrupted the smoker, "the sadness of such a scene, but where is the sweetness you spoke of?"

"I'm coming to that. The whole party have been taken in charge by a young lady. Such a beauty! She's dried the mother's tears, and wiped the children's noses. She's a divinity! She only needs a few feathers on her shoulder-blades to make a full-fledged angel of her. If I was not a married man, I'd never leave her till I'd made Mrs. Angelica Townsend "out of her."

"That's a speech I shall faithfully report to Mrs. Agnes Townsend," said the gentleman addressed as Marcy, rising.

"I shall go back and feast my eyes on this beautiful Sister of Charity; and," he added, taking his travelling satchel and shawl from the rack; "as we stop at the next station, which is due in ten minutes. I may as well take my traps through with me, and join you on the platform."

Thus saying, Richard Marcy threw his shawl over his shoulder, and sauntered leisurely through the long train—rushing blindly and calmly to his fate. For, as he entered the last car but one, he became a witness and an actor in a scene that influenced his future life.

The poor, grief-stricken German, of whom his companion, Dr. Townsend, had spoken, with the dead infant in her arms, sat silently weeping over the little, dead face.

The three sturdy children grouped in childish sorrow about their little dead brother, was, indeed a touching spectacle.—But standing beside them was the divinity of Dr. Townsend's admiration, and she who was most certainly to "share the ends" of the unhappy Richard.

She was a tall, slender girl of eighteen, with magnificent eyes and hair. As he entered the car she was, her lovely face flushed and the small, rosy mouth disclosing a beautiful set of teeth, turned bewitchingly toward the tall stranger at the door.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the sweet voice, "this poor woman, speaking no English, with four little children, was expecting to find work in St. Louis to support them. If everything had gone well with her it would have been hard for her; but with her little dead baby and her sorrowful heart, she is certainly a deserving object of charity; and I propose that such as feel willing contribute their mite toward a little purse for her immediate wants and the burial of her poor baby.—And she added, with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat, I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled his travelling cap from his blonde curls and offered it to the Angel of Mercy, who accepted it with a smile, this time all his own, and commenced gathering the readily forthcoming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gather the money; and looking at the plaid cap in the white jeweled fingers, he bethought him of his own donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied, he laid his satchel and shawl upon a family of its kind, belonging to the angel in gray, and took from his pocket a ten dollar bill which he placed in the little hand which returned him his cap.—Further damage the poor fellow received when a second smile and warmly-worded thanks for his liberal contribution were dealt him from the beautiful mouth.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate reply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl, with his eyes still on the face of his charmer, and then, even as the cars were in motion, he bethought himself of the Doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his friend on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated that worthy, "I began to believe you'd concluded to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs. Angelica Marcy.—Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend, "don't use slang in speaking of the noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance. "I wish to heaven," he continued, "I'd remained aboard.—How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence.—And now——"

"Now, in all probability," broke in the Doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings, she'll have the biggest of any of them, seeing they've commenced to sprout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquaintance, with whom they were to remain all night, and go on the next day to their destination—St. Louis.

After the first salutation, our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his long ride from New York.—He had removed his coat, vest and collar; he had splashed and washed till his damp curls clung close to his shapely head, when he made a startling discovery.

Flushed and breathless, he burst into the next room upon his friend.

"Townsend!" cried he, what on earth do you suppose? I've got the wrong bag, I've changed baggage with the Angel of Mercy. Look at that slipper. See that thimble. Contemplate that glove."

"It's evident you've got the lady's satchel. And what was there in yours?"

"Don't bring up that dreadful idea," said Dick. "Cigars and a hair-brush, a pack of cards and a comb, pocket flask and a toothbrush—everything disreputable.—If I am judged by that bag I am a lost man."

"And this I took for a clean shirt," and Dick held up a frilled and fluted sack, such as do duty for more extensive night-dresses with ladies when travelling. "I'd like to see Angelica when she opens my satchel."

And Dick fell to musing, with the slipper perched on two fingers, and the frilled white sack spread out tenderly on his knee.

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In the upper apartment of a handsome mansion in St. Louis, on the evening of the day our heroine first made the reader's acquaintance, beautiful Belle Alden, the petted and only daughter of the house, sat contemplating the various articles her confidential maid was disposing upon the table—articles taken from no less a receptacle than Dick Marcy's travelling bag.

The cards and cigar case lay side by side, and a highly scented party they were.

"What's in the little silver flask, Rosa?" said the fair mistress.

"Brandy, ma'am," replied the maid.

"He can't be very dissipated to travel with such a little bottle. That's in case of sickness, I suppose," returned Belle.

"It was my belief," said Rosa who was a shrewd girl, "that the gentleman was a mighty nice one, else you'd not so readily excuse the cards and the bottle."

"For shame, Rosa. All gentlemen play euchre travelling, and even clergymen take a little brandy in case of sickness," answered Belle. "And this man was a gentleman, and a liberal one, too, for he gave the poor emigrant woman ten dollars. What's that, Rosa?"

For, at that moment, Rosa held between her fingers a letter.

Whether it was wrong to read a stranger's letter vexed Belle for a moment, as her eyes glanced at the superscription and hand-writing.

"Why, of all things!" exclaimed the delighted girl, seizing the letter. "Why, Rosa, this is Jenny Marcy's writing, and addressed to Richard Marcy—her only darling brother—who was in Europe when we two graduated in Madame Ritter's, in Brooklyn."

Belle read rapidly till she had reached the middle of the letter, when she burst into a merry laugh.

"Hear this, Rosa," she said, and she read from the letter:

Above all this, Dick, dear; don't fail, while in St. Louis, to see my best friend and schoolmate, Belle Alden, for besides being the best girl in the world, she's a beauty and an heiress, and father's choice above all others for his son's wife. He used to talk it over at home, and hope Belle would not marry before you came home from Europe. She is fully as anxious to know you, and wears your hair and mine in a locket father gave her last year. Give her lots of love, and beg her to overlook your many imperfections, for the sake of her old schoolfellow, Jenny.

"Then this gentleman is, of course, Miss Jenny's brother, said Rosa, "and what will she say when she hears of your having met in this romantic way?"

"I don't intend to tell her of it till I go to New York this fall," said Belle. "Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Belle was wrong. The month passed, and she saw no more of the golden-haired Richard.

And she carefully separated the yellow lock in the little keepsake from the dark tress of Jenny's and put it in its place alone, another locket held the bit of Jenny's. And somehow Belle looked very often at the wee golden curl, and she never did so but the rest of the handsome head sprang up beside the lock; and she would sit and contemplate the picture her fancy wrought for her, little dreaming the interest she was allowing to grow in her bosom for Jenny's brother.

In the fall Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after arrival found her sitting with her old friend, who, after the effusive meeting was past, sat down to empty her soul.

"I am so glad that you are here this month," Jenny said, "because I am to be married in October, and I have always been crazy to have you for a bridesmaid, and Dick is to be Harry's best man."—Belle blushed.

"But Dick has fallen hopelessly, madly in love." Belle turned pale.

"Yes, I was dreadfully provoked when he passed through St. Louis and never went near you. But he went wild over some lady he met on that fatal trip. He will talk to me by hours of his Angelica. And when I have spoken of you he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freckled school friends—you know that your picture shows freckles. But bless me, you haven't any now! And your picture don't look any more like you than it does like me, not a bit."

"But tell me," said Belle, "is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged? Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her old slippers under a glass case; he's got her gloves stuffed under another; he's got her gold thimble hung on his watch chain, and I do believe he's got a hair brush and some hair since next to his heart! Oh, it's folly to interfere! He's beyond all hope, I did think the excitement of my wedding would wean him from it; but not a bit of it. He looks at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only said—its not kind of me to repeat it, though," broke off Jenny.

"What was it he said?" inquired Belle, laughing now, heartily. "Don't, fear for my feelings."

"Why," he said, "I'll stand up with your friend, Belle, and see you safely married; and then I'm off to winter in Paris; I'm done with love on my own account. It's positively awful."

And so Belle thought, as she looked at her old slippers and gloves lying beneath a globe on either side of the faithful Richard's mantel.

"And," said Belle, "since he desires only to meet on the morning of the wedding, so shall it be. I will be introduced only as we are leaving the house, and he can do as he pleases about continuing the acquaintance afterwards."

Belle was radiant with happiness when she returned to her father and delighted his fond heart by the change, for Belle had been very quiet of late.

Jenny and Belle shopped and talked and visited together for the next few days, and when the eventful morning arrived, and amid a bevy of the beautiful girls, Belle shone like a queen, the bride was eclipsed, and delightfully acknowledged it.

"Oh, Belle!" she said, "I long to have old stoical Dick see you. Hark! there's his step. Come into the next room now, and be introduced. Don't wait till the carriages come—it's an hour yet."

And Belle, with a beating heart, swept through the door, and stood even as Dick first saw her, only in place of the gray travelling dress, a magnificent white satin fell in rich folds about her, and upon her lovely white throat lay the torquoise locket that held Dick's golden curl. Upon the beautiful head, crowned by its chestnut hair, a coronal of pearls added to the grace and beauty of an image that shrined in Dick's heart, was already an angel.

Belle did not look up, but she felt the presence, as Richard Marcy came up and was introduced to little Jenny's old school-mate. Then, as he held out his hand, she raised her eyes and laid her tiny palm in his and said:

"I think we had better rectify that mistake about the travelling bags, Mr. Marcy!"

"Good heavens, Jenny!" said Dick Marcy, "why didn't you tell me that your friend Belle was my "Angel of Mercy?"

"Because I didn't know till last night, and then Belle made me promise not to tell. And, besides, you didn't want to meet the freckled faced school girl till it was positively necessary," returned Jenny mischievously.

It would be hard to say which of the four that made Jenny's bridal party was the happiest that day.

Dick did not go to Paris that winter. He found that St. Louis contained more attractions than any foreign city.

But the next fall did see Dick and Belle on their wedding tour, and he vows he will have the old romantic travelling bags brushed up for the occasion. Dr. Townsend, who is to go along, says he knew the minute he saw the girl, she would one day be Angelica Marcy, he "felt it in the air."

GOOD NEWS FOR MORTALS.—The Rev. Dr. Cummings has been understood to have several times fixed, and several times postponed, the "bust up" of the machinery which carries us round the sun every twenty four hours. Whether that has been a mistake, or whether the modern seer has altered his mind, we do not know, but the last intelligence of his invaluable judgment on the matter, which we get from a Liverpool journal; is that the present adjournment is *sine die*. The Reverend gentleman lately told his hearers at the Scottish National Church, in Liverpool, he did not believe the world was ever coming to an end—it would propably be raised in temperature, increased in fertility and beauty, and thus become one of the loveliest places in the universe. We conclude that the worthy Dr. must have prospected the other places in the universe, in order to arrive intelligently at this opinion. He did not know how soon this was to happen, but several things were happening, especially wars and rumours of wars. Last year's battles were over; but there was a grand moral warfare going on. He encouraged his hearers to believe in his statements by reminding them that he had predicted the Papal schism, and remarked upon the strangeness of the circumstance that all whom the Pope had lately blessed, as the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Spain, and Maximilian, had come to grief, while he had cursed Victor Emmanuel, and that King was now sovereign of Italy, with a son King of Spain, and a daughter, Queen of Portugal. We hence gather that Dr. Cummings has a very Polonious and Court dress like idea of what happiness consists of.

A deputation from Chicago has been sent to Washington to petition Congress on a subject nearly affecting the interests of Canada. The people of the burned city think that the government are bound to give them all facilities in restoring them to their former glory, and ask that bricks and stones from foreign ports be allowed in duty free, if to be used in the restoration of the Western Metropolis. Portland was favored in this manner after the great fires in that city, and it is not improbable that the present request will be acceded to. If so a great demand will be made both upon our quarries and bricks, particularly the latter, as we turn out an article both better and larger than that produced in the States.

London Punch contains this account of "A young Positivist." Parson—What is a miracle? Boy—Dunno. Parson—Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was? Boy—The moon. Parson—But if you were told it was the sun, what would you say it was? Boy—A lie. Parson—I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it was the sun, what would you say then? Boy—That you wasn't sober!

Small pox is on the decline at Ottawa.

All styles are good, says the French wit, except the tedious style.

A company is about to place a line of steamers between Naples and New York.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Father Sheehy lies ill of typhoid fever at Almonte.

A terrible explosion occurred at Greenwich, Eng. A cartridge factory was totally destroyed.

"Joe, lend me $10 till I sell my wife." Joe replied sympathetically, "O, Pat, I wouldn't sell him."

A young man named Kenney was taken ill with small pox at Aylmer on the 15th inst., and died at ten o'clock in the evening.

The death of the late Colonel Williams renders vacant the office of paymaster on the Welland Canal, worth about $1400 a year.

A crusty old bachelor says that "love is a wretched business, consisting of a little sighing, a little crying, a little 'dying,' and a great deal of lying."

The remains of Christopher Columbus are to be removed to the new cemetery at Havana, and a grand monument will be erected to his memory.

The last subject discussed by a debating society was, "If you had to have a boil where would you prefer to have it?" The unanimous decision of the members was, "On some other fellow."

A schoolmistress was trying to teach a class of four and five year olds the names of the days of the week. After practising them for a while, she asked a five year-old girl "What day is this?" "Washing day," was the quick reply.

A Kansas paper's cow obituary says: "There is not a farm wagon in the country that she has not stolen something out of; not a gate in town that she has not opened; and the stones that have been thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike."

The Ottawa Times says, the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday is a mere farce so far as Ottawa is concerned. We venture to say that there is double the quantity of liquor sold in Ottawa in grog shops on Sunday than during any other day in the week. The consequence of this drinking is easily imagined.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State Geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

A number of editors are having their periodical fit of "preaching down" the desire for what they call "genteel employments", evinced by other people than themselves. How would it be if these "genteel" editors would leave their genteel employment, and set misguided people an example. A little of that article is worth a great deal of precept.

HYMNS IN THE FREE CHURCH, SCOTLAND.—At a late meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow, the following motion was carried by 64 to 15:—That the Presbytery affirm the lawfulness and propriety of an addition being made to the materials in praise of public worship and resolve to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the collection of hymns, paraphrases, and psalm versions which has been prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly.

MISPLACED FEAR.—All languages have a literature of terror about death. But living is far more terrible in reality than death. It is life that foments pride, that inflames vanity, that excites the passions, that feeds the appetites, that builds habits and establishes character, and, binding up the separate straw of action into one sheaf, hands it to the future, saying, "As ye have sowed, so shall ye reap," and again, "As ye reap so shall ye sow."

Gold has been discovered in the Rocky Mountains, near Peace River, in the country formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, about eight hundred miles from Edmonton. A party of miners are to leave this month in cogsleds for the future diggings, and another party will leave Fort Garry before the breaking up of the ice on the lakes and rivers. The British territories west of Canada appear to be as rich in precious metals as California or Nevada.

A TALL HOUSE.—A Down-Easter arrived in New York, and took lodgings at one of the high houses. Telling the waiter he wished to be called in the morning for the boat, both of them proceeded on their winding way upward, till, having arrived at the eighth flight of stairs, Jonathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him thus, "Look here, stranger, if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the morning, you might as well do it now, as 'twill be that time before I can get down again.

REMEMBRANCE.—Did you ever seriously set to wondering who would really miss and mourn you when you had crossed over the river? Do so, and you will learn how little you are. When the best of us drift out on the unseen, our places here are speedily filled, tears are displaced by smiles, the voice of lamentation turns into the voice of gladness; if we are remembered at all it is only as memories, sad, tender, or beloved, as our ways fashioned them.

Talk of a man falling into a pit dug by himself; a Long Island Postmaster has been a great deal more oblivious than that. Being agitated by apprehensions of thieves, he planted a trap gun, so as to shoot any burglar who might enter his office. Forgetting his trap, he returned to his office, and was killed by the unerring aim of the gun he himself planted in position. This may be no great calamity to the world. But what if the deadly trap had slain another innocent man instead of this crasy Postmaster? The custom of playing with such dangerous tools should be crushed out.

It had better be announced at once that the specific property that renders emanations from sewers and cesspools so dangerous to health is not clearly understood. It is certain that those whose calling brings them into daily contact with decomposing matters of the most offensive kinds are not affected by any special forms of disease, and it is also well ascertained that sewage emanations possessing little or no offensive smell, and not necessarily the result of decomposition, have produced typhoid and other complaints. There is no longer a doubt that cholera poison is a perfectly specific source of disease. It has been collected from our sewers and experimented upon until its properties and characteristics have been clearly ascertained. It produces choleraic symptoms of any degree of intensity proportioned to the dose employed, and is composed of such minute cells that it will pass through the closest filter. The probability is that other diseases are also produced by specific germs borne in the atmosphere, and if so it will be unsafe to place implicit reliance upon charcoal or any mere deodoriser. Doubtless the gases that are evolved by decomposing sewage matter will, of themselves, seriously affect health, but there is nothing to show that charcoal has any effect in checking the spread of special diseases, or in arresting the passage of germs of such minute dimensions that they will pass through the finest filters, and even elude the search of the most powerful microscope. The object of sewer ventilation is not, as is sometimes supposed, merely to purify or destroy foul and stinking air, but it has for its further aim the destruction or dilution of the insidious and probably inodorous poisons that associate with these foul smells. Where access can be had to furnaces and chimney-shafts complete destruction of sewage products can be accomplished, but in the absence of such means, reliance must be placed on free dilution by discharging the sewer air above the roof of the houses and beyond the lungs of our population.—*The Engineer.*

A TERRIBLE END.

A terrible tale of the fate of a German doctor named Gunkell, a practising physician in Lansing, Ia., comes to us in the papers of that state. Finding he was sick, probably from small-pox, and away from home and friends, he engaged a man to drive him from McGregor to Elkader, where he formerly lived. They had not proceeded far when the doctor seemed to think he was being pursued. Seizing the loose halters lying in the buggy box, he lashed the dashboard, urging the driver to "let the horses go for God's sake; they are after me."—Opening a large pocket knife he coolly informed the driver that his life depended on fast driving and silence. The poor driver was forced to the conviction that he was alone with a maniac at dead of night. Obedience to the desperate man's commands, was the only alternative, and with eyes straight ahead he drove for dear life to Hardings hotel at Bull's Head, six miles from McGregor. The driver here jumped out and asked the doctor to have something to drink.—Enraged at the delay, the madman threw out the robe, cushions, etc., and then got out himself and tried to awaken the landlord. The driver, intent on saving his life, hastily secured his robe and cushions, and putting whip to his horses returned to McGregor. The doctor failed to arouse the landlord, and starting out alone, evidently tried to foot it to Elkader. He was next seen at National, ten miles from Elkader, crazy and wild, but there was none humane enough to relieve or have him cared for. Alone by the side of the road he was seen the next day, some nine miles from Elkader, by some of its citizens, nearly all acquainted with him. No one spoke to him, or offered to help him, but all agreed that he was crazy, and that his face was very red. His friends were notified of his condition, but no effort was made to relieve him. He was reported near Windsor on Wednesday; farther West on Thursday, and on Friday was found in a sink hole nearly naked, badly frozen, and the snow red from the blood from his face, that he had scratched and torn in his delirium. He was conveyed to a stable in Wagner township, Friday evening. Saturday a physician from Elkader was procured, who found him dying from his exposure and small pox. During the night he expired, with none near him, alone in the stable, away from mother, brothers, sisters and friends.

A merchant doing business on Yonge Street, Toronto, had recently declared himself insolvent, and called a meeting of his creditors. He endeavored to shew them that his assets would only pay about thirty cents on the dollar and requested them to sign an agreement to accept the same. They adjourned until the next day, and in the meantime it was discovered that he had twelve thousand dollars deposited in one or four banking institutions in his wife's name. An order was obtained for his arrest and he was lodged in the jail, but next day having came to an arrangement with his creditors he was dicharged from custody by consent.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use Parson's Purgative Pills; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

THE MICROSCOPE.—One of the most interesting experiments, and one which is easily performed, is to watch the change in the blood of a delicate or very pale person while using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The colorless or dead corpuscles are steadily removed from the system, and are replaced by the red or vitalized particles so necessary to vigorous existence.

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Rendall, since his return home, for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

Manifestations of the unseen and spiritual are unquestionably very uncommon in the nineteenth century. Occasionally a ghost story does obtain a brief circulation in localities at a distance from metropolitan centres, but we are not aware that any of these apparitions have stood their ground long enough for the reporters of leading journals to reach the scene and interview them. Then, too, the spirit rappers who belong pre-eminently to the present century, with a convenient obstinacy, refuse to manifest their presence before unbelievers. So that upon the whole it would be idle to deny that faith in the occurrence of the miraculous at the present day is approaching the vanishing point. Mr. Robert Dale Owen, indeed, in his new book, "The Debatable Land," tells us that this is a grand mistake.—Communications with the unseen world, in his opinion did not cease with the Apostles, but continue to the present time and may be brought about by human means, and if sought in a proper manner, they will bring to us here truth's and comforts from that higher sphere to which we are all tending. Nor does the scepticism at which we have hinted appear to be shared by a worthy bishop of Naples whose titles are set forth under his own hand as follows:—Phillip Minsione, D. in theology and master of the Theological College of Naples, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic College, Bishop of Melito, Baron of Galatro, and Subject of the Holy Chair. Domestic Prelate of His Holiness Pius IX., and Assistant of the Pontifical Throne. It appears that at the celebration of the *fete* of St. Dominique, at Suriano, on the 18th of September, 1870, a movement was discerned in the massive wooden statue of St. Dominique. It was near midnight when the wonderful motions were noticed by several persons who refrained from making the marvel generally known. But the miracle became noised about, and at noon the following day a crowd of the inhabitants of Suriano and the adjoining parts assembled to contemplate the surprising phenomenon. The statue was firmly stationed on two tables in the Church, with a gilded pavilion and draperies about it, but we are assured that the cords of the tent did not touch or communicate with the image. Whilst the crowd gazed fixedly at the statue, the wonderful movements recommenced, the head bending forward and backward, to the right and left, thus describing a cross, the tables on which the figure was placed meanwhile remaining perfectly motionless. Besides these motions of the head, the right hand opened and closed, and the left made gestures, while the complexion of the saint varied from a brilliant scarlet to extreme paleness, expressing alternately indignation and placidity. The brow was observed to contract and perspiration to break forth, the eyes turning to the image of the Virgin with an expression of gentleness and trust, the lips moving like those of a man striving to speak.

This was the marvel which the Bishop of Melito deemed worthy of serious investigation. Sixty-one witnesses were examined, and the result of the inquiry has been a formal attestation of the supernatural and miraculous character of the miracle, drawn up under the Bishop's own hand, and supported by a series of *Considerants*, in the same way as judgments of our civil courts. The "miracle," we believe, received some notice at the time from the press, but we find the entire certificate of the Bishop, with the reasons for it appearing now in the columns of some of our French contemporaries. The Bishop proceeds methodically enough to show that the movements could not have been caused by mechanism in the interior of the statue, or by the wind; nor could they have been an optical delusion, the motion being witnessed by a great many persons at the same time, and continued in spite of the efforts of several of those present to hold the statue motionless. These reasons have satisfied the Bishop that the phenomenon must be ascribed to supernatural agency. We are inclined to think that the reasons which have proved conclusive to his Lordship will hardly be as convincing to the world in general, and that if spiritual manifestations occur at all they will take a form more edifying to erring humanity than the nodding of a wooden image, or rappings behind a wall.

MEDICAL DECLARATION RESPECTING ALCOHOL.

The following document has been issued:—As it is believed that the inconsiderate prescription of large quantities of alcoholic liquids by medical men for their patients has given rise, in many instances, to the formation of intemperate habits, the undersigned, while unable to abandon the use of alcohol in the treatment of certain cases of disease, are yet of opinion that no medical practitioner should prescribe it without a sense of grave responsibility. They believe that alcohol, in whatever form, should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug, and that the directions for its use should be so framed as not to be interpreted as a sanction for excess, or necessarily for the continuance of its use when the occasion is past. They are also of opinion that many people immensely exaggerate the value of alcohol as an article of diet, and since no class of men see so much of its ill effects, and possess such power to restrain its abuse, as members of their own profession, they hold that every medical practitioner is bound to exert his utmost influence to inculcate habits of great moderation in the use of alcoholic liquids. Being also firmly convinced that the great amount of drinking of alcoholic liquors among the working classes of this country is one of the greatest evils of the day, destroying—more than anything else—the health, happiness, and welfare of those classes, and neutralizing, to a large extent, the great industrial prosperity which Providence has placed within the reach of this nation, the undersigned would gladly support any wise legislation which would tend to restrict within proper limits the use of alcoholic beverages, and gradually introduce habits of temperance.

George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; George Busk, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons: G.E. Paget, M.D., D.C.L. Oxon, President of the General Council of Medical Education: Thomas Watson Bart., M.D., F. R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen: Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen; Cæsar H. Hawkins, F. R. S., Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen; William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen: James Paget, F. R. S., Sergeant Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen: Richard Quain, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; John Hilton, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; W. White Cooper, F.R.C.S.; Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen; Edward H. Sieveking, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales; George D. Pollock, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales; Thomas King Chambers, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales; Henry W. Acland, M.D., F. R. S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales; Arthur Farre, M.D., F.R.S., Physician-Accoucheur to H.R H., the Princess of Wales; George T. Green, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to H.R.H., the Princess of Wales; Francis Hawkins, M.D., Physician to the Queen's Household; T. Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household; T. G. Logan, M.D., K C B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Honorary Physician to the Queen; Thomas Longmore, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, Army Medical Staff; Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School; Hon. Surgeon to the Queen; J. R. Martin, Knt., C.B., F.R. S., Inspector-General of Hospital, Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council; H. M. Massy, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, Head of Sanitary Branch, Army Medical Department; Thomas Crawford, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Head of the Medical Branch, Army Medical Department; I. Graham Balfour, M.D., F. R.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Head of the Statistical Branch, Army Medical Department; W. C. Maclean, C. B., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General, Professor of Military Medicine, Army Medical School, Netley; E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley; William Aitken, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Army Medical School; William Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., Surgeon Major, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Army Medical School; and 237 other physicians and surgeons attached to the metropolitan and provincial hospitals.—*London Daily News.*

EATING AND DRINKING SMALL-POX.

Some poisons act on the human body, by being introduced into the stomach, and others by being brought into direct contact with the blood. There is a tradition in some parts of our country that a generation ago, certain individuals cooked and eat poisonous snakes, as one would usually cook and eat eels; and that a good fat English viper was to certain rustic epicures, by no means a distasteful meal. It is well known now that the poison of serpents may be most fatal when the blood gets directly impregnated with it, but that, when introduced into the system through the alimentary canal, is positively harmless. Recent investigation also appears to confirm the perfect immunity of pigs from the venomous bite of even the deadly cobra. It would be interesting to know whether some cats, at least, are not entirely proof against the poison of snakes; and many are said to have a peculiar habit of bringing reptiles of the sort into their homes, and it is popularly believed that cats having this propensity are always those that have been born in May. If this habit is found in May born cats alone, it must be from their having partaken of many such dainty meals at the mouth of the mother of the family. There is one thing, however, settled, that the virus of the small-pox, cholera, and many other contagious diseases, is directly propagated by contact with the mucous membranes—and especially of those of the mouth and stomach. A dose of cholera or small-pox may be given with effects as certain and calculable as a drachm of opium, a grain of corrosive sublimate, or an ounce of prussic acid. There is something especially horrible in the idea of drinking small-pox in our morning milk or eating it in our daily bread. But that we are not free from fatal contingencies of the sort is proved by many instances, based on undoubted authority.

We have more than once drawn attention to the revelations recently made by Dr. Hillard of Islington, of fever poisoning by the milk pail, in a case where there can be little doubt that the centre of contagion arose from the diseased inmates of the milkman's household, and perhaps we may further trace its origin to poisoned water used to cleanse the milkman's cans, if not also to dilute his milk Dr. Aldis, the Officer of Health of St. George's, Hanover Square, in June last, (see Milk Journal for July, 1871,) fully alive to the peril to the community, of any one suffering from small pox, retailing food to the public, applied at the Westminster Police Court for a summons against a certain milkwoman in Belgravia, for exposing herself, by personally selling milk in her shop during the time she was afflicted with the small-pox. In this instance, much to the regret of the presiding magistrate, Dr. Aldis failed to put a stop to the traffic of the small-poxed milk, Mr. Bruce also, in the House of Commons, when appealed to in the matter, disposed of the question very glibly, by saying that 'shops did not come within the purview of the 35th section of the Sanitary Act of 1866, although he thought the Act might be judiciously amended and enlarged.'

We are glad, however, to know that the Bridgewater magistrates find it within the 'purview' of some Act or other, to put a stop to selling contagion in a penny or quartern loaf. Accordingly on November 20th last, a baker at that place, who was summoned for allowing his son to assist in the manufacture of bread, whilst suffering from small-pox, was fined £10; and a quantity of bread, value £3, was ordered to be destroyed. It is protestial that one cannot get the loaf and the penny, but a French roll and small-pox for a penny in a bargain dear to any household. Such bakers are in nowise without the pale of our commiseration. It is hard to lose one's daily earnings when most wanted.—Nevertheless, the health of the public is of paramount importance. 'Live and let live' should here, above everything, be a motto of importance and of value to the baker. The death of his customers must be a serious matter to all concerned, and the prospect of having occasionally to introduce on our tables small-pox in the shape of dried toast or 'muffins hot,' is one which might affect the nerves of many besides those of over sensitive hypochondriac individuals. Still it is fortunate that such cases as the above at Bridgewater but seldom occur, and are not sufficiently frequent to justify us in creating a general alarm. Nevertheless, the distribution of fevered poison in this way is so certain, that we might well say, that a loaf is worse than no bread, if you have to buy it from a baker suffering from small-pox.—*Milk Journal.*

DARLING COUNCIL

Darling, Jan. 15, 1871.

The members of the Council elect met in the School House of Section No. 2, when each made and subscribed the Declarations of qualification and office and took their seats.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. Camelon, that James Watt be continued in the office of Clerk and Treasurer for the current year.—Carried.

The minutes of last meeting were read, approved and signed.

The following documents were presented and read: Account of Mr. Poole for advertising, $9.50, ordered to be paid; with five dollars additional as compensation for publishing the minutes of this Council in the year last past.—Letter from Clerk of Township of Lanark relative to the boundary line bridge contract. Report of Peter Barr, Poundkeeper—Fines collected, $1. Receipt from the Treasury Department of Ontario, for $32.75, being Darling's share of the Municipal Fund, the said amount being placed to the credit of the County of Lanark.

Account of Division Registrar for 1871, $6 40, ordered to be paid. Report of Alex. Foster, commissioner, of $7, expended on the Calabogie road, adopted. Report of John Caldwell, commissioner on the boundary bridge contract, Darling's share being $99.50, adopted. Ninety dollars ordered to be paid forthwith, retaining nine dollars and fifty cents until the work is finished.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that the Collector be authorized to continue the collection of rates until the First day of February next.—Carried.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. Craig, that Archibald Boyle be an Auditor for the current year.—Carried.

The Reeve then nominated John Wark as the other Auditor.

Mr. Murphy moved, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that the clerk be authorized to to purchase such and so many printed forms as may be required for the use of this municipality for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. Camelon, that the Reeve is hereby authorized to take legal advice with regard to paying compensation for land taken for a road.—Carried.

Mr. Murphy gives notice that he will, at the next meeting of Council introduce a by-law for the appointment of several township officers. Adjourned to the 10th of February.

JAMES WATT, Clerk.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.

The roof on the Drill Shed on Craig street fell in last night during the practice of the Prince of Wales Band. The crash was tremendous, the building covering two acres of ground. The band was playing in the ante-room and escaped harm. Alleged cause of the fall was the sudden change of the temperature, by which the iron bigmental girdles snapped. The building cost $67,000. Loss estimated at $20,0 0. The escape from immense loss of life is wonderful, as from one to two regiments drilled almost nightly in the building.

The Prince of Wales is said to have made a vow to let strong drinks alone.

The Mexican revolution by last events, may be said to be at an end. Annexation to the United States is the latest theory.

The Pacific Coast Wrecking Company are about to send out to the coast of Ecuador a party in search of treasure.

AN ACORN BECOME A TREE.

When the Russian Grand Duke Alexis was in Boston, visiting the rooms of the Historical Society, and was about to depart, Admiral Possiet, who was with him, took from his pocket, as the Boston *Traveller* reports, a small envelope, and handed it to Mr. Winthrop, observing that it might, perhaps, be thought sufficient interest to entitle it to appear in the Society's cabinet. The envelope was opened and disclosed three oak leaves and a little twig. An inscription in Russian explained that these were from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn planted by the Emperor of Russia, who received it from George Summer, who took it from an oak overshadowing the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon. This circumstance may call to the memory of a few of our readers the anecdote which the late George Dallas, our minister at St. Petersburg some twenty-five or thirty years since, used to tell of the acorn and its bearer.

Mr. Dallas was called upon as he related, by a young American, who said that he desired much to see the Emperor of Russia, as he had brought an acorn, the fruit of a tree growing by the tomb of Washington, which he wished to present him. Mr.

to help you out of it." "I shall see him at all events," was the young man's answer, and he took his leave. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dallas met him in company with a man wearing a military uniform: "Well," said the young man, "I have seen the Emperor." "Yes, and have got into difficulty; you are under arrest; you remember what I said about helping you out of any scrape you might get yourself into." "Oh, you mean that man; why, he is my officer." "Your officer!" "Yes, he is the officer whom the Emperor directed to go with me, and show me anything that I must like to see in St. Petersburg." On comparing notes, it was found that the young adventurer had already seen a great deal more of that city than Mr. Dallas had, although for some time a resident there. The introduction to the Emperor took place in this manner. The young man wrote a note to the Emperor acquainting him with the strong desire he had for a private interview, and mentioned his particular purpose. Soon after this he was waited on by a person who asked him if he was the American gentleman who desired to see the Emperor. "I am," was the answer. "Come, then, with me and your wish shall be gratified." The American was conducted into a small room in the palace, the Emperor's cabinet, probably, where sat a middle-aged gentleman, who asked the same question, and being answered in the affirmative, said, "I am the Emperor." The conversation proceeded, but the Emperor not finding himself over-fluent in English, said to the young man, "Come with me and I will present you to the Empress, who speaks English much better than I;" and taking him into another room, introduced him to the family circle. The American and Empress were soon engaged in an animated conversation. "You have no servants in America," said the Empress. "Pardon me, we have many," was the reply. "Yes, but you do not call them by that name; you call them help." "Ah," said the Yankee, shaking his finger at her Imperial Majesty, "you have been reading Mrs. Trollope." "So she has" interrupted the Emperor, and they all laughed in chorus. Meantime the acorn was not forgotten, but duly delivered; the young man was afterwards allowed free access to the Imperial family circle, was provided with an intelligent guide in a military uniform, who was to show him everything worth seeing in St. Petersburgh, and was afterwards sent at the Imperial expense to travel post through the empire wherever his curiosity might lead him. The acorn, it seems, was duly planted and germinated, and became a tree. In token of the truth of this, if we may receive the words of the Boston *Traveller* as authentic, some leaves and a little twig from it are deposited in the cabinet of the Boston Historical Society.

The departure of M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, marks the last act in the rupture between the United States and Russia, and signalizes the end of the absurdly extravagant and inconsistent professions of good feeling which have been exchanged between the authorities of the two countries for many years past. The origin of the Catacazy difficulty is well known. The Minister was instructed to use influence to prevent if possible the settlement of the Alabama claims, so that Russia might continue to benefit politically by the estrangement between Great Britain and the United States — He did this in two ways, first by trying to prevent the appointment of General Schenck as Minister of England, because he was known to be favorable to a settlement, and thereby intriguing against the labors of the Joint High Commission For this interference with American affairs the President demanded the recall of M. Catacazy, to which the Russian Foreign Minister, Prince Gortschakoff, consented, but who has in the opinion of Americans grossly insulted the nation by professing to hold M. Catacazy innocent of any impropriety and refusing to censure him until he has heard his own story face to face at St. Petersburg. This answer has produced much irritation in the United States, where it is felt that the apology is incomplete, and so there is an end to the era of good feeling with Russia. The origin, nature and end of this difficulty furnish a subject of congratulation to the British people, who are now freshly indebted to the American government for its proof of friendship. There should be, and indeed there is, broader grounds for fellowship and good will between the Americans and the English than between the Americans and the Russians, and it is to be hoped that the era of friendly feeling now inaugurated by the settlement of questions of difference between the two nations will long continue, and the friendship be made all the stronger by this rupture with Russia.

SMALL POX.—A correspondent sends us the following:—Pure Bitartrate of potash and cream of tartar is an infallible antidote to the variolus fever.

The discovery of this important fact was made about thirty years ago by the late Mr. T. Rose, of Dorking, England who, in a petition presented to the House of Commons, in March, 1856, stated that he successfully tested the efficiency of the remedy in more than three thousand cases of small pox. With this simple remedial adjunct, and a refrigerant mode of treatment, Mr. Rose achieved such a triumph over this hitherto fatal disease as to reduce the death-rate to a single exceptional case.

THE SMALL-POX.—In Massachusetts there is a law imposing a penalty of a hundred dollars on those who through carelessness or wilful neglect fail to notify the Board of Health of the prevalence of contagious diseases in their households. Several cases have been lately brought before the courts by the Health officers, and fines inflicted. In one of these it was shown that Robert Smith had a son taken with a mild case of varioloid, of which he recovered. No intimation was sent, the father fearing the boy would be sent to the hospital. But a Miss Goodwin took the disease from young Smith, and other persons in the same locality took it from the same source. Enquiry was made, and the father is now on trial.

Fort Garry, Jan. 23.—Last evening Archbishop Tache was the recipient of a grand demonstration from the English-speaking Catholics in the Catholic chapel in this town. The church was magnificently illuminated; and a handsomely engrossed address, congratulating him on his recent elevation and welcoming his return, was presented. His Grace made an appropriate reply, mentioning his devotion to the best interests of Red River, and saying he accepted the address as a refutation of the hard things that had been said of him in connection with the trouble of '69 and '70. He especially alluded to the day being set apart for thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, on which his remarks abounded with patriotism and loyal sentiments. A high service was held, and special thanksgiving given in the cause.

A public subscription in aid of an expedition in search of Dr Livingston will be opened by the Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In the storm of yesterday and preceding night the rainfall was extraordinary, the streams in the south of England overflowing their banks, and whole villages are delaged. Great damage has been done, and especially in the valley of Severn, where the flood was widespread and desolation extensive. The Thames also rose above its banks and the town of Windsor has suffered severely. The effects of the freshet were felt even in London. The upper portion of the city on the river was flooded, and the loss of property and interruption to business is quite serious.

So severe a snow storm prevailed at Fort Erie last week that the Grand Trunk Ferry between that place and Buffalo was obliged to discontinue its trips.

Two children were burned to death in a house in East Glasgow, Michigan, on Wednesday. The mother had gone out and locked three children, less than three years old, in the house, which soon after took fire. The eldest child jumped out of a window and thus escaped.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 31, '72.

It has appeared to us all along that the government of the Dominion and the government of Ontario have studiously avoided interfering in the matter of the murder of Scott. No attempt has been made to bring the murderers to justice. Even motions expressive of regret have been voted down by factions, who felt bound, at all hazards, to support the leaders of their party; and it is only during the last week that an expression of the opinion of the province of Ontario has been made. It is surprising to think of the immunity which has been allowed to Riel and his accomplices in that bloody tragedy.

As our readers know, the question was brought up in the last session in Toronto; but Mr. Sandfield McDonald and his colleagues did not feel prepared to give the simple expression of regret at the occurrences which had taken place in connection with that event; and the supporters of that government were too much tied up to their party to give an honest, conscientious vote.

Mr. Blake, we think, deserves credit for bringing up the question even at this late day. It was supposed by many that he would be obliged to succumb to the exigencies of his new relations and to retreat from his position on this question; but his manly introduction of the motion shows that he has not abandoned his professions on this subject, and his Cabinet and the House of representatives have acted with him like a unit upon it, only one member, Mr. Cameron, opposing it. We observe that several members who thought differently last year, and who characterized the motion as "buncombe," have got new light on the subject, and cordially supported Mr. Blake's motion which they had formerly condemned.

The all but unanimous vote of the House represents what must by this time be the general conclusion of the people of Ontario. The crime was a most atrocious one, nor could it be classed with murders committed in moments of political passion, for the shooting was done in a sense of cold-blooded malignity. We, with every right feeling citizen, hate wanton murder, whether it be of a Duc d'Enghein or an Archbishop of Paris, or of an humble Canadian settler at Red River. We say we abhor the cruelty that could murder an opponent in cold blood without even the excuse that his death was necessary for the safety of the insurgents or the promotion of their plans. We do not remember having ever seen anything more disgraceful than the connivance of the authorities at Riel's escape from justice, unless it were the manner in which his agents and assistants in the bloody deed were honored at Ottawa by the members of the Dominion Government, and the manner in which the murderer, himself, was recognized as a friend and good fellow by Lieut.-Governor Archibald. We say, then, that we are glad that, even at this late hour, our province has officially protested against the apathy which has, so far, permitted the murder of one of her sons to pass without punishment. We cannot undertake to say what action the Federal government or that of Manitoba will take with respect to this resolution.

Mr. Blake rose to move as follows:—That this House feels bound to express its regret that no effectual steps have been taken to bring to justice the murderers of Thomas Scott. He said that his motion was similar in principle to one he introduced last year. It might be said that this House, in moving in the matter, might be interfering with another government, but he repeated that legislative functions were not the sole functions of this Parliament. This Parliament was entitled to make representations and take action with reference to matters beyond the scope of its functions. It was entirely competent for this Chamber, in a matter in which the honor of Ontario was concerned, and in a matter affecting the life of one of its citizens, to take action. He believed that warrants had never been issued for the arrest of the murderers of Scott, and if they did issue, he believed that it was not intended that they should be executed. If the House adopted his resolution it would enable Government to bring forward such measures for the action of the House as would be calculated to accomplish the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, said that last year he had sympathized with Mr. Blake's motion, and had refused to attend a caucus of the Government supporters that met to propose an amendment to it. He had then voted with the Government, because it was necessary that gentlemen should not be breaking away with their individual views from a party to which they were temporarily allied. He would cordially support Mr. Blake's motion.

Mr. Blake's motion was put and carried. There was only one dissentient—Mr. M. C. Cameron.

A very satisfactory report in reference to the convicts of England for 1870, has been lately published. It is interesting to know that in spite of all the outcry made about the increase of crime, there were fewer convictions and sentences to penal servitude in Britain during 1870 *than during any year on record.* In England and Wales there was a diminution of 10 per cent upon the previous year, and in the whole of Britain of more than 9 per cent. In 1845, with a population of seventeen millions in England and Wales, the total number of sentences passed was 17,000; in 1870, with a population of twenty-two millions, that number had fallen to 13,000. The sentences of imprisonment had fallen off 41 per cent; those of transportation and penal servitude, 58 per cent; and of capital punishment, 76 per cent. The number of re commitments had also diminished and the number reclaimed had greatly increased.

The gross expenditure on criminals for the year was £300,000, or £32 7s. 5d. per head. But then the earnings of the prisoners are to be set off against this, and these amounted to £200,776, or £22 17s 10d. per head; and that the prisoners cost only £81,000. Of late the convicts have been largely engaged in building and enlarging prisons. They have made the brick, hewed the stone, wrought the timbers, and cast and forged the iron work, and have done all in a creditable, wormanlike fashion; thus putting it beyond all doubt that convict labour can be profitably employed in many kinds of public work, and that all such while suffering the law's sentence ought to be made to support themselves. It is proposed to set them to construct harbours of refuge; and elaborate systems of internal defence are also suggested as works on which they might be profitably employed. With such facts before us, the course we are pursuing with our prisoners in Canada seems worse than folly.

It is now apparent that the municipal affairs of New York have been managed for years past in an atmosphere of fraud. Perhaps no more astounding instance of official depravity has been revealed in the present generation than that which is now coming to light in New York in connection with the frauds of the Tammany municipal government. The Grand Jury, after investigating the charge, has found that the frauds committed upon the city exceed fifty millions of dollars, and that besides those who are already accused, there are some forty or fifty persons who are guilty of participation in these gigantic frauds. It would seem that all the officials from the highest to the lowest have been actuated by a desire to feather their nests, and to make the most of their term of office.

Mr. Blake has warmly repudiated that he is under the tutelage of Mr. George Brown. In his speech in the House the other night he said "he had been accused of having a master outside the House. That statement had been frequently made, and as often refuted, and he would say once more and for all that he did not come into public life with anyone as his master, and he stood today as the leader of the Liberal party inside and outside of the House." When Mr. Cameron threw in the interjection at this point, "Nominally," Mr. Blake replied, "And practically too. The charges were just as baseless as the charges made against the honourable member for Ottawa."

A bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Scott in the Ontario Legislature, to authorize the city of Ottawa to construct water works. In answer to a question put by Mr. Rykert, Hon. Mr. Blake said that the Government were prepared to recommend His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to offer a substantial reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Scott. A committee was also struck to inquire into the charges made against the conduct of the Hon. Messrs. Wood and Blake.—Mr. M. C. Cameron said that he would not accept the committee, and a point of order having been raised the matter was held over.

A bill is now before the senate of the United States, the object of which is to institute a reform in the civil service by approximating to the system which has been so successfully established in Great Britain, and yet more completely and beneficially instituted in the civil service of India, that of appointments by competitive examination. However attached the Americans are to their own traditions and to the practices which have grown up under the Republic, it is a fact that there is now less reluctance to copy the institutions and reforms which have been proved to be serviceable in the older countries of Europe.

UPPER CANADIAN POLITICS.—We observe that in the Upper Canadian Assembly, on Monday night, a number of gentlemen gave in their adhesions to the Blake Government, at all events to the extent of promising to judge it fairly on its merits. This ought to indicate the folly of the merely personal attacks, which have for some time filled the columns of the ex-Ministerial press. They have fallen perfectly flat and useless, except to indicate the unscrupulous nature of their authors.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have proposed to extend the telegraph lines from Washago to Bracebridge, on condition that the settlers find the poles and keep the line in repair for two years. If the settlers will comply with the above condition, the company will build the line and run it.

The route to Manitoba has been so much improved that it will be possible to go through from Toronto to Fort Garry next summer in twelve days. It is also stated that the fares on this route are to be very much reduced.

The death is announced of Lieut-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Colonel 100th Regiment.

The drill shed in Montreal fell last week and is now a heap of ruins.

PRESENTATION.

For the Herald.

On the evening of Monday the 22nd inst., Captain O'Neil was made the recipient of a handsome gold hunting watch and chain, the gift of a few friends who took this means of showing their appreciation of the gallant Captain's services in connection with the various Volunteer movements since 1861. A few of the subscribers accompanied the committee to the Captain's residence, when J. T. Brown, Esq., proceeded to read the following address:

To John O'Neil, Esq., Senior Captain of No. 6 Company of 41st Batt. of Volunteer Militia.

Sir—I have much pleasure in presenting you with this watch and chain, as a slight mark of the esteem in which you are held by your neighbors, and which they hope you may long be spared to wear, as an evidence of their appreciation of your services as a Volunteer Officer, having on all occasions heartily responded to your country's call, even when it involved considerable pecuniary sacrifices on your part, and on no occasion, as far as known, did you fail to receive well merited praise from those most competent to judge—for the efficiency and soldier-like appearance of the men under your charge. Without desiring in any way to detract from the deserts of the other Companies composing the 41st Batt., I would be wanting in my duty did I not offer you the congratulations of your fellow townsmen, on your having achieved the honor of being in command of a Company that won the the first rank in the district in competing with the Snider Rifle. While this gift has been purchased for you in most part by friends who have known you only in civil life, you are not on that account to think the less highly of it, for as one of the committee I can assure you that the men who shared with you the pleasures and fatigues of the camp were on all occasions the readiest to encourage the project, with a hearty "no one deserves it more!" On behalf of myself and fellow committee men, permit me to state that we never undertook a duty that we had more pleasure in performing.

While wishing you long life and prosperity, allow me to associate the name of Mrs. O'Neil with yours, and I trust that you will convey to her our apology for the inconvenience we must have caused in coming unannounced, to take temporary possession of the house.

J. T. BROWN,
On behalf of subscribers.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—I trust you will excuse me wherein I cannot find suitable words to thank you for the very flattering address, and the valuable present accompanying it, just presented to me. I cannot see what I have done to merit so tangible a proof of your friendship. When a boy, in my native land, I heard of your free institutions, representative government, extended canals, noble rivers, lakes, and boundless forests. I came to this country and I had never cause to regret it. I have been a member of the Militia organization since the time the insult was offered to the glorious old flag on board of Her Majesty's Mail Ship *Trent.* The war cloud which then and since lingered for a time o'er Canada has happily been removed, and now peace and plenty blesses the land.

I have ever been proud of the Pakenham Rifle Company; a Company that always answered the first sound of the bugle, and whose soldierly conduct has won for me, on more than one occasion, the thanks of the Commanding Officer. A body of brave young men who have always treated me with kindness and respect. On behalf of Mrs. O'Neil I return you my warmest thanks, and I can assure you that she will feel very grateful for your kind expression of regard. Trusting that we may be long surrounded by the same kind hearted friends and neighbors; and that should the day again unfortunately come when the possession of the soil will have to be disputed with the invader, may the people of this country prove that Old England need not fear to trust her flag across the seas—the Flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. Again thanking you and wishing you all the happiness of this joyous season.

JOHN O'NEIL.

On the inside of case is the following inscription: "Presented to John O'Neil, by a few friends, as a mark of esteem, for his valuable services as Senior Captain No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion, Volunteer Militia."

On Saturday the 20th January a deputation of the ladies belonging to St. Andrew's church, Arnprior, waited on the Rev. D. J. McLean and his wife for the purpose of presenting their pastor with a handsome silk pulpit gown and his wife with a small service of plate.

The following is the address.

The Rev. Donald J. McLean, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Arnprior:

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned members of Committee of ladies appointed to collect subscriptions and make arrangements relative to procuring a pulpit gown for you beg you to accept of the accompanying gown as a small mark of their affection and esteem for you as their pastor, with best wishes that you may be long spared to labour in the service of your divine master.

They desire also that Mrs. McLean will accept of the accompanying small service of plate with their best wishes

(Signed) MRS. MCLACHLIN,
MRS. BURWASH,
MRS. MILNE,
MRS. DOWSWELL,
MRS. BLAIR,
MRS. GARRIOCH.

To which the Rev. Gentleman after being robed in the gown made the following reply.

Accept my hearty thanks for this rich and elegant pulpit gown as well as for the kind wishes with which you have accompanied the gift. Highly as I value this gown in itself I value it still more highly as being a mark of the affection and esteem of my people towards me and I sincerely trust that the longer our Christian fellowship lasts, the feelings of which this gift is an expression may not only continue but be strengthened.

Permit me also on behalf of Mrs. McLean to thank you for the valuable present which you have made her on this occasion and I am sure she will treasure these articles as a mark of your friendly feelings towards her. May the Lord in whose vineyard we are labouring enrich our souls with the grace of His spirit that we ourselves may be blessed and prove a blessing to all around us.

The friends of the Carleton Place Bible Society, are requested to bear in mind, that the annual meeting will be held in Zion Church on Wednesday evening, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. R. Gavin, of Ottawa, and other Ministers, are expected to address the meeting.

MR. GALBRAITH ON PARTY GOVERNMENT.

(*From the Courier.*)

On Monday last Mr. Galbraith made a short address in the Ontario Legislature, but which, short as it is, contains more than a volume of many of the windy addresses of some of the members who spoke on the same occasion. Mr. Galbraith was probably constrained to speak in the strong terms he did on party government by reason of the pretended sympathy and pity some journals in this section have vouchsafed on his behalf. We can easily conceive that Mr. Galbraith feels only disgust and contempt for the whinings of a certain hermaphrodite sheet in the North Riding, who, lately, has pretended to speak on his behalf, but whose assistance Mr. Galbraith so readily and aptly repudiated. Mr. Galbraith is a gentleman who will always command a large support from every class of people in his constituency on account of his unblemished social character and genial and obliging manners. It is the possession of these traits, combined with a sterling political rectitude, that draws so many warm friends to his side, and not because he holds loose political principles. The Tory journals, whether they be published in North Lanark or Toronto, need not think to disorganize or cast the seeds of dissension in the ranks of Mr. Galbraith's friends by mock sympathy or uneasiness on his account. When he feels aggrieved he is both able and willing to let the people know it, and will take the first opportunity of doing so.

The following are Mr. Galbraith's remarks as reported for our columns:—

Mr. Galbraith said that the House must now be wearied with the length to which this debate had been extended; and had it not been for a remark made by the hon. member for Leeds in the very eloquent address he had delivered this evening, he (Mr. Galbraith) would not have trespassed upon the time and patience of hon. members on this occasion. In 1867 he had entered the House under the impression that from the manner in which the hon. member for Cornwall had conducted his Government in Quebec, that principles of the strictest economy would characterize the action of his Government here in the management of the affairs of the Province and although a recognized member of the Opposition, he had felt very friendly to the late Premier, and had given his Government considerable support during the first session of the last Parliament; and he had no hesitation in saying that the late Government was entitled to credit for much beneficial legislation during their term of power. But they had shown a growing determination to arrogate too much power to themselves, which was, in his opinion, a dangerous principle, and one which finally culminated in the Railway Aid Act of last session. To that principle he had been opposed, and upon that principle the late government had been defeated. He was a firm believer in pure party government, and had always been an advocate of parties taking that position. Party principle was a stronger bond of union than could ever be secured by a simple difference of opinion upon measures as they were submitted to the House. He believed that the Government should be composed of, and supported by that party that had for the time being the confidence of the country and a majority of the House. He also believed that the Opposition should be composed of one party, who would make it their duty to closely watch, criticise and amend or condemn the acts of the Administration. Members are in the habit of saying that they come come to this House for the purpose of supporting good measures no matter from what they emanate. So far as regarded measures we all professed to come here for the same purpose. It would be rather amusing to hear an hon. gentleman say he came here to support bad measures. But members could not always maintain that independence here they sometimes assumed before their constituents. A Government would require to know upon what it could rely, and was entitled if its measures were good, to the hearty support of its friends and under other circumstances could not feel safe for a day. The hon. member for Leeds had stated that the people of North Lanark had felt annoyed because he (Mr. Galbraith) had not been offered a seat in the new Cabinet. He assured the House that he had never the least expectation of ever receiving such an offer; and if the people of North Lanark had any feeling in the matter, he could only say he was not aware of it. As regarded the coalition complexion of the present Government he did not wish to say anything. He had formed his opinion with respect to that when the names of the new ministry were first announced to the House, and he had no reason since to change his opinion. But believing, that the measures of the Government would be satisfactory, and that the principles upon which they would conduct the business of the Province would meet his approval, he would, so long as such was the case, give them a most cheerful support.—(Cheers.)

A sickening exhibition, ending in a frightful death, took place at Bury, England, a few days since. A "Lion tamer" belonging to a menagerie in that town, while going through his novel performances, was set upon by five lions and literally torn to pieces. We have never been able to discover what good results are likely to proceed from exhibitions of this character. They are, in point of fact, only intended to gratify that morbid appetite for sensationalism which is one of the worst vices of the age we live in.

N. R. A. S.—The annual meeting of the North Renfrew Agricultural Society, for the election of Officers, was held at Beachburgh on the 18th, when the following officers were elected:

President.—Walter Findlay.
1st Vice President.—Wm. Moffat.
2nd do.—Robert Allen.
Secretary-Treasurer.—N. W. Jackson.
Directors.—John Dunlop, William Adam, John Carmichael, Joseph Eyer, T. M. Caswall, Thomas Fraser, James Wark, James Black, and J. B. Marshall.
Auditors.—George A. Tucker and Gideon Adams.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Advices from Mexico by Shenwa, Idaho, report that Governor Pesqaino, of Sonora, was hurrying forward troops to assist in the retaking of Mazlan from the rebels. No doubt is entertained of his immediate success.

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 22.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr Cameron introduced a bill to amalgamate the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction and the North Grey Railway Companies under the name of the Northern Extension Railway Company.

Mr H. S. Macdonald introduced a bill to incorporate the Shuniak Silver Mining Company.

Mr Springer introduced a bill to incorporate the North Shore Silver Mining Company.

Mr Blake suggested for the convenience of the House that the debate which had arisen on the explanation of the Commissioner of Public Works should be continued, so that the House might proceed to business.

Mr Cumberland said he found it hard to define his position when he saw on one side of him, Mr Hamilton, member for Prescott, and on the other side the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He would say, however, that he would not be influenced by party lines, and with respect to the Government he would judge by measures, not men. He would accept from Government every measure on its merits.

Mr Sexton said he would support the Government, as he did not consider it a coalition.

Mr McCallum would judge Government by its measures.

Mr Lauder attacked the Government for their inconsistency in admitting Mr Scott.

Mr Sinclair defended the Government and attacked Mr Lauder for his inconsistency.

Mr Boultbee deprecated the introduction of personal questions, and said he would support good measures.

Mr Perry said that in 1867 Mr Lauder had told a deputation that called on him that the Globe supported him.

Mr Ardagh would judge Government by their measures.

Mr Thomas Ferguson said that it was currently reported that Mr Blake, notwithstanding his pretensions, was the greatest Tory in Toronto. He regarded the present Government as a Coalition Government.

Mr Boulter would judge Government by their measures, taking an independent position in the House.

Mr McCuaig said the late Government were entitled to great credit for many of their measures, but he approved of the course proposed by the present leaders of the Government with regard to the disposition of railway funds. He expressed his confidence in the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Premier, and said he would give the Government fair play. He would judge them by their measures, and from what had been foreshadowed, he believed they would meet the requirements of the country. He would give the Government a fair and honest support.

Mr Corby said he was better pleased with the composition of the present Government than with that of the last. He would give the administration a fair and honest support in all measures that he believed beneficial to the country, and he trusted to them for a little more liberal policy upon the timber question than that of the late Government.

Mr Grange would give Government a reasonable support, but would reserve his right to differ from them upon measures as they came up.

Mr Guest would give the Government a fair trial. Though he did not approve of the way in which they reached the treasury bench, he favoured more their liberal timber policy than that of the late Government.

Mr Galbraith said he never expected a seat in the Cabinet, and had never heard that the people of North Lanark were annoyed because he did not get a seat. He would give the Government a hearty support.

Mr Richards repeated his opinion that Mr Scott was unfit for Crown lands.

Mr Blake delivered a long speech, replying to all charges that had been brought against Mr Scott and the Government.

The House rose at 12:30.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Pardee introduced a bill to incorporate the Ontario Mineral Lands and Mining Company.

In reply to Mr. Oliver,

Mr. Blake said it was not the intention of Government to bring down during the present Session, a general railway bill to provide for the construction of railways without applying to the Legislature for special charters.

Mr. Macdonald (Leeds) enquired whether Government are prepared to recommend his Excellency to make an appropriation of a reasonable amount for the purchase of targets and rifles for the use of the volunteers of Ontario, to be issued in such manner and subject to such Government lien as may be considered advisable.

Mr. Blake replied in the negative, as this Government was not charged with militia duties.

Mr. Macdonald (Leeds) enquired whether the Government intend during this Session, to initiate legislation in reference to the solemnization of marriage in the Province of Ontario, and the appointment of issuers of marriage licenses.

Mr. Blake said the matter was under consideration by Government, but there would be no legislation during the present session.

Mr. Lauder enquired whether it is the intention of Government to introduce, during the present session, a measure authorizing the re-valuation of that class of unpatented public lands sold to settlers known as school lands.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands replied that to the extent to which this Province was interested, it was the intention of Government to do so during the present session.

In reply to Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Blake said it was the intention of Government to furnish the Statutes of Ontario free of cost to qualified Justices of the Peace, as had been hitherto done by the old Parliament of Canada, and the present Dominion Parliament.

Mr. M. C. Cameron introduced his motion relative to a Committee to enquire into there signation of the late Treasurer, Mr. Wood.

Mr. Blake having asked Mr. Cameron if the latter wished to include any other member of the Government besides him—Mr. Blake—on the charge of having offered corrupt inducements to Mr. Wood, and being answered in negative, moved in amendment that the Committee would deal only with him—Mr. Blake—and with Mr. Wood.

Mr. Cameron resisted the amendment, and a long and an excited debate followed. The result was that Mr. Blake's amendment was carried. The charge being narrowed down to him and Mr. Wood, he promised that the Committee should have every facility for its enquiries.

At six o'clock the House rose for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The following bills were read a second time:

Bill to empower certain persons to appear as agents and act as advocates in Division Courts in the Province of Ontario.—Mr. Deacon—Bill to amend an act intitled an Act respecting short forms of mortgages in Upper Canada, and being Chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada, 27 and 28 Victoria.—Mr. McDonald, (Leeds)—Bill to amend the Act of the Parliament of the Province of Ontario entitled "An Act respecting the establishment of Registry Offices in the Ridings, and the Registration of Letters in Ontario.—Mr. Macdonald, (Leeds)—Bill to amend the law of property and trusts.—Mr. Hodgins—Bill to enable assignees to sue at law in their own name.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

Toronto 25th.—In Parliament yesterday Mr. Cameron moved for a Committee of Enquiry as to the corrupt inducements offered Mr. Wood by Mr. Blake to induce him to resign.

Mr. Blake moved an amendment inserting Mr. Cameron's name as authority for the statement. After a lively debate the resolution as amended was carried.—43 to 19. Mr. Cameron voting against it.

Bills respecting advocates in Division Courts, amending law of property and trusts—were read a second time.

Toronto, Jan. 26—The speaker took the chair at 3.15.

During the presentation of the reports of the Committee, while the routine business was in progress,

Mr. Galbraith brought in the report of the Printing Company.

Hon. J. S. McDonald called the attention of the House to the fact that the report had been altered.

Mr. Galbraith explained that he had consulted all the members of the Committee except Mr. Cameron.

The matter was allowed to drop and the report was resumed.

After routine, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, Mr. Ardagh in the chair.

The Committee rose, the report to be resumed on next Thursday.

Mr. Rykert moved the second reading of the Bill to amend Agricultural and Arts. The Bill proposed that members of the Board of Agriculture should be elected for three years instead of one.

Hon. Mr. Carling objected to the Bill. He thought that members of the Board ought to go to their constitutency.

Hon. Mr. McKellar supported the Bill which was read a second time and referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Prince moved the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Game and fur-bearing animals in Ontario. He thought that the periods mentioned in the Bill for the close season, would be found satisfactory.

Mr. Scott (Grey) pointed out that the game in Essex was fit to kill a month before the game further East.—He thought there ought to be a dividing line, and the close season appointed to District.

Mr. H. S. McDonald (Leeds) supported the Bill. He referred to pot hunters from the United States who slaughtered hundreds of deer every year.

Mr. Deacon recommended that licences should be granted to those parties from the United States, so that municipalities might gain by the amount if the same were carried out.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

In answer to Mr. Scott (Grey), Mr. Blake said he hoped to be able to introduce an improved scheme of immigration this session, but could not say on what day the ministry would bring down the policy.

Mr. Blake said in answer to Mr. Crosby, it was not the intention of the ministry to bring down the Bill to regulate under draining in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Blake, the House was adjourned at 4.30.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Jan. 23.

To-day the Legislature sat about an hour. Lieutenant Governor Archibald's acknowledgement of reply to address was read.

Attorney General Clarke introduced a bill to provide for members vacating seats. The bill provides that members may resign in either of the following ways: By giving notice on the floor of the House, by serving notice on the Speaker, or in case of no Speaker, or the Speaker being the applicant, by giving notice to two members of the House.

Attorney General Clarke also introduced a bill providing for controverted elections. It provides that a complainant must be a voter; complaint must be made to a judge of the supreme court, within thirty days after the election; complainant must give security for the costs. The judge must appoint the place and time for hearing witnesses, provided for as witnesses in the ordinary courts; the judge's report on the matter to be final: In case an election be declared void, a writ for a new election is to be issued forthwith by the Executive Council, if the Legislature be not in session:

Both these bills passed their first reading:

Standing committees were struck, and the House adjourned.

For the C. P. Herald.

CURLING.—On Saturday last there was a very keen contested match between ten curlers of the Mississippi Curling Club, five Lowlanders and five brave Highlanders. After playing for three hours, every one doing his best for the victory but (Oh dear sake,) the Lowland boys bet their Highland friends by one. Better luck next time.

LOWLANDERS.—J. Crawford, G. H. Lester, P. Young, S. Davis, J. Templeton, Skip, 10.

HIGHLANDERS.—W. Scrimgeour, R. M. Gordon, J. McArthur, Teacher, P. McDougall, P. McArthur, Skip 9.

CURLING.—A match between Ottawa and Almonte came off at the latter place, on Thursday, 25th inst. After three hours play the game stood as follows:

OTTAWA.	ALMONTE.
No. 1 Rink.	No. 2 Rink.
S. Harris,	J. Templeton,
J. Egleson,	J. Crawford,
A. Campbell,	J. Menzies,
H. Ingles, skip.	P. McArthur, skip,
11 ends. 19 points.	8 ends. 16 points.
No. 3 Rink.	No. 4 Rink.
Dr. Wood,	F. A. W. Lister,
D. S. Eastwood,	P. Young,
G. Hutchinson,	S. H. Davis,
T. McKay, skip.	P. McDougall, skip.
8 ends 12 points.	13 ends. 26 points.

Majority for Almonte, 2 ends, 11 points.

Don't forget the Soiree in Zion Church next Monday evening. See advertisement.

LANARK COUNTY COUNCIL.

From the Courier.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

The County Council elect for 1872 assembled in the Court-room, Perth, on Tuesday afternoon last, for the "despatch of business." Many and striking changes were observable in the *personnel* of the Council since the October session of last year—many of the old and apparently stereotyped Reeves had been sent where the woodbine twineth by their constituents—and—and, in consequence, just as many new faces and forms graced the Council table on the present occasion. The portly and jocund Capt. Chambers, of Montague, with his budget of humorous eccentricities, had by a mistake of the ratepayers of his municipality, been left out of the list of Reeves for 1872; the scarcely less remarkable Mr. Stanley, with his standing order for the "Yeas and Nays," had met with a similar misfortune in Burgess; the honest and common-sense face of Mr. Purdon was also numbered among the absentees; and the lively Mr. McDougall failed as well to file his certificate with the clerk at the opening of the proceedings. We trust, however, that the County will lose nothing by the presence and services of those sent to fill their places, viz:—Messrs. Byrne, Campbell, Fairgrieve, and Shields.

The following members of the Council were all present at roll-call:—

REEVES.

JAMES AFFLECK,	Lanark T'p.
EDWARD BYRNE,	N. Burgess,
W. CALDWELL,	Lanark Village.
P. CLARK,	Montague,
GEO. CAMPBELL,	Dalhousie, &c.
JAMES CONN,	Beckwith,
ROBT. CRAMPTON,	Carleton Place,
R. DEACON,	Sherbrooke,
J. T. FAIRGRIEVE,	N. Elmsley,
JAS. H. GOULD,	Smith's Falls,
WM. MOSTYN,	Almonte,
WM. J. RINTOUL,	Darling,
YOUNG SCOTT,	Pakenham,
WM. LEES,	Bathurst.

DEPUTY REEVES.

D. DRUMMOND,	Ramsay,
ALEX. DODDS,	Bathurst,
ROBT. HICKS,	Drummond,
JOHN SHIELDS,	Montague.

The Councillors then proceeded to file their certificates of election with the Clerk, and when called upon for his, Dr. Mostyn rose to explain that owing to the fact that he was short of time to catch the train he had barely time to jump aboard, without having an opportunity of going for his certificate. He would have it here, however, by the next mail, and as he supposed the Council entertained no doubt of his election, he anticipated the Council would have no objection to his occupying his seat at the Board, until it arrived.

The Doctor, therefore, was made eligible to his seat in the meantime, by resolution of Council.

The Council next proceed to the now essential business of the

ELECTION OF A WARDEN,

the Clerk presiding as Chairman. The following motions were then handed into the Chairman:—

Mr. Dodds moved, seconded by Mr. Crampton, that William Lees, Esq., be Warden for 1872.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that Jas. Henry Gould, Esq., be Warden for 1872.

The first motion was then put and lost, the Yeas being Messrs. Dodds, Hicks, Deacon, Mostyn, and Crampton.

The second motion was then put and carried—the following members voting for it:—Messrs. Caldwell, Campbell, Affleck, Clark, Byrne, Conn, Drummond, Rintoul, Shields, Fairgrieve, and Scott.

The Chairman thereupon declared Mr. J. H. Gould Warden for the current year.

The Warden—elect having expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in suitable terms, took the oath of office, and then the Chair.

Mr. Lees also referred to the result in appropriate and dignified terms.

The minutes having been read, approved of, and signed, the following accounts and communications were read:—Account from Courier office, advertising tenders for a Registry office, $5.60; John Smith, lock-up keeper, Smith's Falls, salary and fare of prisoners from 30th June to 31st Dec., 1871, $27.21; J. D. Kellock, examination of insane prisoners in goal, $12; D. W. Grant, do., $12; John Hart, stationery, $13.57; R. Kellock, goaler, sundries for goal, $36.16; Jas. Thompson, Sheriff, pay-lists and checking jurors, Assizes and Sessions, $27; John Gill, messenger, cleaning Court House, $3.

A communication from the County Council of Lambton, endorsing copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of that body to the effect that as the construction of drains and water-courses is a source of much litigation and expense to municipalities, it would be advisable that all such matters be settled by arbitration. The co operation of the Lanark Co., Council was asked on behalf of this object.

The presentment of the Grand Jury of the last Fall Assizes was read stating the goal was in a model state of cleanliness and order, but contained a large number of insane and ind

and especially those being brought out by Miss Rye. Mr. J.'s proposition is to establish some institution where they can be properly educated and supported until years and judgment enabled them to make their own living in the world—to become laborers, mechanics, servants, apprentices—wives and husbands, &c.

The Warden then appointed Messrs. Lees, Scott, Mostyn, Affleck, and Clark a committee to appoint the different standing committees.

Mr. Byrne gave notice that he would at this session introduce by-laws as follows:

To pay all moneys granted or allowed at this session of Council: to appoint Grammar School Trustees for 1872; to appoint County Auditors for 1872; to appoint a Board of Audit for 1872.

The Council then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Council re-assembled this morning at 10 o'clock. Present—all the members of Council except Messrs. Mostyn and Fairgrieve.

The minutes were read and signed.

The Co., Treasurer's report was submitted. It stated there was nothing in the financial situation to which special attention might be directed. The Treasurer had borrowed from the Merchants' Bank, on behalf of the council, $3,000 since the last session. The B. & O. R. Co., had, on 10th instalments of the moneys accruing to the County on account of the Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness. He had also paid Mr. Kippen, as per order, $450 on contract for building Registry office.

The Treasurer also submitted the estimates for the ensuing year, showing a balance on hand from last year of $688.36, and an amount in addition to be raised for county purposes of $5450.54.

The Treasurer also submitted an abstract of the County accounts for 1871, showing a balance on hand at the commencement of that year of $1626.78; the aggregate assets to have been $27,331.69; and the aggregate disbursements, $26,645.33.

A statement was submitted of the expenses of the Board of Examiners for the past half year to have been $137.22. The various accounts connected with the department of the Public School Inspector were submitted. A communication was read from H. L. Slack, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools asking remuneration for travelling expenses during the performance of his public duties since July last. There being 133 schools in the county requiring inspection, whereas he was only required to examine 120, he made the offer to include the whole in his round of duty on the Council agreeing to pay his travelling expenses, which thus far had amounted to $200. Mr. Slack states that he had endeavored to do his work thoroughly, and through the public press, and otherwise, to make the result of his observations and duties publicly known. He had forwarded to the Department of Education, Toronto, a report of the condition of each school he inspected, making an aggregate of 7 pages, and for which he had received a commendatory acknowledgment from the Department.

A communication from the Co., Treasurer was read, embodying the following considerations:—That the salary he received as Treasurer—$500—was not over half that secured by an ordinary bank clerk not doing half the work or involving a tithe of the responsibility; that the heavy securities he had to give should command a higher remuneration; that he had, for obvious reasons to keep his office open the full time every day, whereby he was unable to give his time and attention to anything else; that the cost of living, and all other wages had each increased within a few years back; and he therefore asked for an increase of $300 to his present salary, which would about place him upon an equality with other officials considering his responsibilities and duties; lastly—should the Council not see fit to comply with his petition, he would be compelled to resign his office.

Mr. Clark gave notice that he would at this session introduce a by-law to appoint a Board of Examiners of Public School teachers.

Mr. Caldwell gave notice of his intention to introduce at this session of Council a motion to appoint a special Committee to confer with the Directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, to bring the railway through the County of Lanark instead of through Frontenac.

Mr. Caldwell explained that, from the natural physical features of the country, it would be very difficult to construct the railway through the county of Frontenac, then only to pass through a rocky barren district; whereas, if brought through the county of Lanark by Perth, it would pass through a good country, and tap all the timber producing rivers where saw-mills could readily be built, and where all the pine timber could be used, owing to the line being located a sufficient distance eastward to take in the eastern limit of the timber district—the height of land being far to the westward. The latter fact would compel—in the event of the road being built over the present intended route—a large proportion of the lumber to be drawn to the line of railway: an event which would take away much from the local traffic of the road. Besides the frequency of fires that would necessarily follow the passage of a line of railway through an unsettled pine country, would yearly destroy a great amount of valuable timber, and thus not only destroy the only product of that sterile country but deprive the government of no small amount of revenue. The proposed route is through a country absolutely unfit for settlement—a country that never will be permanently settled, as all who know anything about the matter will testify. If the road could be brought by way of Perth, it would pass through a well-settled and productive country; it would increase business of all kinds—develope the lumber trade still further; and bring down the high rates for freight at present charged by the B. & O. R. Co. In the one case, a route would be impracticable; in the other, an easy one is palpable to any one acquainted with the country. He did not advocate this scheme for mere local interests, but for the general good of this district; and he hoped the various members of Council would take a broad and liberal view of this important matter.

Mr. Lees, from the Warden's Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Byrne, Hicks, Deacon, and Drummond.

Education—Messrs. Mostyn, Clark, Rintoul, Scott, and Campbell.

Finance—Messrs. Caldwell, Crampton, Lees, Affleck, and Conn.

On motion of Mr. Byrne, the following by-laws received severally a first reading: Money grant; High School Trustees; County Auditors; and Board of Audit.

The following were appointed a Committee on Contingencies:—Messrs. Fairgrieve, Shields, Mostyn, Drummond, and Scott.

The Council then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BECKWITH COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of Beckwith met in accordance with the Statue, at noon, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1872. Present—the Reeve James Conn, Esq., and Messrs. Alex. Ferguson, Alex. Stewart and Daniel McCuaig, Councillors. Absent—Mr. John Stewart, councillor, from disability, the result of an accident.

Each member present, presented his Declaration of Qualification and of office, duly attested, which were filed by the Clerk.

The Reeve nominated Samuel G. Cram, as Auditor, for the present year; and on motion of Mr. A. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. Robert Cavanagh, was appointed Auditor on the part of this Council.

On motion of Mr. Alexander Stewart, seconded by Mr. D. McCuan, an extension of time for the collection of the taxes of 1871 was made.

The Council then adjourned till the 13th day of February.

EWEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

The Bombay Gazette, referring to the Persian famine, says: "Undoubtedly the rulers act as if the famine were a trifle. Their remedial measures are as scanty as their judgment. We hear of a few of the indigent poor of Teheran receiving a few coppers; of some beggars being fed in one of the gardens of Shiraz; of the bakers of Ispahan being ordered to reduce their usual market rate for bread without any effort being made by the Imperial Treasury to recuperate them for any loss, so that riots ensued. But beyond this nothing seems to have been done by the King and his advisers to mitigate the widely spread distress. It is not to be wondered at that the people are turbulently affected, and that the Shah may have to repent his weak measures when they are questioned by a desperate starving mob. Already, it is said, that at Teheran it is not unlikely that the mob will cause the gold and silver, stated to be lying idle in the King's private treasury, to be disgorged. The value of this gold and silver is said to be no less than seven millions sterling. The good this enormous sum might return to the King, if it were circulated among his starving people, he probably is unable to appreciate; but he will should the storm of popular wrath that is evidently hovering near his throne break out. He will not be the first short-sighted monarch that has paid the penalty of selfishness and misgovernment.

For an admission fee of one shilling the British public have had afforded them the sight of a man, supposed to be half drunk worried to death by four lions. The victim was a lion tamer attached to Manders' menagerie, then exhibiting at Bolton. Some new points respecting the art of lion training came out at the inquest held over the dead lion tamer. The principal witness was the Rev. Enoch Franks, who seems to have had experience in lion-taming, for, according to his evidence, he remarked to some gentlemen present during the performance that the deceased, "unlike every other lion-tamer, is not managing those beasts with his eyes." He was, in fact, "frequently looking through the bars of the cage upon the people." Perhaps he observed the Rev. Enoch Franks and the other gentlemen present, and in those few last moments of his life wondered how they could take any pleasure in an exhibition which was so perilous that bars of iron, (of course, forgotten on this occasion) were generally kept red hot for application to the lions in the event of their attacking the performer. To do the Rev. Enoch Franks justice, he showed no desire to witness the tragedy that occurred; for, becoming apprehensive of a serious result, he said to a gentleman that was with him, "I must retire," and turned to go; as he was retiring, however, his friend took hold of his arm and said, "See that," and the Rev. Enoch Franks saw a sight he is not likely to forget for many a long day. In a corner of the den was the lion tamer being mauled about by one lion, while another lion sitting on his haunches, was looking on. Then came a fearful struggle. The four lions dragged their victim about the den. It was in vain that he "jobbed" at them with a sword he held in his hand; in vain that he fired a pistol three times at them; the beasts were too strong for him. The spectators were unable to help him; and when at last, hot irons having been procured, the lions were driven from their prey, it was only a mangled, dying man who was dragged out of the den. It has been properly asked, was the exhibition worth a shilling.—MONTREAL GAZETTE.

"Le Constitutionel" of Three Rivers states that an Indian named Boucher has been arrested in that city under very peculiar circumstances. Boucher had gone in pursuit of beavers up the St. Maurice, and had with him a nephew named Plamendon. The lad growing weak and exhausted was abandoned on the ice by his uncle at a distance of nine miles from his dwelling. The boy was afterwards picked up by some passers by, but was so badly frozen that he died two days afterwards. It was rumoured that the body exhibited traces of cruel treatment, and that Boucher had motives for desiring his death. If the circumstances stated are correct, a legal investigation is evidently required.

ELEVEN PERSONS DROWNED NEAR YORK.—The Northern Express reports an accident of a frightful character. About eight miles from York the River Nidd is crossed by a bridge at Aldwark, and while a waggon laden with wheat, and drawn by three horses, was crossing this structure it gave way, and wagon, horses, and driver were precipitated into the river. The accident was observed by persons near to the spot, and a number of men put off in a boat to render assistance. The boat was capsized and eleven men were drowned, including the driver of the wagon.

The barque "WARREN HALLEY," Capt. A. J. Wilson, which left Boston last Tuesday, put into Provincetown the same night, the crew having mutinied and refused to proceed to the ship's destination, Cape de Verde. Previous to reaching the harbor, a terrible fight had occurred on board, during which one man was killed, and another fatally injured. The vessel is awaiting orders from her owners.

BRUTAL SCENE.—On Tuesday last a brutal scene was enacted on the Flats. Two drunken men started to bury a child and got the coffin as far as opposite the Model School House on Duke Street when they began to stagger in opposite directions. Finding they could not bury it they returned home with the coffin, leaving the work of burial to more sober hands.

AN OLD MAN.—A man is living in New Hampshire, named William Ink, who is now one hundred and sixty three years old. A joker says that if his parents had ever dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would doubtless have named him Indelible.

Wisconsin girls organize hunting parties, take their little shot guns and stride off to the woods, without any horrid men to bother them.

A fire in a house at Quebec nearly caused the death of several of the inmates, but for the prompt assistance of the fire brigade.

Sir Edwin Lanseer, the painter, has been Knighted, and an order of merit has been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany.

The meeting in support of Sir Charles Dilke will be held in Trafalgar Square, as there is no hall in London capable of accommodating the vast assemblage.

For the defence in the Tichborne trial three hundred witnesses will be examined. Tichborne bonds are consequently on the decline.

New York, Jan. 26.—A young woman named Fanny Hyde, accompanied by her husband, visited the barber's shop of Geo. F. Watson, in Williamsburg, this morning, and shot the proprietor dead, firing four shots; she and her husband then surrendered themselves. The woman said Watson, by whom she had been employed, was insulting to her, accusing her of unfaithfulness to her husband, and this led her to commit the deed.

SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND.

The continued spread of small-pox in East Kent is creating considerable alarm, and the importance of endeavouring to check the disease by all possible means must be apparent when it is remembered that the localities now chiefly infected lie between the great military and naval stations of Chatham and Sheerness. At the town of Milton-next-Sittingbourne the number of cases continues to increase; and local action seems quite inadequate to control the disease. A worse place than Milton for the dissemination of small-pox can scarcely be conceived. An old oyster-dredging town, with numerous narrow streets and filthy alleys, it is situate in a swamp, separated from the Isle of Sheppy by the Swale, and it is at all seasons the home of fever and ague. At Sittingbourne there are also a few cases of the disease, but the action of the local authorities having been more vigorous, and the sanitary conditions of the place somewhat more favourable than at Milton, no fresh cases have occurred within the past few days. In North and East Yorkshire, small-pox, which has for some time been confined to the large towns, is now diffused over the villages of the two Ridings. The exception is to find a place quite free. In the towns it is stated to be wearing out, re vaccination having been very freely resorted to. The various Boards of Health have used all endeavours to arrest the spread of the disease. A movement to influence Parliament is contemplated. The Pickering Bench have issued a summons against a man who appeared in public while suffering from small pox. For some time past small pox has been very prevalent in Sheffield, and the disease seems on the increase. This, coupled with the defective sanitary condition of the town, is causing considerable alarm in the minds of a large portion of the inhabitants. To meet the requirements that exist for additional hospital accommodation, the Guardians of both the Sheffield and Ecclesall unions are erecting small pox hospitals. The present small pox ward in the Sheffield Workhouse is full, and patients have for that reason been refused admission. The Corporation are also taking steps to procure a small pox hospital, and the course they have pursued has caused considerable annoyance to a large portion of the inhabitants. There not being time to erect a hospital, a large house has been taken in a densely populated and respectable portion of the town. Men are now employed night and day in converting it into a hospital, and the building is to be ready for the reception of patients in a fortnight. The owners and occupiers of property in the neighbourhood are up in arms about it, and are doing their utmost to induce the Health Committee of the Town Council to abandon their intention and to have a hospital outside the town. It has been stated that there are 4,000 cases of small pox in the town, but it is believed that this is an exaggeration. The requirements of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are being diligently enforced, and in the Sheffield and Ecclesall unions the registrars of births and deaths are acting as vaccination officers. The sanitary condition of the town is anything but satisfactory. Small pox is spreading in the West. The Nuisance Removal and Disease Committee of the Yeovil Town Council reported on Saturday last there were 39 cases in the town, 12 of them, however, being very slight. At Charminster, near Dorchester, the malady has also appeared.—*London Times.*

The recent parliamentary crisis in France has served to show how much the tranquility and safety of the country depends upon the continued existence of the Thiers government. The ministerial measures of France included a proposition to place a tax on raw materials, which part of the budget encountered much hostility, and finally drew down an adverse vote. On this President Thiers and his Ministers at once tendered their resignations. The prospect thus opened was immediately contemplated with the greatest alarm, as as it was seen that a crisis was reached in which the dictatorship or chaotic struggle for the succession were vividly impressed. The Assembly almost unanimously begged the President to withdraw his resignation, and sent a deputation to assure M. Thiers that the vote against the duties on raw materials was not a vote of want of confidence, because it was upon a financial and not a political matter. All possible influences were at the same time brought to bear to induce the President to continue in office.—Marshal MacMahon, as the head of the army, appealed to him, the parliamentary clubs sought to prevail with him, and no doubt other influences, as those of friendly foreign governments, were put in operation. The French seem to have been much actuated by a fear that the resignation of the President, followed as it would be by great uncertainty as to the establishment of the succeeding government, would be the signal to the Prussians to re-occupy the territory lately evacuated by the German army in accordance with the assurances of paying the indemnity given by the Thiers government. The prospect of the evils attendant upon a change of government at this time was on all hands regarded as a very gloomy one, and hence the patriotic uprising to exert all possible influences to prevent an immediate change of government. The President finally made up his mind to withdraw his resignation, and a crisis which was full of the elements of grave uncertainty whilst it lasted, was thereby put an end to. But the President evidently considers that he will soon have to resign. He is worn out and discouraged, and expects to find the conflict of opinion between the government and Assembly breaking out on other measures that will follow after the financial ones. The military and educational bills are regarded by him as likely to provoke much conflict of opinion, and he looks upon his resignation as inevitable and this present solution of the difficulty a mere patching up and postponement. The lesson taught by the crisis, and M. Thiers' great age and inability to bear up under the harrassing cares of government, would appear conclusively to be the necessity of preparing in a quiet and formal manner for a successor to the President, and no doubt this is a matter which will soon begin to occupy attention. The crisis has developed a feeling of how much is at stake in a change of government, and it must be thought, of earnest statesmen to provide for the succession with stability and order for France.

Polygamy in Utah seems to be under a cloud just now. Quite recently prosecution against adherents of that faith were in order, resulting so far as concluded in decisions adverse to its interests. Now another calamity has befallen it, another blow has been struck, by which the whole fabric has been made to tremble as a reed shaken by mighty winds. The Governor has pronounced against it. In his message at the opening of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, he said: "If one class can violate one law with impunity, and shield themselves behind the bulwarks of religious toleration, another class can do likewise with some other law, until religious dogmas take the place of the constitution, and the laws, and anarchy ensues. As a friend of the whole people, and earnestly desiring the prosperity of all, I urge you to take such steps as will establish harmony between Utah and the General Government on this subject. Territories are the wards of the Republic, and as such are subject to the will of Congress. The constitution guarantees the freedom of conscience in religion, but it presumes that all religious convictions shall be in harmony with the supreme laws. Otherwise there would be national suicide. There is no statute in Utah on marriage as it should be. Marriage may be a sacrament, but it is none the less a civil contract. That is the established doctrine of the Republic, and should be so regarded in this Territory." After this Brigham may as well surrender his proprietorship, and turn his attention towards earning a livelihood by some more honest means than propagating his polygamous doctrines.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY—SIX WOMEN CLAIMING ONE HUSBAND.—An occurrence of a singular character has just taken place at Kirk Langley, a village a few miles from Derby. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a man twenty or twenty-five years of age, named Diligence Kerry, left that village to fulfil an appointment in India. Previous to his departure, however, he married, but left behind him his wife in England, it having been arranged that he should provide a suitable home, and then send for her. Before he had a chance to do so he was informed privately that his wife had died from a very serious attack of gastric fever. Years rolled on, and Kerry, having decided to return to England, arrived at his native village and settled down in "Starling Cottage," where he now resides. No sooner was he settled than a neighboring woman claimed him as her missing husband. In the meantime, whilst proof was being sought for, another woman (Mrs. Spas) also identified him as a man who had been married to her and then deserted her. Other women, to the number of four, subsequently denounced the man as a "cruel deceiver," and stating that they had been taken by him, at different times, to the hymenial altar in various parts of the country, and then left without cause or notice, they being unable to ascertain his whereabouts. To prove his innocence, he communicated with his late employers in India, and they forwarded affidavits that he was in their employ, and at work, on the dates it was alleged he had contracted matrimony in England.

Where is Dr. Livingstone? is a question, a reply to which we seek in vain. The general impression appears to be that he is still alive, but detained somewhere in the interior of the country by the natives. It seems strange, however, that he has not been able to communicate with the sea coast. Other African travellers mention particularly that they never had any difficulty in bribing the natives to carry messages for them. Two expeditions, one English and one American, are now rapidly advancing into the interior in search of him.

A man has just been arrested in Illinois for murdering his step-daughter fifteen years ago. Her sister, who witnessed the deed, now grown to womanhood, has braved her father's threats and caused his arrest.

BIRTHS.

At Carleton Place, on the 27th instant, Mrs David Findlay, of a son.

At Perth, on the 23rd of January, the wife of Mr Robert Meighen, Merchant, of a daughter.

At Bluff Cottage, Brockville, on the 19th inst., Mrs. A. H. Hume, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Montreal, by his brother, the Rev. Alexander McDonell of Lochiel, Donell James McDonell, of Sand Point, to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Inglis, of Ottawa.

In Brockville, on the 24th inst, by Rev. D. Mulhern, Mr. Henry Whitney, of Brockville, to Miss Sophia Jane Keeler of Elizabethtown.

At Brockville, on the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev T. R. Tane, Mr. Bamlet Robert Wood, to Eleanor Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bell.

On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Smith's Falls, by the Rev. G. White, B.A., W. J. Anderson, M.D., of Smith's Falls, son of the Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Hexton, South Gower, to Helen, only daughter of the Hon. J. Shaw.

At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, Jan. 22, by the Rev. Father Pallier, James Hickey, to Mrs. J. Graham, both of Nepean.

DIED.

In Perth, on the 21st inst., Susan Emily, daughter of Mr. W. Graham

In Perth, on the 18th inst., Wm., son of Widow Jas. Moore.

In Perth, on the 22nd of January, Barnard Cathcart, aged 38 years, a native of Killashandra, Co. Cavan, Ireland.

On the 28th ult., at his residence, No. 2 Dorset place, Northam-road, Southampton, after a long and painful illness, John Molson, aged 54, deeply regretted, nephew of the late Hon. John Molson, of Montreal.

At Montreal, on the 22nd inst., Ellen Marion, wife of the Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawkesbury.

Of Small Fox, on Sunday morning, in Gloucester, Jas. Samuel McAdam, youngest son of James McAdam, Contractor, aged 19 years.

THE OTTAWA MARKETS.

Saturday's market was small. Beef sold as at last quotations.

Beef cattle, $5.50 to $6.25 per 100 lbs.

Pork sold from 6 to $6.50.

Oats, 38 cts. per bushel.

Hay, $12 to $14 per ton.

Straw, 6 to $7 do.

Mutton, 7½cts. per lb.

Butter, 16 to 18cts per lb.

Wood from $3 to $5 per cord.

—*Ottawa Times.*

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No. 1 Super. bbls	$7.50 to 7.75
do. in bags	6.75 to 7.00
2nd quality	5.50 to 6.00
Grain—Fall Wheat No. 1	1.40 to 1.50
Spring "	1.20 to 1.50
Rye	75 to 80
Peas	75 to 80
Beans	1.75 to 2.00
Oats	50 to 55
Pork, Mess, per bbl	19.00 to 20.00
Prime Mess	14.00 to 15.00
Hay, per ton	12.00 to 12.00
Butter per lb	15 to 16
Hides, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50

BROCKVILLE MONEY MARKET.

Reported by W. M. Fulford, Exchange Broker and General Railway and Steamboat Ticket Agent. Office, West Corner Court House Avenue and Main Street.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1872.

Gold, 109.

Buying Greenbacks at 90 to 91. Selling at 91½.

Buying large silver at 8 discount.

" small " 10 "

" Bank of Upper Canada Bills and deposit certificates, 85 on the dollar.

SOIREE! SOIREE!

A SOIREE will be held in Zion Church, Carleton Place, on Monday evening, February 5th, beginning at 7 o'clock. An efficient choir will be in attendance. The following speakers have promised to be present: Rev. Messrs. Tait, of Bristol; McKenzie and Manning, of Almonte; Burns, of Perth, and Ross, of Beckwith. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at all the principal stores in the Village. Proceeds to go towards the Building Fund.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 10, in the 13th con. of the Township of McNab, Co. of Renfrew, containing 100 acres, situated on the Ottawa and Sand Point road, in close proximity to Braeside Mills; two miles distant from Arnprior, and three from Sand Point. Sixty acres of the said lot are cleared and well fenced. On it are erected an elegant STONE HOUSE completely finished, barns, stables, outbuildings, sheds, &c. It is half a mile distant from a good School at Braeside, and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the Ottawa River. A clear and undisputable title given. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES YOUNG, Sen., Proprietor.

Sand Point, Jan. 27, 1872. 17-a

SPECIAL NOTICE.

—THE UNDERSIGNED—

Has now in stock over 100 pieces

OF CHOICE CANADIAN TWEEDS,

of various qualities which will be sold at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST!

TO TAILORS, FARMERS,

and others, who will buy by the piece, a liberal reduction will be made.

The balance of Stock of Winter Clothing, WILL BE SOLD AT COST!

A few fine Overcoats and Pea Jackets in stock.

Winter Dressgoods,

Clouds,

Sontags,

CROSS OVER SCARFS

Breakfast Shawls, &c.,

—will be offered at Cost—

WM. MCDIARMID.

January 30, 1872.

D. P. BOGART, M.D., L.D.S., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Coroner, &c., &c.,—Office and residence, Bridge Street, Carleton Place. N.B.—Having recently fitted up my office and secured an Assistant, I am now prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry.—D. P. B. 17

IN CHANCERY.

Between RICHARD A. SHIPMAN and OTHERS, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

GEORGE E. H. SHIPMAN and OTHERS, *Defendants.*

BY virtue of an Order or Decree of Reference, I do appoint the several days and times hereunder written, for the several purposes also hereunder written, at the office of Joseph Jamieson, in the Village of Almonte, at which time and place all parties concerned are to attend.

Dated at Brockville, this 15th day of December, A.D. 1871.

J. D. BURLL,
Master at Brockville.

Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1872, at 9 o'clock a.m., and from day to day until the second day of March, A.D. 1872, both inclusive, at which time the evidence of all parties is to be taken, viva voce, and all evidence must be put in during the above time otherwise it will be excluded. 17-a

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of Beckwith will meet for the despatch of Public Business, at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February next, at ten o'clock a.m. Township Officers will be appointed at the said meeting. Application for Inn Licenses are hereby required to be made at the said time and place.

By order, EWEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Dated 27th January, 1872. 17-a

HENDERSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

39, *Spark's Street, OTTAWA,*

Have always on hand assortments of miscellaneous Books, School Books, Sabbath School Libraries, and requisites, Bibles, Church Services, Hymn and Prayer Books, Stationery Goods of every description, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The Magazines forwarded to country subscribers with regularity and dispatch. Orders promptly attended to.

Ottawa, Jan. 25th, 1872. 17-e

LOST. On the 2nd instant, between Carleton Place and the Scotch Corners, a Dark Fur Victorine. The finder will much oblige by leaving it at the Herald Office.

THANKS.

THE contributions of a few sympathising friends in Bakenham are hereby acknowledged with thanks, in behalf of Ed. Ryan, the poor blind man. Further donations in wood, provisions or money will be thankfully received and promptly applied by

15-c KIRK, FOSTER, Bakenham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. To all those indebted to the undersigned either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same on or before the First day of February, 1872, or the same will be placed in other hands for collection.

WM. M. GLOVER.

Carleton Place, Jan. 15, 1872. 15-g

J. W. M'CULLOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

BRIDGE STREET, ALMONTE.

Millinery and Mantles to order.

Agent for the Singer Machine.

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet at the Town Hall of the said Township, on Saturday, the 10th day of February next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of appointing Township officers for the current year. All parties interested are requested to take notice.

JAMES CONNERY,
Township Clerk.

Pakenham, January 20, 1872. 15-g

TEACHER WANTED for School Section No. 3, Horton, holding a second class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to JOHN WARNOCK, JOHN MALLEY, R. FERGUSON, Trustees.

Castleford, Jan. 10, 1872. 15-g

TEACHER WANTED. For School Section No. 4, Township of Grattan, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate. Apply at once in person or by letter to THOMAS J. BOURKE, Douglas P.O., County Renfrew. 15-g

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

EDWARD BENNETT.

Carleton Place, January 22, 1872.

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

LOST. A BANK NOTE signed by Alexander and William Young, of Almonte, payable at the Merchant's Bank, Almonte. It was dated the Fourth of January, and payable Fourth of July next. The public is hereby cautioned against purchasing said note. The return will oblige

ARIAL MARSHAL.

Ramsay, Jan. 16, 1872. 15-

TEACHER WANTED for School Section No. 15, Ramsay, a Male Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate; salary liberal. Apply to JAMES MCCANN, WILLIAM YOUNG, PETER SYME, Trustees.

Ramsay, Dec. 28, 1871. 14-g*

TEACHER WANTED. A Teacher holding a second or third class certificate wanted for Union school section parts 5 and 10, Beckwith and Drummond. Apply to the undersigned trustees, Carleton Place Post Office. DONALD CAMERON, JOHN MCPHERSON. 14-tf

PERFECT PEREOSCOPIC SPECTACLES. $1.50 PER PAIR.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLES,

$2.50 per pair.

W. HEARN, DRUGGIST, SAPPER'S BRIDGE, OTTAWA.

Drugs, Medicines, Lamps, Machinery Oils, &c., wholesale and retail. Country dealers give a call. 14-au*

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

—CHEAP GROCERIES.—

AT

V. E. CASSELMAN'S GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

on Bell Street, three doors east of Hurd's Hall—Complete New Stock.—

Teas, Tobaccos, Sugars, Spices, Coffee, Syrups, Raisins, Rice, Currants, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Herrings, Salmon Trout, Mackarel, Codfish, Pork, Potatoes, Onions, Meal and everything connected with the trade.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

Wools and Stationery. The subscriber hopes by keeping good articles and selling cheap that he will merit a share of the public patronage.

Don't forget the place.

V. E. CASSELMAN,
Bell Street, Carleton Place.

Farmers produce taken at market prices.

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, late of Carleton Place, begs leave to notify the travelling community, as well as his old friends, that he has leased the premises at Sand Point, lately occupied by Mr. W. C. Lewis, and has thoroughly refurnished the same with new bedding, and all requirements. From his long experience in Hotel keeping, he is in a position to do full justice to all parties travelling either for business or pleasure. His table will at all times be supplied with the very best; and the liquor department with all that can be desired. To commercial travellers he extends a cordial welcome, and trusts with strict attention to his business, civil servants and good hostlers, to receive a continuance of that support so favourably bestowed upon his predecessor.

A. MCCAFFRY.

Sand Point, Dec. 26, 1871. 13-au

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER.—The subscriber would say to the public that he has opened a watch and clock repairing shop in the well known photographgallery of Mr. Willis. All work entrusted to him will be carefully repaired, &c., by an old and experienced workman. Please call before going elsewhere.

JOHN D. LAVANWAY.

STRAY STEER. Came into the premises of the subscriber, in August last, a yearling steer, of a red color and whitish on the flanks. The owner will please pay expenses and take him away.

JAMES FERR.

2nd Concession Dalhousie. 16-g

FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. As all life endowed bodies, whether they be Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, Insects, or even Zoophites, and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, are governed by vital force, which binds all the springs of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them, the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients constituting the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which Fellows' Hypophosphites is built, its direct action is upon the blood, the brain and nervous system, and the muscles. Strengthening the Nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of vitalized blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for Fellows' Syrup, and take no other.

It is adapted for all cases of weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever, or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in Pulmonary Consumption, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted, where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled, and may be used with confidence in all cases.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

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

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist.

St. John, N. B. (50-cu)

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. Sawgumming 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, Arnprior. 28-ly

ARNPRIOR CARRIAGE FACTORY.

BARBER & CAMERON, Proprietors. (late firm of White & Barber.)

Having entered into Partnership in the carriage business, are prepared to fill all orders for any kind of work in their line from THE LIGHTEST CARRIAGE or CUTTER to the —HEAVIEST WAGGON or SLEIGH— OF ANY KIND or DESCRIPTION.

Our business is complete, embracing wood shop, smiths' shop, paint shop and trimming shop: the largest establishment of the kind in the two counties. Parties wanting any of the above articles will always find an assortment on hand to suit the season. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairs done cheap and quick in all the branches. Send all orders to

BARBER & CAMERON, Proprietors.

Arnprior, Nov. 25, 1871. 9-cz

NEW STAGE LINE.

BETWEEN Carleton Place and Lanark Village. The undersigned will run a daily line of stages during the winter, commencing on the 11th instant, and running as follows:

DOWNWARDS.—Leaving every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock a.m., in time to connect with the trains going to Ottawa, Sand Point and Brockville.

UPWARDS.—Leaving every evening at Six o'clock p.m., arriving at Lanark at 9 o'clock p.m.

The stages will be found very comfortable and drivers accommodating.

JAMES BOWES, Proprietor.

Lanark, December 4, 1871. 10

CARLETON MILLS. The subscriber beg to inform the public and their numerous customers that they have now their Grist Mill, Oatmeal Mill and Barley Mill in full operation, and are ready to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage First Class Work in the shortest possible time. Having secured the best of workmen, and their mills in good running order, they feel competent to give satisfaction to all. The Oatmeal mill having been fitted with new machinery during the past summer, is now doing the best of work. We keep constantly on hand a large quantity of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot Barley, Hash, Bran, Shorts, &c., for sale at reasonable prices. Oatmeal given in exchange for Oats. Wanted a large quantity of Wheat, Oats and Barley, for which the highest price will be paid.

CALDWELL & BROWN.

Carleton Place, Dec. 1, 1871. 10

GREAT BARGAINS in Sleighs and Cutters at the CARLETON PLACE CARRIAGE FACTORY. The undersigned has now on hand and for sale a large stock of Sleighs and Cutters of the very best material, which he offers cheap for cash or on terms to suit the purchaser. Call and see for yourselves. Job work done as usual, both in wood and iron. All kinds of Painting in connection. Paint Shop up stairs in carriage shop.

WM. M. GLOVER.

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

JOSEPH CRAM.

Carleton Place, Oct. 17, 1870 3

WANTED, For Union School Section No. 10, Beckwith, and 14, Drummond, a Female teacher holding a Third Class Certificate. Apply to WILLIAM POOLE, THOS. MOUNS, PETER SINCLAIR, Trustees, Carleton Place P.O.

Beckwith, Dec. 14, 1871. 12-tf

TEACHER WANTED. A third class, male, for a Division in the Junior Department of the Smith's Falls Public School. Salary, $300; applications received until 30th instant. Applicants will please state if they can teach the rudiments of vocal music.

WM. M. KERR, Sec.

STRAYED into the

FUJI MICRO SAFETY N

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

THOMAS DE LACY, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Carleton Place.

MCDOUGALL & MCDOUGALL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto.
HON. W. MCDOUGALL. JOS. E. MCDOUGALL

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

T. 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. ENNILL, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—In Lawson's new brick block, Mill Street, Almonte.
N.B.—Money to lend at low rates. 23-1y

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. MCHEAN, 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.

MANN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Office—That which was 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. NIXON, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Eclectic Medical College, Pennsylvania, and of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Almonte, Ontario. Special attention given to chronic diseases. 36ly

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte.

MARRIAGE LICENSES sold at Watson's Corners, by JOHN MUNRO. [33tf

J. 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 Charleters, Garth,) Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters, Bellhangers, Tin & Copper Smiths, Importers of and Dealers in General House Furnishing Hardware, No. 25, Rideau St., Ottawa. (12-1y)
G. J. BLYTH, W. KERR.

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

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. 2-1y

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

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. 21-1y

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, 1871. 18 1y

JOHN SUMNER, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark. Agent for the Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Office—Next door to Carley & Cavan Agh arleton Place, Ontario stairs. 50-

FIRST PRIZE Cabinet Organs and Melodeons, from the manufactory of W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., for sale by JAMES SCOTT, Agent at Pakenham
4*

ANY PERSON WANTING LADDERS
CALL AT
J. H. BOND'S, CARLETON PLACE
June 5, 187 3.

LYMAN, ELLIOTT, & CO., Toronto, Agents

HIDES WANTED. The subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash for any quantity of Hides.
VICTOR DOWS.
Carleton Place, January 10, 1872. 18tf

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

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

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 place, next to O. E. Henderson's Book Store, Almonte. 16-1y

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

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

THE "VICTORIA"
LAWN MOWER & GARDEN ROLLER, COMBINED, is unequalled for efficiency, durability and simplicity; has a reversible cutting bar, can be thrown out of gear and used as a Garden Roller; cuts a 14 in. swath; can be operated by a boy of 12 years of age, and is warranted to give satisfaction. They are made interchangeable. All the parts are kept in stock, and can be supplied in case of breakage. Price $25, boxed and delivered on board the cars.
R. A. FIELD, & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants
Brockville. 40-tf

E. W. SMITH, WATCHMAKER,
MILL STREET, ALMONTE.
THE ABOVE from London, England, and late from Mr. John Leslie's, Watchmaker, Ottawa, begs to inform the inhabitants in general that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes to receive a share of patronage and support.
English and French Chronometers, Duplex's and all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in an unreproachable manner and Warranted.
NOTICE.—Mr. Sutton Grocer and Liquor Merchant, Bridge Street, Carleton Place, has kindly consented to receive repairs at his establishment, where S. W. Smith will call for and return them at short notice. 43

DENTISTRY
D. V. 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 address 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. 7-1y.

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

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

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

BRICKS AND TILES. The undersigned begs to intimate that he has bought the Brick Yard of Mr. Gilbert Moir 9th line Ramsay, where he intends to carry on the manufacture of Brick and Tile, under the superintendance of Mr. Richard Foxley. Orders may be sent to the undersigned or left at the yard, but all payments must be made to him personally or to his written order. JAMES SHEDDEN.
Bennie's Corners, June 27th, 1870. 29

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 best style and on the shortest notice. Also good accommodation for 12 or 15 boarders.
EDWARD BENNETT.
Carleton Place, March 4, 1871. 23

OTTAWA HOUSE, Corner of Pembroke and Prince of Wales Streets, Pembroke, Ont. Horses and Vehicles always on hand. Good rooms for Commercial Travellers.
15-1y. J. CORMIER, Proprietor.

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

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
IN CARLETON PLACE.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has commenced business on Bridge street, a few doors East of McIntosh's Hotel, where he will keep a fine assortment of Fresh Groceries, consisting of teas, sugar, tobaccos, syrup, rice, raisins, currants, coffee, nuts, candy, figs, biscuit, crackers, cheese, pickles, spices, essences, hair oils, starch, soap, washing crystal, soda, prepared corn, salt, Labrador herrings, salmon trout, white fish, oysters, sardines, pork, onions, vinegar, wash boards, brooms, pails, &c. Choice Family Flour for sale at lowest market prices. A call is solicited.
S. EDMUNDS.
Carleton Place, Dec. 18. 1871 12

LOOK HERE,
—THE—
NEW FURNITURE DEPOT.
Parties visiting Brockville will save money to call at
NO. 71, CORNER OF MAIN & HOE STREET,
the only place in Brockville where you can buy
FIRST CLASS FURNITURE!
They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of first class furniture, consisting in part of
PARLOR & BEDROOM SETS,
Sofas,
Tables
Sideboards,
Chairs,
Bedsteads,
&c., &c., &c.,
which they will sell 25 per cent cheaper for cash than any shop in town.
☞Upholstering and repairing neatly done on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
BELL & McEWEN,
Sole agents in Brockville for
JACQUES & HAY'S FURNITURE,
Brockville, Dec. 7, 1871. 10-tf

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 is now complete. The assortment is large and varied, and was selected with great care as to style and value.
Special attention is called to the following lines,
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Mourning Goods,
Black Lustres,
Prints,
White and Printed Brilliants,
Edgings and Trimmings,
Insertions,
Parasols, Poplins,
Ribbons, Towelings,
Carpetings,
Canadian Cottons and Tickings, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints and Oils, Garden and Field Seeds.
The stock of
GROCERIES
will be found complete.
N. B.—Over $2,000 worth of Goods will be held for special bargains. A call is solicited.
DUNNET & GIBSON.
Pakenham, April 21, 1871. 31

H. W. LANG, Gunsmith. Rifles and Shot Guns of any Pattern required made to order. Firearms of all kinds repaired in the most approved manner. Old fashioned and worn out Rifles re-bored and rifled on new and scientific principles, at a trifling cost. Repairs on valuable Guns made to match the original work if required. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Charges moderate, according quality of work Arnprior. 0 o.

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.

CARLETON PLACE HARNESS SHOP.
T. GUIRE has on hand one thousand dollars worth of heavy and light harness made of the best material and by the best makers. ☞Farmers give him a call.☜ Opposite THE PHENIX GALLERY

FACTS.
FACTS.
FACTS.
During the present month I will sell Goods almost at Cost for CASH. The stock is complete in every Line.
Good Winceys, 11 yds. for $1 00.
Splendid Grey Cottons, 10 yds, $1
Good Bleached do. 12 yds $1.
Large Clouds, for 25 cents
A full assortment of Dress Goods from 10 cents per yard.
Canadian Tweeds and Satinetts from 45 cents per yard
Groceries of all kinds at lowest prices
Five pounds Good Tea for $1 00
Cash buyers will positively find Goods at lower prices than have ever been offered in this section before.
A splendid lot of
Ready Made Overcoats,
Pea Coats,
Sack do.
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Underclothing.
Ties,
Scarfs,
&c., &c., &c.
All
to be
SLAUGHTERED
—during the present month—
WM. McDIARMID.
Dec. 5, 1871. 10

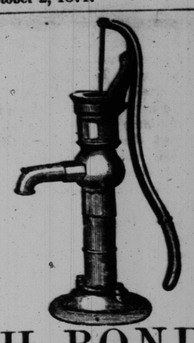
LOOK HERE!
NO HUMBUG!!
The subscriber thankful for former support in business, would now inform his customers and the public generally that he has at present on hand the best assorted stock of goods he has yet offered for sale, being superior in quality and quantity, and at LOW PRICES! Convinced that 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
BOOTS & SHOES
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

FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN AT MARKET PRICES.

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

THE EAST END STORE.
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.
The second arrival of
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS
is now opening at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
A splendid assortment of Ladies Wear in all the different lines at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
In JOSEPHINE GLOVES and KID MITTENS, a choice selection at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
A nice assortmentment of MALTESE AND VALENCIENNES LACES at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
BLACK SILK and MOHAIR FRINGES, all colors at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
An enormous lot of LADIES CLOUDS, from 30 cts. to $2 each at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
A few choice setts of ALASKA MINK FURS, (five stripes) $5.75 each at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
Good value in READY MADE CLOTHING at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
For a nice article in ROMAN SHAWLS, call at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
For Buffalo Robes and Railroad Rugs call at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
A splendid selection of Flannels, plain and fancy at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
An immense stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
at a small advance on cost at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
The Grocery Department is complete in Fresh Teas, Sugars, Syrups, &c.
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stoneware,
Shelf Hardware,
at low figures at
THE EAST END STORE.
THE EAST END STORE.
Call and examine our immense stock all of we are determined to sell at extraordinary low figures.
☞"EAST END STORE,"☜
opposite
LAVALLEE'S NEW HOTEL,
VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.
JAMES L. MURPHY.

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 see 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!
DYSPEPSIA DEBILITY DROPSY HUMORS
PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP
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, 27 BEEKMAN ST.
JAMES FOOTE, Agent, Carleton Place.

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

1871. 1871.
NEW FALL GOODS.
The subscriber has now received
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!
consisting of
DRY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY,
DRESS GOODS, in all the newer fabrics,
CLOAKINGS, a large assortment, new styles,
VELVETEENS, for dresses and mantles,
LUSTRES, Black and Colored,
WINCEYS, very full from 10 cents upwards,
FLOWERS, WINGS, &c., &c.,
LADIES TRIMMED HATS, &c.,
SHAWLS, Breakfast, do., Nubias, &c.,
TWEEDS, Scotch, English and Canadian,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & TWEEDS,
☞The above are only a few of the leading lines in this department.☜
Ready Made Clothing,
LADIES FURS, in great variety,
HARDWARE, shelf and heavy,
Paints, Nails, Oils, Glass, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, very full,
Teas, Sugar, Syrup, and Tobacco.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his numerous customers to his stock of TEAS, consisting of Twankays, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Japans, Oolong, and Black. Having bought a large stock he will be enabled to sell by the box at a lower price than has ever been offered before in this village.
☞CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES AND QUALITY.☜
THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.
JOHN BROWN.
CARLETON PLACE,
October 2nd, 1871. 1

1871 1871! 1871
NEW FALL GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMERS "CORINTHIAN" AND "OTTAWA,"
Direct from Glasgow, a complete and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising every line found in a first class stock. Particular attention is invited to the stock of
PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS,
French Merinoes,
Black and Colored Cobourgs,
Black and Colored Lustres,
Winceys,
Flannels,
Shirtings,
Hosiery, &c
Which being imported direct from the British markets, will be found much cheaper than the usual prices.
The stock of Teas, Tobacco,
Sugar, General Groceries,
IS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED!
HARDWARE CROCKERY
BOOTS SHOES,
&c., &c., the stock will be found well selected and will be sold at very reasonable prices.
☞THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.☜
Almonte, Sept 11, 1871. (50) JAMES H. WYLIE.

1871. CHRISTMAS, 1871.
OUR CUSTOMERS will please accept sincere thanks for their liberal patronage during the past year, and soliciting a continuance of their esteemed favors would respectfully offer the following
TICKET FOR CHRISTMAS.

6 lbs. good Raisins.....50 cents	4 lbs Dried Apples.....50 cents.
6 lbs good Currants.....50 cents	1 lb Choice Young Hyson Tea...50 cents.
6 lbs Turkey Prunes.....50 cents	1 lb Japan Pekoe Tea (rich & strong 75 cts

6 lbs Choice Syrup 50 cents.
CHOICE WINTER APPLES
BY THE BARREL.
We have received a heavy stock of goods for the holidays and they are offered
AT PRICES THAT WILL SELL THEM!
To hand knit Dogskin Mantles and Mantle Cloths, Paisley filled Shawls, Long Wool Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds and hoods, Dress Goods, Figured Lustre, Tartans, &c.
One nett Mink, extra finish. Good stock of Furs. Boots and Shoes, good quality, at specially low prices.
NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING, CHEAP.
—GIVE US A TRIAL!—
ALEX. H. TAIT,
OPPOSITE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE,
10 CARLETON PLACE.