Carleton Place Herald.

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MY LITTLE TREASURE.

I have a little treasure
I fold it to my heart
With joy that hath no measure;
With it I would not part.

'Tis bright with memories golden
Of those I used to see,
Who in the blest days olden
Were all of life to me—

Were all of life and beauty,
Were all of love and truth—
Who taught me all my duty
And love of God, forsooth.

What though the days are lonely,
And dark the skies appear,
I'll not be sad, if only
My little treasure's near.

I've seen the shadows gather
'Round many a loving one;
I've seen live's stormiest weather
Shut out hope's cheering sun;

I've felt the touch of sadness
Bereavement always gives,
When perishes all gladness,
And only sorrow lives;

Yet I have found my treasure
A talisman most true,
Which brought me back my pleasure,
Its fulness to renew.

It is a little locket
That holds a braid of hair;
Whene'er I look upon it
I hear a mother's prayer.

And be the days most dreary,
And darkest be the sky,
My heart cannot be weary
While my loved treasure's nigh.

ENTER NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

One warm evening in July, two young men stood, engaged in earnest conversation, at the door of a handsome old house, situated on the outskirts of the town of Thornden. The taller of the two, Arthur Lester, possessing a fine thoughtful countenance, appeared to be pleading with his companion, Fred Crossley, two years his junior, and one of the most good-natured, warm-hearted individuals in existence.

"You won't go, Fred," urged Arthur, laying his hand on his friend's shoulder, "to that supper to-morrow night, will you? Say so, there's a good fellow, and I will give over lecturing—for the present."

"Ah, yes," said Fred, laughing; "you are safest with that qualifying clause."

"You may, perhaps, think it gives me pleasure to be continually harping on the same subject."

"I can't say I ever troubled myself to consider whether it did or not," replied he, stroking his moustache complacently; "but I have made up my mind to turn over a new leaf. You needn't smile; I'm thoroughly in earnest. You may depend upon me *this* time—there's no mistake about it," said he, with what was intended as his most impressive manner. "After to-morrow night, I give you my solemn word——"

"Be serious for once, Fred," said Arthur.

"Never more serious in all my life," was the rejoinder; "only I really must go to that supper to-morrow, after the pressing invitation I have received, and passing my word to so many to be present."

"Well, Fred, never mind," said he, clapping him on the back; "I will take you on trust once more. 'After to-morrow night,' you say?"

"Yes, yes! on my word of honor," exclaimed Fred. "But I have a bright idea. Why not accompany me? You could then see that I behaved myself, and that I wasn't robbed, or worse, by the set of cut-throats you seem to imagine I am in the habit of consorting with. How would that suit you?"

"Absurd!" said Arthur.

"You have only to say you will go, and I will procure you an invitation. I didn't tell you, did I," added he, a little consequentially, "that the supper is in honor of my return home?"

"Fred, Fred! what a foolish fellow you are!" exclaimed Arthur, impatiently, and yet with a regretful smile on his face. "Your return home means, to them, merely that you are prodigal of your riches. But I will say no more. I will go with you."

"That's right; you will be more considerate when you have once joined our set, mark my words." And so saying, with a graceful wave of the hand, he took his leave, his hat set jauntily on one side, humming an opera air to himself.

For a few minutes, Arthur stood at the door in deep meditation, when he was interrupted by a small hand being slipped into his; and, turning, he beheld Fred's sister standing by his side—a beautiful girl.

"Dreaming?" said she, looking up in his face with bewitching grace.

"I suppose so," replied Arthur, catching her face between his hands and kissing it; "but I am thoroughly awake now, so that if we are to have our promised walk, we had better start at once. The moon is just rising."

She looked up in his face inquiringly, and Arthur, in reply to her gaze, said, "I am going to the supper with Fred, dear."

She stopped short, and laying her hand upon his arm, said, with a beseeching look in her countenance, "Don't go, Arthur; please, don't go."

"What's the matter?" said he, smiling and viewing her fondly; "am I so dear to you that you cannot afford to let one night pass without my seeing you?"

"Perhaps you are," said she, blushing at the confession; "do you wish a better reason?"

"No, my love," said he, drawing her to him; "but I am not convinced that is the true reason. Tell me what it is, Rose, that you fear?"

For a few moments they went on in silence, then Rose, raising her head, shyly looked up in his face, and with the warm blood suffusing her face in blushes, said, "I fear, Arthur dear, for you. You must think it bold and unbecoming in me to speak thus; but I cannot help it, Arthur, I must speak. I know that you could do anything to save Fred; but, Arthur, although I love my brother dearly, I cannot see you needlessly risk your own welfare for his, and say nothing."

"Rose, Rose, what an imaginative little creature you are, to be sure!" said Arthur, laughing. "As if I couldn't take care of myself for one night, or am likely to endanger my happiness for life by accepting the invitation to a supper!"

"It was very wrong and selfish of me to say what I did, Arthur, I dare say," said she, hiding her face on his breast.

"Never mind, my dear," replied he, stroking her hair. "You are a little nervous to-night, that is all. And now, do you remember what night this is?"

"What night?" asked she, with a mischievous smile struggling with her tears.

"You don't remember, I dare say," said he, taking a jewel-case from his pocket. "And you would like to believe I suppose, that nobody knows your age, Rose, nor when your birthday comes round. But I knew, and did not forget. This is a little present which I hope you will accept with my heart-felt wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, my own dear Rose."

He put the case in her hand, as he spoke, and kissed her. As she received it, she touched the spring, the lid flew open, and a magnificent tiara of diamonds lay flashing and glittering in the moonlight.

As she stood looking at them, Arthur took the jewels out of the case, and, with a smile, put them on her head, holding her at arms' length to admire her. And, indeed, not a more perfect picture could well be conceived than the one formed by Rose, as she stood there, with the sombre woods for a background, while her head was crowned with the glittering jewels, and over all, enrobing her from head to foot, the soft, sweet moonlight falling like a bridal veil. For a few moments she stood with heaving bosom, then cast herself into his arms, murmuring, "Only with you, Arthur dear, can the years of my life be happy!"

"Bless you, my own dear, bright love!" said he, passionately kissing her upturned face; "you shall be happy if my life's devotion can make you so. But let us return; the air is chilly, and the hour gets late."

They turned, and hand-in-hand, retraced their steps till they reached the garden gate, where they parted—Arthur to betake his way through the woods again, with a light heart, to his own home, some two miles distant from the town; and Rose to retire to the privacy of her own room, there to offer up the thanksgiving of a love-blest heart to the Great Fountain of Love, and to beseech His favour and protection on behalf of him who was so dear to her.

The supper was a very brilliant affair—Fred of course, being the lion of the evening. Arthur, as his friend, took the second place of honor; and although he had come with a prejudiced mind, ere the evening was far advanced, he began to consider he had been too hasty in his judgment respecting Fred's companions; besides, he was not without his weak points, and the revellers were not slow to perceive and play upon them. They worked things so well that Fred himself did not enter into the festivities with more seeming enjoyment than Arthur—all the while assuring himself it was for that evening and on that occasion only. But we never know our strength till we try it, and Arthur had over-estimated his. Before they broke up, Fred, oblivious of his promise to Arthur, had engaged himself for a dinner the day following; and Arthur, although annoyed at this fresh proof of Fred's fickleness, accepted an invitation to accompany him—still laboring under the delusion of doing good by his presence. The dinner led to a ball, the ball to several other suppers and dinner parties. The time soon came when Arthur ceased remonstrating with Fred—he could not exhort him to renounce those things he took pleasure in himself.

The agony of Rose, when, with a woman's instinct, she divined the change which had come over Arthur of late, was intense. She had a strong and brave heart, but it was nigh breaking when she saw the two she loved best on earth, next to her father, hastening on to their ruin, and she utterly unable to save them.

It was in the spring of the year, when, one evening, Rose sat in the parlour, awaiting Arthur. The hour struck, but he had not made his appearance; and for nearly two hours longer did she sit there in the growing dark, hoping he would yet come, and fancying every minute she heard his step up the gravel path leading to the house—but still no Arthur. Her father, coming into the room, rallied her on her preference for sitting in the dark, but said nothing regarding the non-appearance of Arthur, who he knew had promised to call that evening.

"I was just thinking, my dear," said he, kissing her and patting her on the head, "we might go to the opera to-night, and hear the new *prima donna* there is so much talk about. What do you say—would you like to go?"

In utter weariness, she said, "As you please, father."

"Well, make haste and get ready."

They went. The house was crowded, the *elite* of the town having been drawn together to hear a new star. For a while Rose sat gazing listlessly at the performance, scarcely conscious of what was passing before her, until her attention was suddenly aroused by a disturbance in a box opposite. She raised her glass, and the first figures she took in were those of Fred and Arthur, with hair and dress dishevelled, and passion in their faces, struggling with each other, while their companions endeavored to separate them. In a moment, ere she could give utterance to the cry that rose to her lips there was a roar from all parts of the house as a figure fell with a crash from the box to the orchestra.

"Father—father!" she cried, with a fluttering voice, "it is Arthur! Take me to him, father dear—take me to him!"

She clung about his neck in a paroxysm of grief, with colorless, quivering lips.

"My dear girl, who is it you mean?"

She did not hear him, but tottered towards the door as if to seek the object of her solicitude.

"Oh, Arthur, dear, I am coming!" she cried, and fell back insensible into her father's arms.

The whole house was now in an uproar. Without staying to use means of restoration there, and hardly knowing how to act, Mr. Crossley took Rose in his arms, and carrying her out, had her conveyed home at once, where, after a little, she recovered.

The following evening, Rose and her father sat in the drawing-room. She was still weak, and her father was doing all he could, with a heavy heart himself, to lighten hers, when the sound of a quick step approaching was heard; in a moment after, the door opened, and Fred entered the room. Hastily crossing over to where they sat, he knelt down before them, and clasped his head in his hands.

"Father and sister, forgive me," said he; "I have brought shame and disgrace upon you both, but say you forgive me, and, believe me, it will be different with me in future. I do not ask you to trust me; only forgive the past, and my coming life will prove the sincerity of my repentance."

"Fred, dear," said Rose, drawing his head down on her lap, and weeping violently, "don't kneel there. You know father and I forgive you."

"Heartily, my dear boy," said his father, grasping his hand and raising him; "let the past be forgotten as it is forgiven, and let us all look with hope to the future; and now, what of Arthur?"

Fred's face flushed, and tears of shame stood on his eyes as he turned to Rose, and taking her hand in his, said, "Rose, my dear sister, you have forgiven me the pain and sorrow I have caused on my own account; but how can I ask you to forgive all I have made you suffer on account of another? I was blind to the results of what I was doing, and only last night did I come to my senses. In a moment of passion, at some trifling remark he made—you saw the result?"

"Tell me all about, it, Fred," said Rose, with trembling lips and her hands clasped before her.

"His arm is broken, Rose," said Fred, speaking calmly; "and I am thankful it was not worse. I called this afternoon to see him, but he left early in the day for the Continent, leaving a note to be forwarded to me, stating that he had got his arm set and would soon be all right again. But listen, my dear sister," said Fred, putting his arm round Rose tenderly, as she hid her head in her hands and gave vent to her pent-up grief in a flood of tears,—"listen to me, dear, for a minute. I know quite well—although it should not be so,—that Arthur's displeasure is all centred in himself, and it is for that reason he has left home, believing, I daresay, that you and father can never forgive him; but to-morrow morning I mean to start off after him. If I find him, it will be strange indeed if he does not return with me."

"You are right, Fred, lad," exclaimed his father, his face beaming with pleasure at the promising aspect affairs were beginning to assume. "My dear," said he, sitting down beside Rose, and with the most confident air imaginable pointing off his statements on his fingers, "it is quite plain. You see—Arthur, the best of fellow, makes a slip, we will say—recovers himself—feels shame (I like him all the better for that, my dear)—imagines all his friends have turned their backs upon him, and runs away—is only to be reasoned with, and will return at once—somebody particularly glad to see him—particularly glad to see her—all made up, and everybody jolly to the end of the chapter. Isn't that it Fred?" asked he triumphantly, and giving him a sly dig in the ribs. "What do you think, Rose?"

"That you are too sanguine, father," said she, kissing him, and smiling, in spite of herself, through her tears.

"Not a bit of it," said Fred, "father is right, as you shall see very soon. But you know, father," said he, his old free-and-easy manner asserting itself again, "to do all this, I require your co-operation in the matter; in fact——"

"In fact, you will require some cash, I suppose," said the old gentleman, with a knowing smile. "Ah, you rogue, how often have my cars been deceived with that same request, and with what miserable sensations have I been wheedled and coaxed into granting it! But those days are all over now—are they not, my boy?" There was a beseeching wistfulness in his voice and manner, as he laid his hand on Fred's shoulder, and said these words, that were very touching.

"They are, father—they are indeed!" replied Fred earnestly, taking him by the hand; "only wait."

"Well, well, my boy; we were to say no more about it, and we won't. You shall have as much as you want, Fred, no fear."

Fred started next morning, and as he was bidding Rose good-bye, he asked if she had any message to send.

"Only this, Fred," said she—"that I have not changed. And if you like," added she, with a smile—for hope had again dawned in her breast—"you can say that unless he wishes me to come for him myself, he will return with you immediately."

"And so he will, my jewel. The fact is,"—lowering his voice to a mysterious whisper—"father and I have been arranging matters between us, and there is likely to be a double wedding when I come back; so you see how interested I am in the matter, if for no other reason. Good-bye, and look out for my speedy reappearance."

The months glided past till it wanted but a week of Christmas, when Fred returned—alone. Arthur left no clue to what route he would take.

"He wants to forget me—to forget us all," Rose said to herself, with a sigh. But she was a brave girl, and kept her sorrow to herself—bearing her own burden, and doing all she could to lighten that of others. The house was now full of visitors, and in attending to them she found sufficient occupation.

Christmas morn arrived at last—a genuine old-fashioned feast-day, the sun shining brightly, snow three feet thick, and everything *en suite*. Christmas of all seasons should be the happiest time of the year—no man entering into its spirit more thoroughly than Mr. Crossley. His delight knew no bounds. He was overjoyed, and appeared to be everywhere at once, and to be six Mr. Crossleys, at least, instead of only one.

When evening came, the fine old house seemed to have awakened up from its repose of a twelvemonth to do honor to the occasion. Lights gleamed from every window far above the snow, and flashed out as doors were opened and shut to admit the guests. Thornden House was no longer a mere dwelling, and Rose did her best to enjoy herself; but as the evening wore on, and festivities were at their height, she slipped quietly away from the throng, entered a warm little-room, where the lights burned low, and drawing her chair to the fire, she sat down, and began to think. That night, two years ago—how well she remembered it!—Arthur and she had stood in this very room, listening to the carols without. Where was Arthur now? Oh, she longed to tell him that her heart was unchanged towards him—that all the mis-

takes of the past be forgotten! heart going out i love was as dear voices of the sing

God rest you, Let nothin Remember C Was born

She went to th The snow had b evening, with a which tossed th windows with whistled down How the voices and trembled were borne ac heart bled for t outside; so, s purse in hand near to where so, a sudden gu the wall, blindi her with snow had recovered the figure of a held out her ha it. For a mon step, motionles took her gently was aware, ha door after them

"Rose, don't

"Arthur, n come with joy room she had j

"Am I, ther asked he with holding her ha so from your h ed?"

"Arthur," face with a fra me you are me to me, and n ned, and we a and obtain for can forgive."

"I have, m said he; "and lightly for the for doing so."

"Say no m it is past." A smile on, pass neck, and hol ed.

"Bless you, drawing her t hope, to redee unhappiness I

"If there h Rose remarke worked good. us; and now we shall be ha

Arthur exp of the opera, ting position that he resolv awhile, if not

"Precisely Mr. Crossley, that moment. merry Christ you been? W is your arm? elude Fred!" breath, emph a thump on t hand.

"I will ans now, and lea occasion. I last two mont in an obscure of the usual

"Ill, Arthu one beside yo hand giving look.

"He will h us by and by, ing his head leave you now chen for a min use expecting less one looks send Fred to hearty shake out of the roo when Fred ca lision ensued.

"Don't apo Fred with im "pray don't a hurt. I forgi so that it doe

"Ah, you yo ed the old gen spiration from broken my spe not to apologiz no use saying

And Mr. Cr was all lost up ing Arthur's h

"It is all rig boy, is it not? look in his han

"It never wa Fred," said Ar dial grasp of hi to blame as yo so. Let us say mistakes, Fred, but rejoice that a happy issue. not either of us past experience.

Nor did they

BENNY DAVI[S]' TRAINED RAT.

A boy, 12 ye[ars] Davis, whose pa[rents] road, broke his l[eg] has has been con[fined] since. He has months, trained his whistle, st[and] roll over, leap th[rough] with paper, an[d] other manœuvre[s] big cat, and she stretch out and l[ick] and the two are g[reat] malkin is death c[on] The lad has an e[xhibition] and secures quite[a] an admission fee[.—] *Free Press.*

SCENE IN A GR[OCERY].—Exit customer with a jug.

Grocery keeper[—to] than, did you cha[rge]

"Yes."

"Timothy, did y[ou]

"Yes, sir."

"Joseph, did y[ou]

"Yes, sir-ree!"

"All right, so h[e] takes of the past be forgotten and would ven as she sat thus her yearnings to him whose to her as life itself, the n broke upon her ear— erry gentlemen. you dismay; for our Saviour, Christmas Day.

window and listened. n falling heavily all the oisterous wind howling, ivy about outside the rustling round, and chimney in fitful gusts. the poor singers stood the half-frozen faces on the snow! Rose's poor shivering creatures ping down stairs with she opened a side door, y stood. As she did threw the door wide to g and nearly suffocating the same time. She r hold of the door, when an approached, and she d with some money in ut he stood on the door- then, to her alarm, he by the hand, and ere she ed her in, and closed the

you know me?"

dear!" cried she, over- and taking him into the st quitted.

still dear to you Rose?" trembling voice, while d in his; "can you say art after what has pass-

id she, looking up in his k, loving smile, "believe all you ever were re. You may have sin- have, dear; but seek iveness from the One who

dear, I trust I have," never esteem myself too particular occasion I had

e about it, Arthur, dear; d she put her old happy g her arms round his ng up her lips to be kiss-

my darling!" said he, him; "I shall yet live, I , in some measure, the ave caused you."

been pain and suffering," calmly, "it has also Fred has been saved to at you have returned, pier for it all."

ined that, after the night e sense of his humilia- forced itself upon him, to leave Thornden for ltogether.

hat I said!" exclaimed ursting into the room at "My dear Arthur, a s to you! Where have hen did you come! How How did you manage to asked he without taking izing each question with e back and a wring of the

er your last question just e the rest for some future ave been ill and for the s or so have been laid up illage in Switzerland, out ute for tourists."

, and from home, with no !" said Rose, pressing his im another reproachful

e to answer for it all to said Mr. Crossley, shak- Arthur. "But I must to run down to the kit- te. You know, there s no nything to be done un- fter it himself. I will on." And with another the hand, he was rushing , brimful of importance, e rushing in, and a col-

gize, my dear sir," said erturbable countenance, ologize! I am not much e you on this occasion, ot occur again:"

ng scapegrace," exclaim- eman, wiping the per- is forehead; "you have acles, and you tell me ! But I suppose there's re about it."

sley was right, for it Fred, who stood clasp- d in both of his.

between us, Arthur, said he, with an earnest ome open countenance. otherwise, my dear ur returning the cor- hand. "I was as much o more regarding these hich both of us fell into hey have resulted in nd I know we shall rget the lesson of our

WINGS.

It was a beautiful summer morning. The sun shone down in royal splendour on the dancing waters, and the breeze came fresh and bracing from the west, while the white ferry boat, like some huge sea bird, sped her way to and fro between the shores of New York and Jersey City.

On board moved the swiftly changing tide of human life, with its countless diversities and strong contrasts mirthful and sad, earnest and idle, kind and selfish, pure hearted and evil. In one corner of the deck was a small wagon whose occupant attracted the attention of all and the sympathy of every true heart. Judging by his face he might have seen nineteen years, but the man's body was poorly supported by the shrunken limbs, not larger than those of a child.

Yet the pale face wore a look of trustful patience, and his clear, honest eyes neither challenged nor courted the pitying glances cast upon him. He was selling books, counting change quickly, and passing it with a slight bow and pleasant "Thank you."

A lady came up, bought two or three books and withdrew to a little distance. Tears filled her eyes as she watched the busy, dwarfed figure, and she said in a low voice to the gentleman standing beside her:

"What can the poor boy have to look forward?"

She did not think he would overhear her, but her words reached his quick ear, and with a swift, beautiful smile lighting his wan face he answered hopefully.

"Wings, some day!"

MARRIAGE TREATY.

The English papers contain the treaty between the Queen and Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia. The chief stipulations are that her Imperial Highness shall not be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious worshop of the Orthodox Church in which she has been brought up. Nevertheless, "of her own free will" she shall accompany her august Consort to the churches established by law in England and Scotland. The children are to be brought up as Protestants. The Emperor of Russia assigned to his daughter two marriage portions of one million roubles, each, to bear interest at five per cent. If the Duchess becomes a widow the English Parliament has provided that she shall be paid £6,000 per annum.

There is a young gentleman of the age of fourteen years and named Samuel, who resides in the State of Michigan, and to whom the compound word "fly poison" is exceedingly unpleasant. This Samuel being some time ago called upon by his judicious mother to help with the churning, felt that that exercise could not compete with the charms of fishing, and that, in short, he'd rather not. He announced this candid decision which, so far from being appreciated by his mother, was received with an affectionate but reformatory slipper—which is a patent argument almost without a rival. The churn accordingly claimed him for its own, until during a brief absence of the good woman he happened to perceive a casual plate of fly poison and an idea. As she entered the room she saw Samuel putting the dreadful dish from his lips and heard his tragic cry. "There, mother, I guess you won't whip me no more!" There were no shrieks, no tears, no faintings on the part of the noble woman. She promptly swept Samuel into the pantry, and with the aid of the domestic, and in spite of his prayers and vain confession, administered to him (1.) the whites of six eggs, (2.) a mustard emetic, (3.) a dose pain killer, (4.) seven Ayer's pills, (5.) two spoonfuls of castor oil, (6.) a teaspoonful of salts, and (7.) a blue pill. Samuel is an altered boy.

When the yellow fever was at its height in Shreveport two telegraph operators were among the victims of the disease. It was of course a matter of the gravest consequence to the afflicted city to keep open its communication with the rest of the world, and fortunately among the employees of the Western Union Company there was abundant gallantry and self-sacrifice to meet the emergency. Four men volunteered to fill the places of their fallen comrades. No pecuniary reward was offered for the dangerous service; but something of the same heroism which animates a forlorn hope must have filled the breasts of the courageous men as they hastened to the post of peril. Such incidents, perhaps, are not uncommon in this country, where bravery is one of national virtues nevertheless we are always quick to honor them. Of two of the volunteers, Davis and Buchanan, we know nothing. A third, Saville, died at his duty. A fourth met still a more melancholy fate, for, while he was braving death for the sake of the distressed, he was robbing the Company and squandering the money in barrooms and gambling hells. The history of such a man reads like a tissue of contradictions. But the truth probably is that he hoped to conquer bad habits and strong temptations by one act of heroism and his strength failed him.

"Little Tommy didn't disobey mamma, and go in swimming, did he?' 'No, mamma: Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered what you said, and didn't disobey you.' 'And Tommy never tells lies, does he?' 'No, mamma; I wouldn't tell a lie for all the world.' 'Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?' That conundrum was to much for Tommy. He had to give it up—and his hinder end was turned up.

Alexandre Dumas used to tell the following anecdote: Being at the San Carlos, Naples, he entered into conversation with a stranger sitting in the stall next to him. "I hope," said the latter, at the close of the performance, "that we may have the pleasure of meeting again—I am Alexandre Dumas." "Oh, indeed!" replied the celebrated novelist, with his laugh, "so am I." The stranger collapsed.

MAKE OTHERS HAPPY.

There are those who move through life scattering gladness on every side, like a band of music passing through the streets, discoursing sweet pleasure, or, as the bright and glorious sun darts beams of joyousness over all. Some one has said: "As in October days the orchards fill the air with the perfume of ripe fruit, so do some men surround themselves with a halo of sweetness, and some women fill their homes with the fragrance of love, as the honeysuckle clinging over the door sends out its subtle odor to all the region around."

The happy mother watching the sunlight play in the golden curls of her child and sees her little one trying, with eagerness, to imprison in its tiny palm the beams or clapping its little hands in childish merriment as it dances through the shining stream, could but feel the power of sunshine. Oh, what a royalty has that soul that has the power to make all happy. To live for that only could not be unworthy. "Kind words never die," is as true as anything: how much easier we bear our burden when some sympathizing friend has spoken to us. It does not take much to make us happy, yet how few are really joyful. The little girl who answered the question, "Why are you so happy?" by saying, "Because I make others happy," had the whole philosophy of it. Jenny Lind was singing at a charity concert in London, and noticing the electrifying effect, exclaimed, "Is it not good that I can sing so?" "Yes," answered the conductor, "and that you will!"

SPICE.

A labor strike is said to be impending. The carpenters say they don't get enough to pay their board.

Shoemakers, that it takes their awl to keep them at work, and their sole dependence is often in their last job.

Painters complain that they have become literally hue-ers of wood.

Upholsterers complain that hangings have gone out of fashion.

Boiler-makers aver that Congress has kept the country in hot water to such a degree that they have no chance.

Tailors say they mean to give their customers fits.

The hatters have kept ahead.

The gas-fitters will go in for light work.

Printers say they are tired, and can't "set-up" any longer—that's what's the matter.

Bakers say they knead more, and don't like to see so many rich loafers.

Butchers complain of being asked to work at killing prices.

Candle-makers urge that wick-ed work ought to be well paid for.

Wheelwrights say that all the spokesmen in Congress voted more pay before retiring, and they expect to do as well as their felloes.

The paper-makers say their business is such that it brings them to rags.

And, finally, the plumbers propose to have their customers do the work, and charge double price for superintending it themselves. Each superintendent will have three tenders, one to fill his pipe, another to hold his hat, and a third to act as a substitute when he goes out "to see a man."

MARRIED LIFE.

In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No income can stand the constant leakages of extravagances and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than woman would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred—the the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imprecceptibly sliding away which do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those niceties which make a well-regulated house. An unfinished cruet-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table-cloth, a mustard-pot with old contents sticking hard and brown about it are severally nothings, but each can raise an angry word or discomfort. Depend upon it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a tidy breakfast-table. Men grow stated of beauty, tired of music, are often too weary for conversation, however intellectual, but they can always appreciate a well-swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly, may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, and country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the exchanting beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if, with these, she fail to make her home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her; and women live so entirely in the affections that, without love, their existence is a void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run the risk; they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

A Peoria naturalist, in attempting to warm the ears of a frozen wasp over a gas jet, discovered that the tail of the insect thawed out first, and worked with a rapidity that was as astonishing as the hideous profanity of the naturalist, who held the insect by the tail while thus experimenting.

A physician in Wisconsin being disturbed one night by a burglar, and having no ball or shot for his pistol, noiselessly loaded the weapon with dry hard pills, and gave the intruder a "prescription" which he thinks will go far toward curing the rascal of a very bad ailment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Is kissing a pretty girl a *capital* offence? Our "Devil" says, "Yes, by Jimminy, it is."

MISCELLANEOUS.

For a felon arrest and imprisonment.

For fits, consult a tailor or a patent doctor.

To prevent the hair from turning gray, make up your mind to dye.

To cause a white swelling to disappear, cover it with shoe blacking or Japan varnish.

DEFINITIONS.—"Another scientific wonder"—the last patent medicine humbug.

Politeness is like air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but eases your jolts wonderfully.

Bookkeeping may be taught in a single lesson of three words—Never lend them.

FOGGY.—The ocular vision of those professional Allopathic medical croakers, who cannot discover compatibility of Hydropathy.

BAD COLD.—Whenever a person is afflicted with a cold, he generally assures you it is a bad one. Did any person ever hear of a good cold? Eh?

The first thing a promising youth said to a dog presenting his nose at his heels, was: "Go away! Do you think I'm a bone?"

Never allow a man to do a favor for you without paying him, for he will get treble the pay before he has done with you.

If girls would have roses for cheeks, they must do as roses do—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning glories.

A man attempted to spell crockery, yesterday and proceeded thus:—Kraughkearreighe—but expired, adds, the Post in a spasm, before he could make a y, with which he intended to end the word.

Give your children education, and no tyrant will trample on your liberty. Give your children education, and the silver shod of the despot will trample in ruins the fabric of your freedom.—*Kossuth.*

If you would increase the size and prominence of eyes, just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, say for tea, coffee, snuff, or tobacco, and add it up at the end of the year.

CHILDISH SIMPLICITY.—"Mother," said a bright, little girl, "is hell a hot place?" Being a little puzzled what reply to make, the mother answered, "Yes" "Then," said the little girl, "*why don't they turn the damper?*"

A Kentucky farmer refused to look at a sample sewing machine not long ago, as he always "sewed wheat by hand." He is related to the man who did not want a threshing machine on his farm, "for," said he, "give me a harness tug or a barrel stave, and I can make my family toe the mark according to the law and Scripter."

The following pathetic note was picked up on a Danbury, Conn., street: "Dear Sarah, I hope you ain't mad because I didnt laff at you when you lafft at me last evening at the post offis. I aint prowd, dear Sarah, but I have got a bile under my arm, and I can't laff as I used to as heaven is my judge. Yours, truly, Henry."

A HINT TO LETTER WRITERS.—The following lines, written on the envelope of an unpaid letter which passed through the Portland post-office the other day may serve as a hint to correspondents to pay their postage, on the score of economy:

"The Post an extra gain has made
Because your last was not prepaid;
The same is true with this reply—
You've lost two cents, and so have I."

MATRIMONY AND SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.—*Matrimony.*—Hot buckwheat cakes, warm beds, comfortable slippers, round arms, red lips, (ahem!) etc., etc., shirt exulting in buttons, redeemed stockings, boot jacks, happiness etc.

Single Blessedness.—Sheet iron quilts, blue noses, frosty rooms, ice in the pitcher, unregenerated linen, heelless socks, coffee sweeted with icicles, gutta percha biscuits, flabby steak, dull razors, corns, coughs and colics, rhubarb, aloes, misery, and so forth. Ugh!

TO PRESERVE HAMS

When first butchered rub the hams and shoulders with salt and let them lie 36 hours. Then covered with brine for six weeks longer will not hurt them. Then remove them from the brine, insert a strong string in the large end and hang them up in the smoke-house hock end downward. By this means tenderness and flavor are given to a portion of the ham often thrown away. Smoke with sufficiently smoked and dried, wrap them each in a large sheet of brown paper and put in a loose bag of brown domestic. Tie up the mouth of the bag carefully, leaving out the string by which it was hung up, and return to the hook in the smoke-house or any other safe convenient place. Hams thus treated will keep for years. So says a large pork raiser of Indiana whose hams command the highest price in the markets.

PARENT'S LOVE.

No love is so true and tender as the love our parents give us, and for none are we so ungrateful. We take it as a matter of course—as something we deserve. Especially may our mothers toil and deny themselves, think all night and labor all day, without receiving any thanks whatever.

From the day when she walks all night with us while we scream, to the day when she helps to make our wedding dress and gives us those cherished pearls which she wore in her girlhood, we do not half recognize her love for us.

Never until we are parents ourselves do we quite comprehend it. Yet is there anything like it? The lover may desert us for some brighter beauty; the husband grow indifferent when we have been his a little while; the friend be only a summer friend, and fly when prosperities vanish, or when we are too sad to amuse; but our parents love us best in our sorrow, and hold us dearer for any change or disfigurement.

There isn't much of heaven here on earth, I am afraid; but what there is of it is chiefly given to us in a parents' love.

How to become practically acquainted with the "rule of three."—Live with your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

A Western man found an apple with a pebble in its center. We have often seen cherries and raisins with stones in them.—Lowell Courier.

Leigh Hunt was asked by a lady if he would not venture on an orange. "Madame," he said, "I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off."

A divorce lawyer's advertisement:—Hymenial incompatibilities, as a specialty, delicately adjusted. The slavery to detain the hand after the heart hath fled.

"Is the old man any better?" asked a bootblack of a newsboy, at Detroit, the other day. "Better?" echoed Jim; "I should say he was! You ought to have seen him slinging stove-wood at mother this morning!"

"Julius, can you tell me how Adam got out of Eden?" "Well, I s'pose he clum de fence." "No, dat isn't it." "Well, den, he borrowed a wheelbarrow and walked out." "No." "I gubs it up, den." "He got snaked out."

"Well, neighbor, what is the most Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman to a friend. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman." "Just like you! Who is it you have made happy with your charity this time?" "My wife."

"Farewell, Sasan—you have driven me to the grave," wrote John Larch, of Alabama, four years ago, and left the note on the river bank. He was arrested the other day in Cincinnati, living with another women.

"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to nowadays?" "O, I is a carp'ner and j'iner." "He! I guess yer is. What department do you perform?" "What department? Why, I does the circular work." "What's dat?" "Why, I turns de grind stone—g'way."

At a Brooklyn wedding, among the presents ostentatiously displayed, was a one-hundred-dollar bill, a present from the doting father, to the darling daughter. After the guests had departed, the old man coolly rolled up the bill and put it in his pocket, and that was the end of it.

"Did I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes, Sir," answered the boy. "Well, what does the Scripture say upon the subject?" "I don't know, Sir," said the other, "except it is that passage which says it is more blessed to give than to receive."

"Mr. Smith, you said you once officiated in the pulpit; did you mean by that you preached?" "No, sir; I held the light for the man who did preach." "Ah, the Court understood you differently. They supposed the discourse came directly from you." "No, sir, I only threw a little light on it."

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday-school a Sunday or two ago, and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out: "He was detained for postage."

A seedy person applied to a wealthy person for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance, "Take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

There are many trivial annoyances incident to the process of living that never, never fail to interest the sufferer. This copious reflection was brought about by having observed the agony and perspiration into which a person is always plunged, when he discovers all too late, in church or out in society, that he has forgotten to bring a pocket handkerchief along with him.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS

THERE is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man is really so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.—*Bacon.*

IN VAIN do they talk of happiness who never subdued an impulse in obedience to principle. He who never sacrificed a present to a future good, or a personal to a general one, can speak of happiness only as the blind do of colors.—*Horace Mann.*

A GOOD deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind was ever sterile, but generally gratitude begets reward.—*Basil.*

Situations are like skeins of thread or silk. To make the most of them, we need only to take them by the right end.—*Madame Swetchine.*

The real man is one who always find excuses for others, but never excuse himself.—*Spurgeon.*

FOR MARRIAGEABLE YOUNG LADIES.

"Tell us not in idle jingle, 'marriage is an empty dream;' for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; 'Man thou art, to man returneth,' was not spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end and way, but to act that each to-morrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is long, and youth is fleeting and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating, wedding marches all the day. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb, driven cattle—be a heroine—a wife! Trust no future howe'er pleasant: let the dead past bury its dead; act—act in the living present, heroine, for a spouse ahead. Lives of married folks remind us, we can live our lives as well, and departing, leave behind us such examples as will tell—such examples that another wasting time in idle sighs, a forlorn, unmarried brother seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart to triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get."—*Anon.*

SPRING ASSIZES.

(Reported for the "Courier.")

The Court opened on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and rose on Friday; the Hon. Justice Galt presiding, and A. N. Richards, Esq., Q. C., Counsel for the Crown.

GRAND JURY.—J. G. Hayes, foreman, John Armour, John Allan, Ebenezer Bell, Robert Cavanagh, Joseph Cram, J. Ellis, Michael Foy, J. T. Henderson, James M. Miller, George McDougall, John Paul (Dal.), Jno. Paul (Ramsay), Jno. J. Playfair, John Spalding, John Stewart, Wm. Tait, William Wodden.

CIVIL DOCKET.

A. C Sutherland et al *v.* Thomas Percy et al.—Action brought to recover amount of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $220.33.

C. B. Frost et all *v.* Edward Beachan, —Action to recover amount of two promissory notes and account. Verdict for plaintiff for $166,53.

Canada Permanent Building Society *v.* John McEachen.—Ejectment, brought to recover possession of the N. E. half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th concession of Beckwith, Lot No. 3 in the same concession. Verdict for plaintiff, with 1s. damages.

Wm. Cusick *v.* Esther McPherson.—Ejectment, brought to recover possession of two undivided fifth parts of part of the east half of Lot No. 7, in the 2nd concession of Montague. No defence. Verdict for plantiff, and 1s. damages.

Mary Jane Cole *v.* The Corporation of the Village of Richmond.—Action brought to recover damages received by plaintiff, in consequence of the horse she was driving having fallen over a defective bridge, the property of defendants. The parties came to a settlement, and a nominal verdict for plaintiff of 1s. damages was understood on the record, and a certificate for full costs granted.

Robert Howard *v.* David Moore.—Breach of contract. Action brought to recover consequential damages for the non-delivery of a pair of bob sleighs which defendant had contracted to deliver plaintiff. The parties came to a settlement, and a verdict was rendered for plaintiff by consent for $35. Certificate for Division Court costs to be taxed to plaintiff.

Stephen O'Connor *v.* Canada Central Railway Co.—Action brought to recover damages for a horse which had strayed on to the railroad track, owing to defective fences, and had there been run over and killed by the cars. Defendants agreed to pay plaintiffs $85 and costs, and the record was withdrawn.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen *v.* Samuel Tovey.—Larceny. The prisoner was indicted for stealing a penknife, a razor, and other articles, from J. McMunn, in the village of Almonte, in March last. Pleaded guilty to stealing the penknife and razor, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labour.

The Queen *v.* John Wills.—Assault on a constable. Constable Cosgrove had gone to Pike Falls to search the residence of Wills for stolen goods; he had also a warrant for arrest on information for sureties of the peace. Shortly after the search had been made, Wills came along, when the constable arrested him, and seeing the muzzle of a pistol protruding from his coat pocket, and knowing the reputation of Wills as a dangerous character, made a grab for the weapon; Wills howevr, got hold of it first, and wheeling round suddenly made a blow at the constable's head with the butt of the pistol. The constable threw up his hand to ward off the blow, which he received on his hand, inflicting a wound on one of his fingers. Cosgrove then threw Wills down, and took the pistol from him. Wills afterwards made his escape, an account of which we have already published in this journal. Under the direction of the Court, a verdict of not guilty was recorded, on the ground that Wills had no means of knowing that Cosgrove was a constable.

The Queen *v.* Sabina Finners.—A charge of perjury. At the trial of the case 'Eccles v. Lowry,' at the last Spring Assizes, the defendant was a witness on the part of the plaintiff; and in giving her evidence stated, among other things that about nine years previous, and a few days before the death of the late Hamilton Lowry, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair and B. Walker came to see the deceased when he arose in his bed, shook hands with them, expressed himself glad to see them, requested his wife (the defendant) to give the gentlemen some cakes and whiskey. For making this statement the defendant was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. Four witnesses including the two gentlemen named—deposed that on the occasion alluded to the deceased, Lowry, did not rise in his bed; did not speak to the gentlemen; and did not order refreshments—in fact that he was insensible at the time, and did not know any one. The Court ruled that these descrepancies as to details in matters of fact that happened so long ago could not properly form the ground for a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, and directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal, which was rendered accordingly.

The Queen *v.* Terrence Murphy.—The prisoner was in custody on a charge of having caused the death of his sister, Elisabeth Murphy, by leaving her to perish in the snow on the roadside, in the township of Burgess, on the night of the 6th of February last. The grand jury found "no bill."

The Queen *v.* William Kenny.—The prisoner was in custody on charge of having obtained from John Flett and others, in Almonte, on the 26th of March last, a quantity of saw mill machinery by false pretence and with intent to defraud. The grand jury found 'no bill.'

MURDER TRIAL.

THE QUEEN *v.* HALLIDAY.

The prisoner, John Halliday, residing in the township of Montague, was indicted on a charge of having murdered his wife, on the night of the 9th November last. The following gentlemen composed petit jury (numerous challenges having first been made before a "twelve" to suit both counsel could be obtained): —Wm. Scott, Thomas B. Bullock, Samuel Reid, Andrew Patterson, John Byrne, William Connery, George Smith, John Christie, James McAdam, James Parke, James Kearnes, and Alex. Duncan: Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C. Crown prosecutor, and James O'Rielly, Q. C., counsel for the defendant. The prisoner having pled "not guilty," the jury was addressed at some length by Mr. Richards. He explained the nature of the case, and the evidence that would probably be laid before them on behalf of the Crown. The following was the evidence:

Edward Pocquet sworn:—Know the prisoner and his wife; they came to my house between eight and nine o'clock on 9th of November; came in bob sleigh with two horses; no rack on sleigh; horses were hitched outside; they came into my house; I and my wife were all that were at home; stayed at my house more than an hour; prisoner stayed up with me; had something to drink; witness furnished the liquor—high wines both drank; witness drank once out of a tumbler; saw the prisoner and deceased go out together when they went away; deceased asked prisoner two or three times to go home, before they went, saying she wished to go home and take care of the children; do not know whether deceased drank anything or not; she went out first, and I followed her and called him; the bottom of the sleigh comprised but one board, ten or twelve inches broad, and she sat down on it; could not say whether she was drunk or not; never saw her drunk; appeared to walk without difficulty; put a horse blanket around her; prisoner drove off; this was between nine and ten; there was not much snow on the ground but there was sleighing; prisoner's house was about a mile from mine; I live between prisoner's and Smith's Falls; he came to ask me if I would go to help his thrashing machine next day, and I promised to go; recognize the coat (the one produced) as prisoner's had no blood on it that night; saw deceased next morning in bed at her house, about nine o'clock; heard of something being wrong by before going to the house; examined sleigh on account of something being said prisoner; after careful examination, found no blood on it; tracked sleigh back from prisoner's house to my own; was looking for some tobacco prisoner said he had lost; saw disturbance in snow between prisoner's house and railway track, on the way from my house to prisoner's; this disturbance was about an acre and a half (100 yards); George Pepin was with me; saw where the horses stopped and stood on the road, and where the sleigh had backed to the ditch; searched for the tobacco; snow was beaten, as if some one had been playing or fighting; the spot was three or four feet round, and not on sleigh track; saw no blood there; tracked it as far as railroad track.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Reilly—It was about seven or eight o'clock in the morning when I looked for the tobacco; there was no other sleigh track road was not much tracked snow had fallen during the night; was looking for tobacco only; did not find tobacco or anything else; didn't search farther than an acre or an acre and a half; saw no snow on railroad track; the spot in snow about half way between prisoner's and railway track; deceased was in the sleigh a minute or two before her husband, on leaving my house the night before; prisoner was good natured in my house; never was bad friends with me; took his departure quietly and peaceably; the board deceased sat on was loose; bobs about two feet apart; no rack on sleigh; Mrs. Halliday bid us good night.

By Mr. Richards:—Snow fell previous to prisoner coming to my house, not while he was there; sleigh-track quite distinct.

Julia Pocquet, sworn:—Know prisoner slightly; knew his wife better than him; remember them coming to our house on the night in question, about eight o'clock, came on sleigh and horses; don't know what sort of sleigh it was; prisoner came into the house first; I went to the door and he asked for Pocquet; deceased was sitting on sleigh, and her husband told her she might as well come in, as he would be some time; deceased went and stood by stove and warmed herself, and then went into my room; she went away about ten o'clock, did not see her drink anything in my house; went out to see them start; she was sitting at bottom of hind part of sleigh, prisoner stood up on fore part of sleigh when they went away deceased had a teapot on her lap; recognize this bonnet (one which had been produced before) as deceased's she had a black lace veil over her bonnet; had a shawl when she came to my house; found her shawl on the setee after they had left; she was sitting on the sleigh facing the horses, with her legs doubled under her; there was nothing to prevent her from falling backwards; think if she fell she would fall backwards, or clear the runners at sides; never saw her again.

By Mr. Richards:—She talked rationally and walked steadily; night was cold and freezing.

William Halliday, sworn:—Am fifteen years old; lived with prisoner, my brother, last November; prisoner and deceased left home between five and six o'clock in the evening; left me at home and their eldest boy David, the other boys and a baby; they went away on two bob-sleighs; there was a wood-rack on sleigh, two stakes behind, and no rope or chain reaching across; there were two boards at foot of rack, lengthwise; rack about two inches high; took nothing but a bag with them; prisoner had on the coat and boots produced; the blood now on the coat was not on it when they went away that evening; recognize bonnet produced as that of deceased; I stayed to mind the children; went to sleep at ten o'clock; Davy, next eldest brother, woke me up; didn't know what time it was; when I awoke the same children were there, and heard no noise; about half an hour after, prisoner and his wife came in; David, eldest boy opened the door, and went out on hearing the dogs bark, and I went out too; met prisoner on door-step; his wife was there too; he had hold of her around the body; her back was to his face, and he had hold of her under her arms; she wasn't doing anything; had nothing on her head; saw blood on both sides of her face; prisoner told me to help him in with her; I took hold of her feet, and we carried her in and laid her on the bed; bed room was off the kitchen; with no door hung; saw blood nowhere but on her face she did not speak all this time; think we put the quilt over her, with head on pillow; took off some of her clothes; prisoner, witness, and John Dawson (second son of prisoner), went to the stable to put in the horses; we found two blankets and some beef between the house and the barn; the rack was in the barnyard, off the sleigh, all but one of the straps of the pole-strap; the other horse held the tongue; one of the lines was tied in a knot where it had been broken when they went away, but when they came back it was untied and the part gone; found the part of the line by the pig pen, which was on the way between house and stable; only one board was left on sleigh; the rack was turned over on some ploughed ground, without the stakes and did not afterwards find them; two corners of the rack were torn apart, one front and one hind corner; pins had held them together; rack had two cross pieces at the ends; rack had been separated by having the pins pulled out; the two long stakes were in the hind end of the rack when they started; sleigh was just in front of barn, all right; one end of board was on the hind bob, the other end on the ground behind it; board was a 12-foot one; could not find the other board; after putting up horses, returned to house; deceased was lying on her side on the floor in front of the stove, about twelve feet from the bed; prisoner went out and got some cedar bark, lit it, and went away to look for the things, Dawson and I went with him, on the road towards Pocquet's; about a quarter of a mile found some sugar, tea, tea-pot, currants, and deceased's bonnet scattered along the road for a distance of three or four rods; saw where the snow had been trampled; did not find the bonnet there, but further on towards Pocquet's; the spot trampled was about five feet across; this was in the ditch and on the road also; a sleigh-track was on side of road; brought the stuff found back to the house; prisoner had his coat on; deceased and children were there when we got back; she was lying on the floor still; I put on a fire and got supper; prisoner was sitting beside the stove; deceased a little while after asked for a drink of water, and Dawson gave it to her; baby was there; David gave it to his mother, as it was crying, and deceased held out her arms for it, but said nothing; she put baby to her breast, and it sucked; she went to lie down, and let the baby fall over, and we took it away, she lay there till after supper, and then crept over to the door on her hands and knees, then lay down on her side at the door; she lay there about half an hour; said nothing while there; then she crept back again to the stove, where she lay about three-quarters of an hour; then she crept to the window; said nothing, but lay down for a quarter of an hour, and then crept back to the stove and lay there; after a little, she asked for a drink and took a swallow; at this time the prisoner was lying by the stove, after supper; he and two children (Dawson and Albert) went asleep; Davy lay down with baby, and William was in bed in another room; I sat up all night; prisoner did not wake up till about daylight; I awoke him; he got up and went over to deceased and said she was dying; we laid her on the bed in the other room, and covered her up; prisoner went down for Mr Lane; there was blood on floor, at door, at stove, at window, and in bed-room; wherever she had been, there was blood; kept on a good fire, saw no blood on the wood I burnt; after prisoner came back from Smith's Falls, he took his coat off; after that he had on his smock; in the morning saw cuts on deceased's head; was with prisoner from the time he came home till he went to Lane's; swear I did not see him strike her that night during that time, nor kick her; saw no blood outside; did not look particularly after it; never had sat up before, nor had never been asked to; prisoner told me to do so this night, for fear she would fall on the stove; don't know if my brother (the prisoner) knew she was hurt; our house is about a mile and a half from Smith's Falls; there are doctors there; think prisoner saw her creeping round, but he did not say anything, nor offer to get help; my brother said when he came home that the horses had run away, and thrown her off the sleigh; said he carried her and brought her home as well as he could; think prisoner knew she was hurt; he said he jumped off when the horses ran away; he said deceased was fast to the sleigh, and he got her loose and then jumped off himself; he didn't say where; there were two cross-beams in last bob-sleigh; one horse was five and the other six years old; did not say where he picked deceased up; saw no marks except those described before; there were two or three armfuls of wood burned that night, and did not cut any outside.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Reilly:—At the spot where the snow was trampled, the horses appeared to have gone straight on, one of the runners going in towards the ditch; had a cedar torch when we were searching; had a lamp in the house burning all night.

To Mr Richards:—Did not strike deceased myself in any way whatever.

To His Lordship:—Did not hear her say anything as to what was the matter with her.

John Lane, sworn:—Live about breadth 100 acres, (½ mile) from prisoner; recollect prisoner coming to me about quarter after 7, a. m., of 20th Nov.; I went up as fast as I could to house; saw little blood on floor; didn't take much notice; saw deceased in bed; saw she was hurt badly; Mrs Wm Moore went for doctor; saw bob-sleighs about 9 or 10 o'clock, at the barn; I was the first man took away the sleighs; they were heavy, home made sleighs; I and my little boy went down for the sleighs; the rack was torn off; didn't notice if there was blood on sleigh; rack was torn off as if it had struck a waggon or something and got torn off; saw the mark where it had struck the waggon; here was one board on the sleighs; don't remember whether I found the stakes or not; didn't notice any blood about board or rack; didn't talk to the woman when I went in; saw she was hurt, and didn't take much notice; I sent for Mrs Pocquet; when I went there there was no one but prisoner, his brother, and children; traced the sleigh-track up to next neighbor's house, Patk. Crowley; the horses and sleigh were off the main track; the sleigh track was off the main track from time I left prisoner's house as far as I went, to Crowley's, and saw no disturbance in snow; went back, and found my wife there.

Mrs Margaret Lane, sworn:—Arrived at prisoner's house about half-past 7, my husband being there before me; saw blood on floor leading from door to stove, and from stove to partition, and between door and bed, and between partition and bed; staid there till Dr. Chambers came; the dishes, &c., seemed to be there in a slovenly sort of a way.

Letitia Lane, sworn:—Got to prisoner's house before my mother on the morning in question; my father was there before me; I got there about half-past 7; deceased was in bed; went to speak to her; she didn't speak; she was living; there was a little blood on her head, didn't take notice if there was any on pillow; was there when Mrs. Bolf came there.

Mrs. Catherine Bolf, sworn:—Got to prisoner's house between 8 and 9; saw Mrs. Lane and her daughter and Mrs. Moore; saw prisoner there; understood prisoner to say he bid David the night before waken up John and Wm. to go to the barn for the horses while he made a torch to look for the things that had been lost; saw the state deceased was in; doctor came after me, she remained in same state; don't recollect prisoner saying where he was when boys went to put in horses.

Dr. Chambers, sworn:—Arrived at prisoner's house about 8 o'clock; deceased was lying on her back in bed, with her arms across her breast, living; immediately examined her, and found eight incised wounds on back of her head, that is the occepital region; not a great deal of blood on her; it was coagulated through her hair; looked as if some short time had elapsed since wounds given; she was in a state of prostration; gave her some stimulants to raise action of system—to restore her pulse, which was very low; looked round the house and found blood all over floor, particularly in kitchen and around the stove; she weighed about 124 pounds—well proportioned; had seen her before, and she was apparently in good health; went back to village and called for Dr. Anderson to see Mrs. Halliday; he and I returned together, and found her pretty much in the same condition—rather sinking; I left to attend another case and she died while I was gone.

Dr. Anderson, sworn:—Saw Mrs. H. before her death; went there with Dr. Chambers; found her in state of collapse, sinking; gave her a stimulant, knew she had but a short time to live; left, and an hour after heard she was dead; held a post mortem examination; reduced my observations to writing.

[The Doctor read to the Jury the notes he had taken at the post-mortem, explaining the nature, number and extent of the wounds found on the body of deceased, and giving a remarkably clear and lucid idea on these points. We regret we could not procure a copy of these notes, as they would give the reader a just estimate of the terrible character of the injuries sustained by the poor woman. The impartial reader would also draw from them the inference that many of these wounds could not have resulted from the runaway of the horses, even if deceased had been caught and dragged by the flying sleigh. At the close of his evidence His Lordship paid a high compliment to Dr. Anderson for the clearness and plainness of his notes and his evidence—saying that both were about the most satisfactory he had ever heard from a medical man, and took the liberty of detaching the reports from Mr. Richards' fyle and placing them along with his own notes. In this estimate Mr. O'Reilly concurred.]

The Doctor resumed:—

The injuries mentioned here would cause death—death would be inevitable; 3 kinds of wounds; 1st, incised —cuts,—one or two of this kind; others were contused wounds—that is caused from a fall or from some blunt instrument; three lacerated wounds; blood flowed considerably from those wounds immediately, and more freely from incised than other wounds; the blood in the house came from the wounds in her head, and would come immediately; did not search the premises for blood; went back on road to spot; about quarter mile distant, to where I had been told he had extricated her from sleigh; there was fair sleighing; saw no blood there; this tramped spot was on side of road, which was slightly turnpiked; ditch about a foot deep and very broad; dirt had been excavated from ditch to make road—flat rock formation; sleigh had run close to ditch; Mrs. Halliday was a healthy woman, short and stout; would weigh from 130 to 140 lbs.; did not see the coat produced; could not say positively it was blood on it without proper test; thought it was blood; from the wound's on deceased's head blood could be readily communicated to the coat; the wound on side would cause the congestion of lungs.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly:—Examined stomach; did not find presence of liquor there.

To His Lordship:—House looked as if it had been cleaned up.

To Mr. Richards:—Could not tell, on examining the bonnet, if these wounds on the head could have been received with it on; thought the blood would have been seen on the strings.

Dr. Chambers, re-examined:—The sleigh track was on the right side all along, and saw where it backed to the ditch, just as it has been described half a dozen times to day; think the snow would have shown blood, if any had been spilled on it; without some intervening medium, the blood from deceased would have defaced the coat.

Margaret Pagrin, sworn:—Was at prisoner's house about two or three o'clock p. m.; deceased's outside dress was off; saw the coat produced shoved inside an old box up stairs; found it when looking for a baby's dress; deceased's dress was handed me by one of the little boys; deceased's maiden name was Grace Laycock.

David Halliday called:—Don't know how old I am; don't know the nature of an oath. [In consequence of the latter statement, His Lordship refused to allow this witness's evidence to be taken.

This closed the case for the crown.—The counsel for the defence stated that he offers no evidence on behalf of the defendant. Neither counsel addressed the jury, Mr. O'Reilly claiming that there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

The learned Judge charged distinctly in favour of the prisoner; but remarked that it was very strange that so many severe wounds on the head were found on the body of deceased, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury did so, without leaving their seats; and his Lordship discharged the prisoner with some severe remarks on the brutality exhibited by him towards deceased while she was dying, and the culpable negligence he displayed in neither caring for deceased himself nor in sending for medical aid until the following morning. The prisoner then left the Court room.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is in the habit of visiting the poor families on the Argyll estates in much the same way as her royal mother, Queen Victoria loves to do at Balmoral. A short time ago the Princess was making her usual round of visits near Inverary, accompanied by her husband, when she went into the house of an old woman about one hundred years of age, who was alone and confined to her bed. The royal visitor "speered" of the old dame whether she was in want of any assistance. The "auld wife" thereupon asked the Princess to help her to a "wee drap o' tea" from the teapot before the fire. The royal lady got up to comply with the request, but on lifting the cover discovered that there was no tea within. Upon informing the old lady of this, the latter requested her royal visitor to "jist put a wee drappie o' water intil it." This only presented another difficulty—no water could be found in the house. Thereupon the Princess with a smile, called in the aid of her noble husband, the Marquis of Lorne, who at once proceeded to the public well close by, and procured a supply of water, with which—when boiled—his royal helpmeet proceeded to "mask" a brand new cup of tea, to the great delight of the old woman, who laughed heartily while telling the story.

Laura Fair is said to be a model housekeeper and to have the happiest husband in California. He deserves to be that for his courage, but then none but the brave deserve the Fair.

THE MANUFACTURE AND MARKETING OF EARLY OR SPRING CHEESE.

BY HON. X. A. WILLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DAIRYMENS' ASSOCIATION.

By the time this article is printed and reaches the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, cheese-making will have commenced over a broad extent of country in the States and in Canada. Some suggestions, therefore, in regard to the manufacture and marketing of the early or spring make of cheese, will be timely.

But first, it will be well, perhaps, to take a general survey of the situation. During the past year, from January 1st, 1873, to January 1st, 1874, the exportations of American cheese have been the largest ever known, amounting in round numbers to upward of 104,000,000, of which Canada probably shipped 20,000,000 pounds. As yet with this immense exportation, and the increased production of cheese in the States and in Canada over former years, the markets both in Europe and America have never been more closely cleaned out, or short of American cheese than at present. This state of things makes it obvious that the new make of cheese going upon a bare market will command good prices, especially if the quality of the goods be unexceptionable in "meat and flavor."

Now, in the United States for the past three months butter has been scarce and high, and this will induce a large number of dairymen to skim more or less closely the early make of cheese, and hence, any good meaty cheese arriving in England with this "lean fodder-make," must be caught up eagerly by buyers at extreme prices. The inducements to make butter are not so great in Canada as in the States, and we advise our Canadian friends to take advantage of the situation, retaining all the cream of the milk in the cheese, and making an article rich and mellow, and one that will be sought after with avidity in the English markets. Perhaps no better opportunity will be offered to Canadian dairymen to get a reputation on their goods among the cheesemongers of England than by adopting the course we have suggested, this spring.

The English markets are comparatively bare of American cheese, and "fine things" are very scarce. The first shipments of new cheese from the States will be comparatively lean in quality, and if the first shipments from Canada be rich and meaty, it will take precedence in the English markets for a time at least, and this precedence at the beginning of the year will exert a valuable influence over the Canadian product during the whole season.

Is is quite true that the early hay-made milk should not be deprived of any portion of its cream, if intended for cheese-making, for the butter in such milk is all required to make a good "full-meated" article; but in case such milk is deprived of any portion of its cream, manufacturers should remember that a larger proportion of rennet will be needed, and the ratio above the usual quantity required for whole milk should always be graded in proportion to the amount of cream removed. In my recent address before the Dairymen's Association of Ontario, I showed how the butter or fat of milk was concerned in those changes which the milk undergoes during the process of cheese-making, and that in removing the fat we weaken to some extent the fermenting powers of the rennet, rendering it more difficult to break down the cosein into a mellow, plastic article of food. Manufacturers, therefore, will do well to remember that the quantity of rennet should be regulated according to the quality of the milk, and that this point is as essential in producing fine cheese as some of the other and subsequent manipulations of the cheese-making process.

Again, we advise Canadian dairymen to sell or ship their early cheese just so soon as it is ready for market, since the highest price it will command will be reached, for this kind of cheese, early in the season. The factory shelves should be cleared of all the early make of cheese before hot weather, because the cheese then will rapidly fall off in flavor, and because prices almost invariably decline at this season. If the cheese, when ready for market, could be sold and shipped away from the factories weekly, it would be policy to let it go, taking the market price at the time. But, at all events factories should try and make semi-monthly sales, thus getting the cheese to market when its flavor and condition are best, and, in addition, saving the shrinkage and the chance of its losing flavor or a decline in priers. The Herkimer Co., N. Y., dairymen have for many years followed the plan of selling the early cheese as fast as it is made for market, and they have almost invariably obtained more for their product in this way than other dairymen who have held their cheese for longer periods. Even if prices should drop, it is better to let the "hay cheese" go, because it is an article upon which you cannot rely to improve by keeping. We say, then, sell the early cheese as soon as it is ready, and do not look for higher market rates than those ruling at the time, for if you do, "ten to one" the experiment of holding will cause you a loss. It may often be policy for factorymen to hold a part of the August, the September or October cheese. In that case you have flavor and quality, while the constant approach to the cooler weather is in your favor and there is no danger of your goods deteriorating on your hands.

But for the early cheese, there is the hot weather to contend with, which of itself is a formidable enemy to flavor and success in holding. The best place for "hay-cheese" is in the hands of consumers. Let it go and be consumed before the nice rich "grass cheese" comes into competition.

At what rates will the market for new cheese open? This is a question which, of course, no one can predict, but the impression prevails in New York, among those best acquainted with the trade, that from 15c. to 16c. will be the ruling figures paid for cheese in the country markets at Little Falls and Utica. Prices for fine goods may range higher, but we cannot expect these rates to continue long in the season, because as shipments begin to be made freely from the large number of factories in the States, stocks must be handled expeditiously, or they will accumulate on buyers' hands, and either of these conditions had a tendency to reduce prices.

Notwithstanding the area of cheese factories is extending in the States, especially in Maine, in Wisconsin and in the north-west, we do not apprehend the increase will sensibly affect the market, since many cheese factories in New York, in Vermont and other States are being converted into butter factories, and the increase of consumption will, it is believed, balance increase of production so that prices during 1874 ought not to average below those of 1873.

We think Canadian dairymen need have no fears that the business will be unprofitable, if they put upon the market a good, sound, useful article.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

BROCKVILLE INDUSTRIES.

THE BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Last year we published several articles on the manufactories of Brockville. We again revert on the subject.

Yesterday afternoon, having a little spare time, we availed ourselves of the invitation of Messrs Cossitt & Bros. to take a look over their works. Of course we were aware that there existed in Brockville several large manufacturing establishments, but we must admit we were rather surprised at the large dimensions of Messrs Cossitt & Bros' Agricultural Implement Factory. These enterprising gentlemen only commenced to put up their factory here in May, 1872; they have been in running order upwards of twelve months. The main building is a compact looking edifice of brick 260x50 feet, three stories high. In the rear is the foundry and moulding shop, also of brick, 50x80. At the side of the main building is a boiler house of brick, and a large frame warehouse, 30x150 feet, three stories high. For the benefit of our readers we will give a description of the factory in the order as we were shown over it. First we left the spacious office and passed into the

WOOD PLANING DEPARTMENT.

Where some of the latest improved wood working machinery is in operation. Next came the department in which the

IRON WORK

Is done. Here are to be seen several very fine specimens of Canadian machinery. Upright drills, of very great strength, from Guelph, lathes and iron planers from Dundas and Bowmanville. All are worked on the most approved principles, and are a credit to Canadian manufacturers. There are several American lathes also in use.

THE ENGINE

Is also in this department. It is a very fine one, of 50 horse-power, made by Goldie & McCullough, of Galt. The arrangements of the factory are most complete. The boiler is in a separate building of brick, about ten feet from the factory, the steam passing to the engine through a large pipe. This arrangement is well calculated to be a preventative against fire in the factory. The communication between the two buildings is so small that it can be cut away very easily, and thus, in all probability, the main building would be safe from fire caused by the engine From the iron working department we passed to the

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

In which are six forges and a large combined punching and shearing machine, of extraordinary power. We saw this machine cut, with apparent ease, a piece of iron about six inches wide and one inch thick. It is a Canadian machine. Next we come to the

CLEANING DEPARTMENT,

Where three rumblers are kept at work. The castings are all cleaned in this department before going into the factory. From this we pass into the

MOULDING SHOP,

Or foundry, a separate building, 50x80 feet. In this department, as in all the others, everything is perfectly arranged. A crane, which was constructed on the premises, is in use, capable of hoisting from five to six tons. We now come back to the main building and pass into the upper regions by means of a large

"OTIS' ELEVATOR,"

Made expressly for this factory, at a cost of $2000. This is the most complete hoisting machine we have ever seen; and an accident is almost impossible, every precaution having been taken in its construction to make it proof against such. It will hoist upwards of five tons at a time. Upstairs we find the

FITTING AND PAINTING SHOPS.

In the former we were shown one of Waddell's Patent Saws, which can be reversed by a very simple management from a cross cut to a rip. A band runs through the floor from the shaft below, with which all machines are tried before leaving the shop. We now pass from the main building to

THE KILN,

Over the boiler house. In this all the wood is dried before being worked up. We soon tire of this atmosphere and enter another building, which is used as a store house. In it are stored 600 Buckeye mowers ready for shipment, a large number of rakes, and piles of different parts of the machines ready for setting up. This ended our stroll over the factory and we repaired to the office again. The Messrs Cossitt informed us that they intend to make this season 400 one horse mowers for the Lower Provinces, 600 of the larger size, and 200 iron frame mowers known as the "Model Buckeye."

Last year Messrs Cossitt turned out 200 drag saws for cutting cordwood, all of which have been sold. They also manufacture threshing machines, shingle machines, and the celebrated Ithaca steel-tooth horse-rake. We were shown one of the latter which has just been made at the factory, and it appears to be as it doubtless is, the best horse-rake at present in use. It was awarded a gold medal of merit, after having been put to a thorough test, at the World's fair, held in Vienna last year. The teeth of this rake are very carefully made of spring steel, oil tempered, and are governed by a lever, thus leaving the hands free from driving. All the implements we were shown presented a very finished appearance, and are a strong evidence of the good quality of work turned out from Messrs Cossitt's factory. 130 men are constantly employed in this factory. While stating this fact it may not be out of place to remark that in passing through the different shops we noticed very few boys, all the hands seemed to be grown up men and thorough mechanics. As a rule large numbers of boys are to be found in factories of this kind, probably because they can be hired for less money. In this the Messrs Cossitt's show their practicability, for the extra money they pay to good workmen must surely come back to them in the larger demand for their reliable productions. They use up annually about 400 tons of pig iron, 200 tons of bar iron, and 50 tons of spring and cast steel. Most of the raw material is Canadian, though about 30 tons of malleable iron is yearly imported. The amount of capital invested in the establishment cannot be less than $100,000. Brockville may well be proud of such an establishment. We wish the enterprising proprietors every success in their undertakings.

As we were leaving the factory one of the Messrs Cossitt's showed us a cut of a new tire setter they are procuring from the States. It is called "West's American Tire Setter," and it is said to be capable of upsetting a tire and making it sufficiently tight, while on the wheel; without the aid of heat. This machine will be at work in the factory in a few days, when we purpose giving a full description of it.—*Brockville Recorder.*

The Herald,

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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, APRIL 22, 1874.

A NEW TARIFF.

The Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance was an able and exhaustive elucidation of the Financial position of the country. Among the legacies which he and his colleagues have inherited from the late Government is a deficiency of income as compared with expenditure for the current year which must be in some way met and provided for. In view of the large outlay for public works and the ever increasing burden of official labor, which is heightened by each new accession to the area of the Dominion, it does not seem possible to retrench the present ratio of expenditure or to "economize" to anything like a sufficient extent to fill up the discrepancy which has thus arisen. Consequently an increase in the tariff on certain articles of import becomes a necessity, which, however unwillingly, the Finance Minister is per force obliged to propose, and which it is believed will be laid upon such articles as can best bear the burden of an increased tariff.

Theoretically an increased tariff is usually levied upon articles of luxury; but unfortunately under our improved civilization, many articles once regarded as luxuries, have come to be looked upon as necessaries, and to be held as indispensable accordingly. Increased duties are to be levied upon imported wines and liquors; on teas, coffee, sugar, cigars, tobbacco, patent medicines, certain kinds of machinary, and a host of other articles, a list of which will be seen elsewhere in our columns.

The necessity for this increase is to be regretted; but the Finance Minister requires three millions of dollars over and above the present probable revenue, and in no other way can it be procured than by a re-adjustment of the tariff and such an advance in import duties as has been indicated.

We have no doubt but our present Rulers will show themselves ready and willing, so far as possible to carry out in power those ideas of retrenchment and economy which they have so persistently advocated when in opposition; but it must be borne in mind that the present deficiency is one which encountered them on their accession to office; and that time and prudent management are required to curtail an expenditure so vast as that of the Dominion, which every year threatens to exceed that of the yearly increasing revenue, and it will be time enough to censure the present government for an increase of indirect taxation when it is shown that the causes of an increase of the public burdens are of their own creating.

Understanding that it is the intention of the municipality of this village to organize some fire protector, and learning that a few people here had some groundless prejudice against Chemical Engines for such purpose, the Agent of the Babcock Manufacturing Co., Mr. Reiffenstein, came from Ottawa on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and had an interview with most of the members of the Corporation informing them that it was his intention to endeavor to remove any doubt or prejudice there might be in the minds of some gentlemen here regarding the efficacy of such machine, by giving an exhibition in order to show the rapid effect which would be produced by the Chemicals on the fire which might be kindled for him to extinguish; a little after 3 o'clock, that being the appointed hour, consequently a pretty hot fire was produced by the most inflammable material procurable, after the fire had taken good hold of the wood the operator was directed to play upon it, and in about half a minute the fire was extinguished. It was lighted again after a little while with the aid of a quantity of coal-oil, and when the fire had good hold on the material the operator was again directed to put it out which was done in 22 seconds; after this the distance was shown how far horizontally the stream could be carried which was over 45 feet, and then vertically up to the eaves of a moderate sized dwelling-house and shop in the neighbourhood, after *two thirds* of the charge had been expended.

This should dispel any doubts as to the capacity of the little machine, and in order to show how harmless the liquid is, the operator poured a quantity of it upon his own clothing without its leaving traces of ill effects.

The working power obtained is 100 lbs. to the square inch, and it can deliver its charge to a distance of 48 to 50 feet horizontally and over 25 feet vertically, as before shown. The spray in itself is a protection, as fire will not take where it has been watered with the liquid. It contains about 7 gallons of water and it takes from 4 to 4½ minutes to discharge, a continuous stream of this liquid constantly, as it does, conveying carbonic acid gas to the fire must eventually kill it.

It would be a great boon to this village if it were decided to accept the offer of the Company to furnish Fire-protection in the way of a Hook and Ladder Tank to which a few portable extinguishers are attached, with a few more of them judiciously placed around the village, or a single Cylinder Engine of 60 or 80 gallons with 200 feet of Hose. The price of a double Cylinder Engine, weighing about 1800 lbs. with 250 feet of hose which could be drawn by either men or horses, capacity 70 gallons, is $2000, not troubled with training of a large Company to *work* it, having the power within itself, is within the power of purchase by this village, and its powers of protection are undoubted from experience of the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and the chief cities in the States where they are in prominent use.

The story of the loss of the Europe is very contradictory in many respects. It is agreed that the vessel had been leaking on the passage out, and that she was docked and repaired in Havre. On the second day of the homeward passage she began to leak in the engine-room; and on the second day of April, there being then seven feet of water in the middle compartment, the captain signalled the Greece, and asked to be transferred with his passengers and crew to the latter steamer. Here the accounts given by the officers of the Greece and the French captain begin to diverge. The former asesrt that as the water was not high enough to extinguish the fires under any of the boilers, and as there was no water in the ship except in her midship compartments, there was every reason to suppose that she could have been brought into port. Captain Lemarie, on the contrary, says that the fires under two of the boilers were extinguished, and that she was in imminent danger of sinking. Both agree in saying that the pumps were in good order. During the night of the 2nd of April the water in the engine-room gained but one foot in depth. It would seem that the pumps ought to have kept control of the leak, but as we know that the English prize crew were compelled two days later to abandon the Europe, and that at the time she had fifteen feet of water in her, it is evident that the leak must have greatly increased or that the pumps had become disabled.

THE MENNONITES.—The United States are competing with Canada for a portion of the large colony of Mennonites now in Russia, but who are obliged by the law of that country to emigrate before the year 1881, or submit to military service to which they are conscientiously opposed. The question has been brought up in Congress, and the Public Lands Committee of the Senate have, through Mr. Wendon, of Minnesota, reported a bill authorizing the Government to withdraw from public sale, for two years, large tracts of land scattered throughout the Western States, and reserve them as free homesteads for the Mennonites. There was a brief discussion on this bill in the Senate on Tuesday, when considerable opposition to it was evinced, mainly on the ground that no class or sect should be allowed special privileges in the public lands, nor be exempt from military duty. The bill, it is true, contains no special provision for exemption, but it is evident that the Mennonites would not leave their homes to settle in a strange country without some distinct understanding that they will enjoy the privileges denied them at home. The promoter of the bill showed lamentable ignorance in the matter when he informed the Senate that Canada had been unsuccessful in inducing these people to settle in Manitoba. It is well known that the Mennonite delegation that visited Canada made a favorable report, and we notice that no less than $245,000 has been placed in the estimates this year towards promoting the immigration of a large number of these people to the Dominion.

CAPT. THOMAS.—We are informed that Capt. Thomas will give one of his entertainments in the Town Hall on Friday evening. The Captain has been among us before, on which occasion he presented a programme rarely seen in Carleton Place. As a Magician he is the best we have seen, and as a Ventriloquist he is unequalled, and those who have not seen him should avail themselves of this opportunity.

The ball given on Friday night by the citizens of Ottawa in honor of His Excellency the Governor General and Countess of Dufferin is reported to have been a most brilliant affair.

PROGRESS.

The approaching season promises to be one of very considerable activity in new public works, which will materially enhance the prosperity of various portions of the country, and furnish remunerative labor to a large class of our people who have found the winter just closing one of more than ordinary dullness and inactivity.

Besides the general preparations for the Pacific Railway, and the construction of a subsidiary link of that road from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, we have in Ontario the new Victoria railway, the survey of which has just commenced, and which is destined ultimately to connect Toronto with the Upper Ottawa; passing in its route through the County of Victoria and the rear of the County of Peterboro; thus opening up and preparing an outlet to the Capital of Ontario for vast resources in timber and minerals of a large extent of new and undeveloped back country. The Kingston and Pembroke railway will no doubt be vigorously pushed along the line already marked out; while further extensions or improvements on existing lines will furnish a quota to the sum total of railway construction in Ontario, and these together may be expected to furnish occupation to many hundred hands.

A portion of the people of Quebec have long cherished the project of a Norh Shore Railway from Quebec city to Montreal; and the news recently received from London that the capital required for the construction of this road had just been subscribed in the British money market, will ensure the realization of these hopes; while the Northern Colonization Road of the same Province, it is to be hoped, will soon be in a position of equally rapid advancement.

As a people, we have reason to be proud of these works of internal improvement; which even in their building, cannot fail greatly to enhance the progress and prosperity of these Provinces and even of the whole Dominion. Other new lines or extensions will no doubt claim attention at an early day. We merely refer now to those which promise immediate occupation and active progress during the present season. Heretofore too many of our young men have been drawn to the United States to seek occupation. At present the prospects nearer home are so encouraging, that we trust they will be induced to remain and assist in building up this young country into a great and prosperous nation.

PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.

We announced in our last issue that a Mass Meeting under the auspices of the "Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League" was to be held on Saturday evening in the Town Hall; and that some Senators, members of Parliament and other distinguished visitors from the Capital were expected to take part in the meeting.

And now in speaking of the meeting, we regret that, for some reason as yet unexplained, the deputation with the exception of Mr. H. S. Watson the general agent of the League failed to attend. This we regret not only because the audience was disappointed, but also because the friends of Temperance here had taken considerable trouble in preparing a fitting reception, for some of our citizens together with our excellent Band were at the Junction for the express purpose of giving them a friendly welcome and escorting them to the Hall.

However, notwithstanding this unpropitious event, the meeting was a large and highly respectable one; and Mr. Watson presented the principles and objects of the League in an eloquent manner, evidently carrying with him the sympathy and judgment of his hearers.

Nearly all the local clergy and Rev. Mr. Brock of Perth were at the meeting. Our worthy and respected townsman, Mr. Bell occupied the chair with his usual ability. When Mr. Watson and Mr. Brock had addressed the audience, those desirous of forming a League were requested to remain for that purpose, and the result was that thirty-two enrolled their names and formed themselves into a Branch League. The following are the Officers and Members of Committee:—President, R. Bell Esq.; Secretary, F. F. McNab; Treasurer, J. F. Cram; Committee, Messrs. G. Lowe, A. McGregor, A. Campbell, A. Peden, and H. Brown. Delegates to the Dominion Conference to be held next Wednesday and Thursday in Ottawa, Mr. Bell and Revds. Messrs. Carswell and Rancy.

NEW TEMPLE.—A Temple of the I. O. of G. Templars was organized on Monday night, at Appleton, by Mr. E. E. Parrot, Grand Temple lecturer. The following persons were elected to office:

Thomas McNeely, W. C. Templar;
Mrs. M. Green, W. V. "
W. R. Teskey, W. sec. "
Michael Green, W. T. "
Thos. Williamson, W. F. S. "
James Livingston, W. M. "
Isaac Freeman, W. J. G. "
James Turner, W. O. G. "
T. Williamson sen., W. C. "
J. A. Teskey, P. W. C. T. "

There are good prospect of establishing a strong organization in this place. Mr. Parrott intends spending two or three weeks in the county. We hope the friends of temperance will encourage him in his noble mission.

COM.

Writing about the "Sports of the Maumee," a chap tells about how he was a female horse-thief hung.

The Band Concert advertised in our last issue took place on Friday evening in the Town Hall. It was not as well attended as we had hoped for, but this was owing to there having been so many similar entertainments during the past few weeks. The programme was very good and well carried out with the exception of a dialogue by two little boys, who resorted to personalities which should not have been allowed. We hope the Band will be more careful at future concerts, and not permit anything which will cause ill feeling. We believe on the whole the concert was a success.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell has been appointed Superintendent of the Welland Canal. The appointment is a good one. It will necessitate, however, a new election for the South Riding of Oxford, as Mr. Bodwell, by virtue of acceptance of this office, will have to retire from his present seat in the House of Commons.

The friends of the Quebec North Shore Railway state that the news from England, with regard to the raising of the necessary loan, is encouraging. Contracts for large amounts of construction material are reported to have been given out.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the tariff resolutions, from which it is expected that an additional revenue of three millions of dollars can be obtained:

1st. That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 44 and other acts amending the same, and the tariff of duties and customs contained in the schedule annexed to the said Acts.

2nd. That it is expedient to repeal so much of the said schedule as imposes any specific duty of customs on cigars or spirits and strong water, and to substitute for such duties the specific duties mentioned in the next following resolution.

3rd. That it is expedient to impose on the several articles hereinafter mentioned, the specific *ad valorem* duties of customs set opposite to each, respectively, viz:

Cigar, per lb	70 cents
Tea, Green or Japan, per lb.	6 cents
Tea, Black, per lb	4 cents
Coffee, Green, per lb	2 cents
Coffee, ground or roasted, per lb	3 cents

Sugar, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. now imposed on all Sugars equal to and above No. 16 Dutch Standard, per lb ....1½ cents

On all Sugars equal to and above No. 13 and below No. 16 Dutch Standard, per lb ....1¼ cents

On other Sugars as before.

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz: Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely; brandy, Geneva, alcohol, rum, gin, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of the like kind, per gallon.

Other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely: rum, shrub, cordials, old tom, gin, taffa, scheidam, schnaps, bitters and unenumerated articles of the like kind, per gallon $1.50.

Cologne Water and perfumed spirits not in flasks, per gallon........ $1.50

Cologne Water and perfumed spirits when in flasks or bottles, thirty of such flasks or bottles, not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle... 5c

Unenumerated spirits and strong waters........ $1.50

Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietory medicines, tinctures essences, extracts or other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, subject to a duty as such.

Fruits preserved in brandy and other spirits, per gallon........ $1.50

4th. That it is expedient to amend Schedule B, annexed to the said Act, by adding the following articles to the list of goods paying 10 per centum *ad valorem*, viz., Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron, or steel, for tires of wheels, bent and welded crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins and connecting rods and machinery for mills and factories which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

5th. That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by adding the following articles to the list of goods paying 5 per centum *ad valorem*, viz: Ships' Materials, viz: Binnacle lamps, blocks and patent bushes for blocks, bunting, cables, iron chain of all sorts, compasses, dead eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, knees, iron masts, or parts of iron pumps and pump gear, riders, iron shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, steering apparatus, travelling hulks wedges, wire rigging, cables, hemp or grass cordage, sail cloth or canvass, varnish, black and bright; iron scraps galvanized or pig, bars puddled, blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled; bolts and spikes, galvanized wire, steel wrought or cast in bars and rods; steel plates cut to any form but not moulded; copper in pigs, bars, bolts, and for sheathing; yellow metal in bolts, bars and for sheathing.

6th. That it is expedient further to amend the said schedule by repealing so much thereof as imposes any duty of Customs, on tobacco or on wine, and substituting the following in lieu thereof:—Tobacco and snuff 12½ per centum *ad valorem* and 25 cents per pound. Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Goosberry, Elder and Currant wines, a specific duty of 40 cents per gallon, 5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon. On all wines containing less than 22 degrees of proof spirit by Syke's hydrometer, when imported in wood. On all other wines except Sparkling, 60 cents per gallon when imported in wood. On all wines except Sparkling wines, imported in bottles $1.50 per dozen of quart bottles, five whereof contain a gallon, and so on in proportion.

7th. That it is expedient to further amend the said schedule by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on the following articles:—

Silks, satins, velvets, and all manufactures thereof, gold, silver or plated ware, fancy goods, viz: articles embroidered with gold, silver or other metals, bracelets, braid, &c., made of hair, feathers and flowers, fans and flower screens, gold and silver leaf, millinery of all kinds, ornaments of bronze, alabaster, terra cotta or composition, silver and gold cloth, thread and other articles, laces and insertions, writing desks, fancy and ornamental cases and boxes, and other fancy goods, hats, caps and bonnets, jewellery of all kinds, watches and clocks, and that all goods not enumerated in any of the schedules of this Act as charged with any other duty or declared to be free, shall be charged with a duty of customs of sixteen and two-thirds 16⅔ per centum *ad valorem*.

8th. That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule C. annexed to the said Act by striking out the said schedule under the heading "Manufactures and Products of Manufactures," which shall be added to the list of goods paying ten per centum *ad valorem*, the words following "Cotton netting for India Rubber shoes and gloves; cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40, cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 ply, white, not under No. 20, yarn, glass paper and glass cloth, woollen netting for Indian Rubbers and gloves, linen machine thread, plush for hatters' use, and for gloves, prunella, machine silk twist, felt, used for gloves, felt for hats and boots, and the several articles herein before-mentioned as charged with duties," and by adding to the said schedule the words "wool waste," and under the head of natural products "flax seed," and by adding the word "unmanufactured" after the word "wools," and before the words "used chiefly in dyeing" under the head of drug stuffs.

9th. That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of seven and one half per centum on the following articles:—Iron, viz bar, hoop rod, and sheet, nail, and spike rod, round, square, and flat, Canada plates and tunnel plates, rolled plate and boiler plate.

That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue, 31 Vic., Cap. 8, by repealing the sub-section 31, and substituting the following in its place, as sub-section 2 of the said sectson 31:—"On every wine gallon of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, seventy-five cents.

10th. That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, 31 Vict., Cap. 8, by repealing sub-sections six seven, and eight of Section 31, imposing duties on manufactured tobacco, and substituting the following in their place as sub-sections six, seven, and eight of the said Section 31:—

6. On Cavendish tobacco and snuff, and on manufactured tobacco of all kinds, except cigars and common Canada twist, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, 20 cents.

7. On common Canada twist, otherwise called *Tabac blanc Torquettu*, being the impressed leaf rolled and twisted and made wholly from tobacco the growth of Canada, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, ten cents.

8. On Cigars, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, forty cents.

11th. That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolution, and the alterations thereby made in the duties of Customs and Excise on the articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the 15th day of April instant.

The estimated increased revenues from the different items are as follows:—

On wines, &c	$ 200,000
Brandy, spirits, &c	200,000
Silks, satins, velvets, jewellery, &c	400,000
Increase on unenumerated list	500,000
Cigars and tobacco	100,000
Tea and coffee	400,000
Metals and irons	100,000
Engine frames, machinery for mills, ships' materials, cotton netting, &c	350,000
Increase in excise on whiskey, tobacco, &c	750,000
	$3,000,000

A most melancholy event took place in Millbrook, Tuesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, which resulted in the instantaneous death of an old resident, Mr. James T. Doughty. He had been working for Mr. Wm. M. Fair, and towards evening he and Mr. Fair undertook to break a colt lately purchased by Mr. F. The colt was harnessed along with a steady horse, and instead of attaching them to a wood sleigh, as Mr. Fair thought would be best, Mr. Doughty attached them to a waggon with a rack on. Lines in hand, he sprang on the side of the rack, while Mr. Fair was going to get in at the back, when the colt made a spring forward, throwing Doughty off, the team getting away from him. Mr. Fair not thinking that Doughty was injured, ran and caught the team, and returned to Mr. Doughty, whom he found dead. The wheel is supposed to have struck him on the head. The melancholy accident occurred a few rods from his own residence. The deceased was 46 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.—We understand that the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, in view of the discussion in the press regarding a small-pox hospital, have taken the matter into consideration, and the result has been the unanimous adoption of a resolution, "that it is most desirable that one Small-Pox Hospital in an isolated position, and under special civic control, should be established, rather than two separate institutions." Alderman Alexander who was present at the meeting, was deputed before the City Council.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ACCIDENT IN LANARK VILLAGE.—On Friday, 10th inst., as Mr. John Fyfe, miller in Caldwell's grist mill, Lanark, was in the act of taking down a shaft which drives one of the stones, one end of the shaft which should have been temporarily secured by a rope, unexpectedly fell from its place, and knocked him down unfortunately breaking his leg in two places below the knee. Dr. Ferguson was at once in attendance, and dressed the wounds after reducing the fracture. Mr. Fyfe's injuries will keep him from work for two or three months at least.

BLACKWALL ISLAND.—It is now stated that the reports of small pox prevailing on Blackwall Island turn out to be the result of a conspiracy on the part of friends of Wm. M. Tweed, on and off the Island, to save him from being subjected to the discipline of the other convicts; two convicts confess that their eruptions were caused by the application of croton oil. The orderly of the hospital has been dismissed, and to-day a full investigation will be made with a view to present all concerned in the affair to the Grand Jury.

Springfield has a clergyman who says things sometimes. He lately told an old lady, who made a fuss because a young church member danced, that if she wanted to go to heaven she would be obliged to use her feet more and her tongue less.

FROM OTTAWA.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Bowell rose and introduced his motion for the expulsion from the House of Louis Riel.

Hon. Mr. Holton said he rose for the purpose of moving an amendment. They all knew the state of the feeling upon the subject, and he did not wish any words he might utter should increase that feeling—they should act like statemen and endeavor to allay any excitement outside. His amendment was to the effect that the consideration of the motion be deferred until the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the disturbances in the North West, shall have reported.

Mr. Mosseau moved an amendment to the effect that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her to exercise Her Royal prerogative by granting a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons who took part in the disturbances in Manitoba, in the year 1869.

An animated debate took place on the motions, and on Thursday night the following divisions took place:

The members were then called in, a division was taken on Mr. Mosseau's amendment to the amendment, which was lost—Yeas 27, Nays 164.

Yeas—Messrs. Baby, Barthe, Caron, Cauchon, Cheval, Cimon, Costigan, Cunningham (Marquette), Decosmos, Dugas, Flynn, Gaudet, Gill, Harwood, Hurteau, Lanthier, Masson, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), Montplaiser, Mosseau, Ouimet, Pinsonneault, Power, Robitaille, Rouleau, and Ryan—Total, 27.

Nays—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barron, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Boyer, Brooks, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Huron). Cameron (Ontario), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Chisholm, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Colby Cunningham (New Westminster), Currier, Davies, Dawson, Delorme, Desjardins, De St. George, DeVeber, Dewdney, Domville, Donohue, Dorion, Dymond, Farron, Ferguson, Ferris, Fiset, Fleming, Flesher, Forbes, Fournier, Frechette, Galbraith, Geoffriou, Gibson, Gillies, Gilmour, Gordon, Goudge, Hagor, Haggart, Hall, Harvey, Higginbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Jodoin, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Laird, Lajore, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Inverness), Mackay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton) Mackenzie (Montreal), McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McGregor, McIntyre, McIsaac, McKay [Colchester], MacLennan, MacLeod, McQuade, Metcalf Mills, Mitchell, Moffatt, Monteith, Moss, Norris, Oakes, O'Donohue, Oliver, Orton, Palmer Paquet, Paterson, Pelletier, Pettes, Pickard, Plumb, Pouliot, Pozer, Prevost, Ray, Richard, Robillard, Rochester Roscoe, Ross, [Durham], Ross, [Middlesex], Ross [Prince Edward], Ross [Victoria], Rymal, Scatcherd, Schultz, Sciver, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith [Peel], Smith [Selkirk], Smith [Westmoreland], Snyder, Stephenson, Storton, St. Jean, Stuart, Taschereau, Thibedeau Thompson [Haldimand] Tremblay, Trow, Tupper, Walker, Wallace, White [Hastings], White [Renfrew], Wilton, Wood, Wright [Pontiac]. Yeo, Young, —Total, 164.

The House divided on Mr. Holton's motion, which was lost—Yeas 76, Nays 117.

Yeas—Messrs Aylmer, Baby, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bourassa, Boyer, Brooks, Cameron [Ontario], Caron, Casgrain, Cauchon, Cheval, Church, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Cunningham, [Marquette], DeCosmos, Delorme, Des Jardins, De St. George, Donohue, Dorion, Dugas, Fiset, Flynn, Fournier, Frechette, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gill, Gilnmor, Harwood, Holton, Huntington, Hurteau, Jette, Jodoin, Laflamme, Lajoie, Langlois, Lanthier, Laurier, MacDonnell [Inverness], Masson, McDonald [Cape Breton], McDougall [Three Rivers], McIntyre, McIsaac, Montplaiser, Mousseau, O'Donohue, Ouimet, Paquet, Pelletier, Perry, Pettes, Pickard, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Prevost, Ray, Rechard, Robillard, Robitaille, Rouleau, Ryan, Smith [Selkirk], St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibadeau, Tremblay, Yeo—Total, 76.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Bain, Barron, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Bowell, Bowman, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Huron) Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Charlton, Chisholm, Cockburn, Coffin, Cunningham (New Westminister), Currier, Davis, Dawson, De Veber, Dewdney, Domville, Dymand, Farrow, Ferguson, Ferris, Fleming, Flesher, Forbes, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillies, Gordon, Goudge, Hagar, Haggart, Hall, Harvey, Higginbotham, Horton, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones [Leeds], Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laird, Landerkin, Little, Macdonald [Cornwall], Macdonald [Glengarry], Macdonald [Kingston], McKay [Cape Breton], Mackenzie [Lambton], Mackenzie [Montreal], McCallum, McDougall [Renfrew], McGregor, McKay [Colchester], McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, Metcalf, Mills, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Moss, Norris, Oakes, Oliver, Orton, Palmer, Patterson, Plumb, Rochester, Roscoe, Ross [Durham], Ross [Middlesex], Ross [Prince Edward], Ross [Victoria], Rymal, Scratcherd, Schultz, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith [Peel], Smith [Westmoreland], Snider, Stephenson, Stirton, Stuart, Thompson [Haldimand], Trow, Tupper, Walker, Wallace, White [Hastings], White [Renfrew], Wilson, Wood, Wright [Pontiac], Young—Total, 117.

The original motion for expulsion was then carried—Yeas 124, Nays 68.

YEAS—Messrs. Appleby, Archibald, Bain, Barron, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Lowell, Bowman, Brooks, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Huron), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Charlton, Chisholm, Cockburn, Coffin, Colby, Cunningham (New Westminister), Currier, Davies, Dawson, DeVebar, Dewdney, Domville, Donohue, Dymond, Farrow, Ferguson, Ferris, Fleming, Flesher, Forbes, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillies, Gordon, Goudge, Hagar, Haggart, Hall, Harvey, Higinbothom, Horton, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Kear, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Laird, Landerkin, Little, MacDonald (Cornwall), MacDonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Kingston), McKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal West) McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McGregor, McKay (Colchester), McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Moffat, Monteith, Moss, Morris, Oates, Oliver, Orton, Palmer, Patterson, Pettes, Pickard, Plumb, Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward Island), Ross (Victoria), Rymal, Scatcherd, Schultz, Scriver, Shipley, Sincliar, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Stirton, Stuart Thompson (Haldimond), Trow, Tupper, Walker, Wallace, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wilson, Wood, Wright (Pontiac), Young.—Total, 124.

NAYS—Messrs. Aylmer, Baby, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bourassa, Boyer, Cameron (Ontario), Caron, Casgrain, Cauchon, Cheval, Cimon, Costigan, Cunningham (Marquettee), De Cosmos, Delorme, Desjardines, De St. George, Dorion, Dugas, Fiset, Flynn, Fournier, Frechette, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gill, Gillmor, Harwood, Holton, Huntington, Hurteau, Jette, Jodoin, Laflamme, Lajoie, Langleis, Lanthier, Laurier, Macdonnell (Inverness) Masson, Macdonald (Cape Breton), McDougall (Three Rivers), McIntyre, McIsaac, Montplaiser, Mousseau, O'Donohue, Ouimet, Paquet, Pelletier, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pullot, Power, Pozer, Prevost, Richard, Robillard, Robitaille, Rouleau, Ryan, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Tremblay, Yeo.—Total, 68.

Mr. R. Wilkes, member for Centre Toronto, paired in favour of the expulsion of Riel with the Hon. Mr. Abbott.

NEW ELECTION.

Dr. Schultz then moved that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant for a new election for the Electoral District of Provencher in the Province of Manitoba, in the room of Louis Riel, expelled from this House. Carried.

EXPLOSION IN A LANCASHIRE COAL MINE.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

London, April 15.—By a shocking explosion to-day in a coal mine at Dukinfield, near Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, a large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Thus far 30 bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that many more remain in the mine.

A later despatch from Ashton under Lyne states that 40 bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dukenfield in which the explosion occurred to day. These are believed to be all that were killed. One hundred men who were left in the mine alive after the accident have been safely rescued. Intense excitement prevails at Dukinfield. The explosion was cause by the use of naked lights.

A still later telegram states that fifty bodies have been recovered.

Mr. Mills has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Private Bills.

Prince Arthur of England has joined the Freemasons.

Some of the ladies of London, Ont., have resolved not patronize groceries where liquors are sold.

The Hon. Mr. Holton has been selected Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The ferry steamer Michigan came in collision with another vessel at Windsor, Ont., causing damage to the extent of $600 or $800.

The Hon. Mr. Coffin, Receiver General, entertained a number of friends at a dinner party at the Rideau Club on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Thos. McGreevy has sent a Cable despatch to Mr. S. B. Foote, of the *Chronicle*, Quebec, stating that he had secured the money necessary to build the North Shore Railway.

The loss falling upon the Royal Canadian Insurance Company in consequence of the fire at the Dominion Stamping Works on Tuesday morning was under $6,000, not, as stated, $11,800.

The new church in course of erection for Dr. John Hall, of Fifty fifth street, New York, is to cost $860,000. It will be the largest Presbyterian Church in America—probably the largest in the world.

A despatch from Austin, Texas, reports a fight between the Brown County Texans and border Indians. A number of Indians were killed. The Kiowa chief, Lone Wolf is on the war-path, bound for Texas to avenge the death of his son.

The *China Mail* reports that a dreadful sentence had been passed at Yeddo on a woman who had connived at the murder of her husband, and married his brother, the murderer, viz., that of being torn to pieces by bullocks. The man was to be crucified, and then tortured with spear wounds.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell has been appointed Superintendent of the Welland Canal. The appointment is a good one. It will necessitate, however, a new election for the South Riding of Oxford, as Mr. Bodwell, by virtue of his acceptance of this office, will have to retire from his present seat in the House of Commons.

That was rather a rough joke of some Hartford men who tendered Mark Twain a welcome supper and afterwards sent him a bill for the same amounting to $208. He paid it, but no doubt felt that it beat all his former experiences in "Roughing It."

The statement of Capt. Lemaire, of the steamship Europe, that he was forcibly prevented by the captain of the Greece from resuming the charge of his vessel after the removal of the passengers and mails, is emphatically contradicted, and as emphatically repeated.

AURORA, April 9.—Mrs Gorman committed suicide by hanging herself to the limb of a tree, last Wednesday night, on the farm of Mr. Smith, second concession of King, near this village. Dr. Hillary, Coronor, held an inquest, and, after hearing the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of Suicide while under Temporary Insanity.

Beachburg, April 13.

A very sad accident occurred at Lapasse last night, as a lady named Morreau and a young child were crossing on the ice, it gave way and precipitated both into the water. The child's grand mother observing the accident, hastened to assist them, and while so engaged, she fell through also. The woman managed to get out, but both the child and grandmother were drowned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Owen Sound, April 8.—Last evening, while Mr. Geo. Fleming, a farmer in the township of Sydenham, was chopping wood with an axe at the door of his house, his little boy Thomas, some seven years old, was playing around and suddenly ran in front of his father, who was at the time in the act of striking a log. The axe entered the boy's back cutting away three of his ribs and otherwise injuring him in a frightful manner. The boy still lingers in great agony, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

HOPE.

"HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALE."

These are the words of the old song, They may be true, to certain extent; but if there was no such a thing as hope, we should be very deplorably situated; for, having nothing to bear up as under trials and difficulties, we sink under them in despair. Many of our pleasures are purely ideal, and exist only in the imagination; indeed, those who put on a tangable shape, are comparatively speaking, very few to those which hope furnishes us with.

An individual without this is, indeed, wretchedly situated—despair takes possession of his soul—he rewards with a listless eye, and fixed countenance, the happiness and prosperity of others—he inwardly curses the day that gave him breath, and earnestly desires death to relieve him from his sufferings; but to no purpose, it flies from him. The "insatiate monster," which spareth not the young nor happy, who dread his appearance, leaves the wretched one who courts his approach to still continue in his misery. This is a strange perversion of circumstances; but it is no doubt, intended for our good, and it affords us a salutary lesson on the instability of human enjoyments. If we are attentive observers of life, we shall see many men who are entirely bereft of hope; but it is a great consolation to us to know that they generally bring this curse upon themselves by their wickedness.

We see, for instance, the gambler who has lost his all, plunged into the depths of destitution and misery; from plenty he is reduced to want—his companions desert him and he is alone in the world unloving and unloved; he, perhaps, makes one grand effort to restore his fortune, it fails, and, to add to his crimes, he puts an end to his existence. The speculative, the ambitious, and the covetous all bring upon themselves this evil by their own iniquitous designs.

Let us turn to the other side of the picture. Observe the fond mother watching beside the reclining form of an infant, who is afflicted with one of the diseases "that flesh is heir to;" her eye is usually bright—her bosom heaves—her whole frame is a in state of perturbation. What is it that causes this excitement? It is hope! She sees a change for the better has taken place, and the hope of her child's recovery lights up her heart with joy. With what anxiety has she watched over her infant, alternate hopes and fears taking possesion of her soul, and when at length, the gratifying intelligence is announced of the probability of her child's recovery, is too much for her, and she cannot conceal the delight it has occasioned her.

The kind father who bids adieu to his son on his entrance into the world, experiences less pain at parting, on account of the hopes he entertains of his sons advancement and well doing in the scale of society; if this were not the case, the very idea of separation would be death to him. The lover who watches for one smile from the being on whom he has placed his affections—on whom his future happiness depends is induced to continue his efforts by the hope of eventually overcoming her objections, and creating an impression of love on his behalf. The author who devotes his time to study, wishes not so much to obtain pecuniary compensation, as a name that shall never fade, and the hope of obtaining this enviable position stimulates him to fresh exertions.

And last though not least, what is that which serves to cheer and enlighten the dreary path the good man has to tread during his residence in this "vale of tears:" What is it which enables him to put up with contempt and contumely to his fellow creatures, what is it that buoys him up against sorrow and affliction? What is it that renders the sting of death inert, and the arrows of misery fall powerless to the ground? Reader, hear the answer! It is the hope of another and better world, where "the wicked shall cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest!

This is the subject that opens a wide field for instruction and improvement; in fact, when we look into it, it seems to be endless, and I think after due deliberation, all will agree with me in saying that hope is one of the greatest blessings bestowed upon man.

Married women in Missouri have nearly all the rights which they possessed when single, in addition to the right of compelling their husbands to support them and pay their debts. A recent decision of a Missouri court asserts that though a married woman may conduct business on her own account, precisely as though she were single, yet her husband is liable for the debts she may so incur. This is strictly in accordance with the general tendency to make married women independent, and to their husbands helplessly subject to them. The natural effect of this will be to lessen the number of marriages. The men can certainly put up with celibacy if the women can, but how will the old and homely women who are the principal advocates of the divine right of their sex to rule like the hopeless virginity to which the success of their efforts will doom them?

A CITY OF "MIXED" POPULATION.—A correspondent writes from Egypt: "Alexanderia, founded more than two thousand years ago by the great conqueror, is a mixture of the Oriental and the European, where Parisan hats struggle with Moslem turbans for predominance. Nowhere else upon the globe can such a medley of costumes and nationalities be seen as in these streets. To one landing here from the North the sights are much more novel and exciting than to the traveller who has seen the real Orient. The population of all the large cities on the south shore of the Mediterranean may be described as mixed, but here it is especially so. You meet an English man just landed from the steamer, who with great effort *nonchalance*; then a full rigged Turk, whose *sang froid* is seemingly unruffled by the saucy glances of the wearer of that stunning Parisian bonnet; all surrounded by crowds of Arabs, Nubians, Greeks, Maltese, Jews, and Europeans."

A DEACON OF DANBURY.—The Danbury *News* man says: "A singular but somewhat ludicrous accident happened at the morning service in one of our churches last Sunday. One of the deacons in passing the contribution box stepped on a piece of orange peel which a little girl had dropped in the aisle, and swinging from his balance described a lightning circle with the extended box, and distributed some seventy five pennies in every direction. The good man fell on his back, but was promptly lifted to his feet, while the younger portion of the congregation laughed outright, and the elders smiled behind their handkerchiefs. Nobody was hurt.

BIRTH.

In Admaston, on the 12th April, the wife of John B[illegible], of twin sons.

At Maple Hill, Ramsay, on the 8th April, the wife of Mr. James Moffatt, Jr., of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. Ross, M. A., on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Sutton, Elizabethtown, to Miss Mary McEwen, of Beckwith.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. William Struthers, of Ramsay, to Miss Jennet McEwen, of Beckwith.

At her residence, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Burwash, Mr. John Kelso, bookseller, Paisley, to Mrs. A. L. Elliott, bookseller of the same place.

In Carleton Place, on Monday, the 13th inst, by the Rev. J. Carswell, Mr. William Walker, of North Augusta, to Miss Darcas McNish, of Brockville.

DIED.

At Maple Hill, Ramsay, on the 15th April, Christyann, beloved wife of Mr. James Moffatt, Jur., aged 26 years. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her untimely death, also a large circle of acquaintances to whom she had become much endeared on account of her amiable character. When she was told there were no hopes of her recovery, she received the announcement with a smile, and embracing each of her near relations, she bade them an affectionate farewell.

At Belle Riverie, P. Q., on Monday, 15th April, Agnes Barr, widow of the late Mr. George Young, aged 47 years.

In Innisville, on Saturday, the 11th inst., Catharine Watters, aged 12 years.

At his residence, in the township of Ramsay, on the 13th inst., Mr. Joseph Rea, aged 50 years.

HOW HE GOT A SUPPER.

A few months since, a man who called himself a conjuror entered a tavern in a country town, and asked the company who were assembled there if they would like to witness one of his tricks. The fellow looked cold and hungry, so the landlord consented, and stated that he knew a few tricks himself, and had seen many wonderful ones. The conjuror then requested the company to place three hats on the table, which being done he desired the landlord to bring a loaf of bread, and the stranger cut three pieces, nearly half a pound each, and placed one upon each hat. He then stated that he could do the trick much more comfortably to himself it he had three pieces of cheese. The cheese being brought, he cut three good slices and placed one by each piece of bread. Now was the grand trick. The conjuror turned up the cuff of his coat, took off his neckerchief, unbuttoned his shirt-collar, and stated that he would now proceed to eat the pieces of bread and afterward bring all under one hat. He commenced eating the bread and cheese, and after eating two pieces declared he could not proceed with the trick unless he had something to drink. The landlord, wishing the wonderful trick should be proceeded with for the amusement of the customers, immediately gave the fellow a quart of ale; and the third piece of bread and cheese soon followed the first two pieces. Now the grand trick was to be disclosed and the landlord and his companions waited to see it. The conjuror then said: "Now, gentlemen, which hat shall I bring the bread under?" The landlord pointed out his own hat, wishing it to take part in the trick as well as his bread and cheese. It being so arranged, the conjuror again said: "Gentlemen, I have eaten the bread and cheese, and now I will bring it under the landlord's hat," and he immediately placed the hat upon his head and continued: "Now you will perceive it is under the hat without any deception."

There were shouts of laughter from all the company except the landlord, who was minus three pieces of bread and cheese and a quart of ale.

The fellow left the house without making a collection of the company, he being well satisfied with the landlord's generosity.

The Hon. Mr. Fournier has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Carleton Place Post Office April 20th, 1874.

Baily, R.	Lafferty, Mrs.
Brennan, Peter	Lawford, Geo.
Brown, Robt.	Lavallee, Francis
Broughen, Lucy	Lynch, Patk.
Clark, Dr. (4)	Lary, Henry
Coffin, Bella	Mason, Thos.
Crampton, Ben.	Mason, John
Cox, Henry	Moffatt, Jas.
Craig, Thos.	Moore, Hugh
Couvior, Peter	Moore, R.
Churchill, Jane	Morris Miss Adeline
Campbell, P.	McCann, Michael
Code, Mrs. Wm.	McDonald, C.
Carswell, C. A.	McDonnell, Ronald
Corbett, T.	McFarlane, Robt.
Coad, Thos.	McLaman, Alex.
Cowey, Robt.	McLean, Miss Mary
Dodd, E.	McNeely, Joseph
Doyle, Patk.	McNeely, Jerome
Dowdal, Mrs. Alex	McQuarry, Dougald
Dugan, Andrew	Nicholson, David
Douglas, Richard	Percival, Geo. Jr.
Dowdal, Abraham	Pennsie, G. W.
Duff, A. H.	Pringle, Geo.
Drummond, Russell	Rattery, Miss Jane
Enwood, Edward	Redmond, Mrs. M.
Flegg, Miss Kate	Redmond, John
Good, Wm. 2	Robertson, Miss M.
Graham, John	Robinson, Donald
Gunn, J. A.	Robinson, Thos.
Gallipo, Miss Mary	Rogers, James
Grant, John	Scott, Mrs. Benj.
Grant, Robt.	Spencer, Miss C. S.
Griffith, Jas. M.	Sample, John
Gram, Andrew	Thomas, Richard.
Garland, N.	Torrance, Miss E.
Hughes, Robt.	Tweedy, Usibee
Hughes, Mrs. Mary	Ustin, Alex.
Horton, Mrs. Sarah	Vincint, Jared
Hossack, Mrs. Ellen	Wilson, Miss Jane
Hennesy, John	Wilkie, Mrs. E.
Kilpatrick, E. sr.	Watson, H. S.
Kelso, Daniel	Wilson, Alex.
Kerr, John	Walsh, Francis
Keys, H.	White, A.

P. STRUTHERS, Postmaster.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th April next, at two o'clock p. m. sharp, that portion of his farm called the Clergy lot, of 100 acres, being east half of lot No. 9, on the 5th con. of Ramsay. This very desirable farm has over 80 acres in bush, mostly cedar, ash and tamarack. The soil is clay loam easily drained, and will be found first class. The lot will be put up at the upset price of $1600

TERMS OF SALE—One fourth cash and the balance in two years with interest at 8 per cent.

Further particulars by applying to either of the undersigned.

DAVID MCKEAN, WM. SMITH.
29. Auctioneer, Almonte, O. Ramsay.

WANTED. A maid-servant to do house-work. Apply at this office, or to JOHN CRAINE.
Smith's Falls, April 18. (29-tf)

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	6 50	@	7 00
Pork	8 00	@	0 00
Mutton, per lb	0 07	@	0 15
Veal, per lb	0 08	@	0 10
Fowls, per couple	0 00	@	0 00
Turkeys, each	1 50	@	2 00
Geese, each	0 60	@	0 70
Ducks, each	0 56	@	0 50
Feathers, per lb	0 46	@	0 70
Eggs, per doz	0 16	@	0 20
Butter, per lb	0 28	@	0 30
In prints, per lb	0 25	@	0 28
Potatoes,	0 45	@	0 50
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bus	0 50	@	0 60
Carrots, per bus	0 45	@	0 50
Parsnips	0 45	@	0 50
Hay, per ton	14 00	@	18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	9 00	@	0 10
Oats, per bus	0 45	@	0 50
Peas, per bus	0 65	@	0 70
Beans, per bus	1 25	@	1 40
Buckwheat, per bus	0 70	@	0 75

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 90	to	2 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 48	to	0 50
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	1 10	to	1 20
Spring	1 00	to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 68	to	0 70
Corn	0 55	to	0 60
Peas	0 62	to	0 65
Oats	0 32	to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 80	to	1 00
Potatoes	0 35	to	0 40
Pork per 100 lb	6 50	to	7 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 50
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 24	to	0 28

RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring	$ 2 00	@	$2 20
Oats	0 90	@	1 05
Peas	0 80	@	1 00
Beans	2 50	@	3 00
Flour	6 25	@	6 75
Butter, roll	0 22	@	0 26
" keg	0 20	@	0 22
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00	@	19 50
" Prime Mess	15 00	@	16 00
Hogs, dressed	6 50	@	7 00
Hay	13 00	@	15 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	@	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Hardwood per cord,	4 00	to	5 50

FAIRS.

ALMONTE, last Thursday in April and Oct.
ASHTON, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
ARNPRIOR, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
BONNECHERE POINT, 2nd Tues. in April & Oct.
CARLETON PLACE, 1st Tues. in April and Nov.
CLAYTON, 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. Nov.
EGANVILLE, last Wednesday in October.
FRANKTOWN, 2nd Tues in May and Sept.
FERGUSON'S FALLS, 3rd Tues. May and Oct.
INNISVILLE 4th Tuesday in October.
LANARK, 2nd Tuesday in May and October.
MERRICKVILLE, 1st Thur. in Sep., Oct. & Nov.
PAKENHAM, 2nd Tues., May, 2nd Thur., Oct.
PERTH, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
PEMBROKE, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed in Oct
RENFREW, 1st Wednesday in November.
ROSS, 4th Tuesday in April and October.
ROSSVILLE, 2nd Thur. in May and September
SMITH'S FALLS, 1st Friday in October.
SAND POINT, 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.

Tea is Ready!

Don't fail to call at James Sumner's Store, where you will find the best variety of TEA SETTS ever seen in Carleton Place.

IN GLASSWARE

I have Lamp Chimney's, Glass Table Setts, Spoon Holders, Goblets, Tumblers, Butters &c.

Also, Tea of the choicest description, Pure Fresh Ground Coffee, Groceries of every kind to be had as cheap as elsewhere.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Women's Laced and Gaiter Prunellas,
Girls' Laced Prunellas,
Men's Leather & Prunella Gaiters,
Men's French Calf & Kip Boots,
Men's heavy Brogan Boots,
Children's wear in good assortment,
Shelf Hardware & Patent Medicines will be sold at cost to clear off Stock.

Carleton Place, April 22. (29-a)

New
DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

Having purchased the Dry Goods, Hats and Ready Made Clothing, from James Sumner, I will carry on the Dry Goods, business in the same shop. The Goods being purchased at a low figure, good bargains may be expected.

Summer Tweeds,

Cotton and Wool Cloth for Boy's wear,

Figured Dress Goods, and Ready Made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice.

A fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

FELT & STRAW HATS,

PAPER BLINDS,

Newly purchased in Montreal for cash, will be shown in a few days.

Farm produce taken in exchange.

MORBECK SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 13th April, 1874. 28

AUCTION SALE. The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction his farm, consisting of one hundred acres, about 80 acres cleared and free from stumps, being the West half of lot No. 9, 2nd concession Ramsay, on Monday, 25th day of May, at 2 o'clock, p. m.—Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES CLARKE.
Ramsay, 20th April, 1874. 29-e

NOTICE. The Council of Lanark Township will meet on Monday, the 4th day of May, ensuing, as a Court of Revision, at 10 o'clock a.m., and the transacting of public business.

29-c WM. SCOTT, Clerk.

THE COURT OF REVISION of the Village of Carleton Place, will meet again on the 15th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JAMES POOLE, Clerk.

THE COUNCIL of the Village of Carleton Place will meet on Wednesday, the 22nd April, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JAMES POOLE, Clerk.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION of St. John's Lodge No. 63 A. F. A. M. on Wednesday evening, April 29, 1874.

W. CARLEY, Secretary.
(29-a)

BY-LAW TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING IN CARLETON PLACE.

As Gambling is a vice of a very aggravated nature, which encourages drunkenness, profane swearing, and frequently causes the ruin of both body and soul of those addicted to it, and not unfrequently murder, it should therefore be discountenanced and suppressed within the Corporation of Carleton Place.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Municipal Council of Carleton Place, that any Tavern-keeper, Boarding-house-keeper, or Grocer licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in said municipality, who after the publication of this By-law, shall have a Billiard, Bagatelle, or Pigeon-hole-table, in his or her establishment, shall thereby render himself or herself liable for a fine of not less that $25 dollars and the costs necessarily incurred in recovering said fine.

Fine to be recoverable and enforced with costs, by summary conviction, before any Justice of the Peace for the County, or of the municipality in which the offence has been committed, and in default of payment the offender shall be committed to the common jail, house of correction or lock-up-house of such county or municipality, there to be imprisoned for any time in the discretion of the convicting justice, not exceeding thirty days, unless such fine and costs, including the costs of committal, be sooner paid.

And it is further enacted by said Council that any person in Carleton Place who shall allow card playing in his shop shall thereby render himself amenable for a fine of not more than ten dollars and costs, fine and costs to be recoverable in the same manner as previously stated.

And it is also enacted that any tavern keeper or grocer licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, convicted of a second violation of this by-law, shall in addition to a second fine forfeit his license.

JOHN GRAHAM, Reeve.

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, Bridge St., Almonte. Merchant Tailoring Department. Gentlemen about ordering suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. A first class Cutter is constantly engaged, and the best trimmings and workmanship warranted. In the Gents' Ready Made Department the stock is large, well assorted and fashionable. The stock of Gents' Hats in style, shape and quality cannot be surpassed. Gents furnishing their own material can have it cut, or made and trimmed at a very low price. The Millinery Department is under the charge of a first class Milliner and has just been replenished with everything new, neat and fashionable. Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Vulture do., Ribbons, Turquois Silk, Satins, Spotted Nets, Illusions, Crapes and Laces all to match and new colors. Ladies underclothing in large variety. Any one wishing to learn the art of cutting can receive thorough instructions by calling on Mrs. McCullough. Dresses, Basques, Polonaise, Wrappers, Overskirts, Mantles and Children's Dresses cut to order. All kinds of Ladies' and Children's Patterns for sale.

27-tf J. W. McCULLOUGH.

IMPORTANT TO THE INHABITANTS OF CARLETON PLACE.

—o—

New Meat and Fish Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened out a Butchering Establishment next to P. Tucker's Shoe Shop, Main Street, has and will keep constantly on hand, Fresh Meat, Sausages, Mince Meat, Smoked Hams, Rolled Bacon, Pork in Salt and fresh, Salmon, Trout, White Fish and Cod Fish. Having secured the services of Mr. Guydon, the celebrated Ottawa Butcher and Sausage Maker, the public may rely upon being dealt with in a satisfactory manner. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ The highest price paid for Calfskins.

DONALD McKINNON.

Carleton Place, March 31st, 1874.

NOTICE. The Court of Revision for the Township of Pakenham will be held in the Town Hall of the said Township, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock a. m. Immediately after the close of the said Court the Council will meet, for distribution of Statute Labor and other general business.

JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, April 7th. 28-a

RAMSAY COUNCIL. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet as a court of Revision on the Assessment Roll for the year 1874, in the Council Room in the Village of Almonte on Saturday, the 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Immediately after the Court rises, a meeting of Council will be held for the transaction of general municipal business of the township.

THOMAS COULTER, Tp. Clerk.

April 9th 1874. 28

LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 4 and west half of No. 5 in the 4th Concession. East half No. 5 in 3rd Concession, McNab, in all 380 acres of valuable land, well wooded and watered, convenient to Saw and Grist Mills, Church and School. Undisputed title given. Apply, if by letter prepaid, to the Proprietor.

DUNCAN McLAUCHLAN.

Arnprior, P. O.

AUCTION SALE. The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., the following Farm Stock and Implements: 8 Milch Cows; 2 Yearlings; 1 Hog; 8 Sheep; 1 Plough; 1 Iron Harrow, and one pair of Fanners.

Terms of Sale—$5 and under Cash; over that, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. JAMES IRVIN.

Scotch Corners, Beckwith, April 13, 1874.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to the undersigned on the first day of January 1874, either by note or book account, not settled on or before the 1st of May next, the same will be handed into other hands for collection.

WM. M. GLOVER.

April 13th 1874. 28

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Lot No. 23, in the 10th concession of Lanark, one hundred acres. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

26-tf MICHAEL ENRIGHT.

TO LET. A Drug Store, with Dwelling House. Splendid opening. Apply to GEO. WILSON.

Arnprior, 30th March 1874. 26-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large two storey building on High Street, in Carleton Place. Apply to JOSEPH PITTARD.

Carleton Place, Feb. 16th, 1874. 20-cg

HORSE SHOES, One Dollar per sett, Cash. All other work equally cheap. WM. M. GLOVER.

NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., said Firm to be known as COSIER & SHORE.

Ashton Jan. 16th, 1874.

FOR SALE at this Office, Two Breech Loading Shot Guns, of the very best makers. One English, the other American.

Insolvent Sale

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

OF

GOODS.

—

THE BALANCE of the Stock of James Cowan, Insolvent, of Carleton Place, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Boots & Shoes, will be sold at a reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent on the original cost in Montreal.

The Stock must be cleared out by the 1st May, when the premises will be given up,

AND GOODS NOW ON HAND WILL BE

SOLD AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

Special attention directed to

DRESS GOODS,

LADIES TRIMMINGS,

FLANNELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AND TEAS.

Call early and secure Bargains.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NEXT DOOR TO CORNELL'S HOTEL,

CARLETON PLACE.

(27-g) Apri 6th, 1874.

THE LATEST

AND BEST YET OUT!

BLUE MONDAY A THING OF THE PAST.

THE DRUDGERY OF A DAY DONE IN AN HOUR WITHOUT WETTING THE HANDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the Patent Right of Bunnell's Washing Machine for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, is now prepared to furnish all parties with a Washing Machine, that is warranted (when properly used) to wash in half the time of any other washer, no matter what their pretentions. A child can wash with it. Sent for trial free, on application to T. L. NAGLE, Manufacturer, Carleton Place.

(27-tf) April 6th, 1874.

Money Saved.

—

The Cheap Cash Store

IN FULL BLAST.

—

THE undersigned being desirous of cultivating a CASH trade, offers for sale an entirely new selection of Dress Goods—latest styles, Lustres, Cobourgs, Prints, Cloths, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Lace, &c., &c—Hats & caps, Boots & Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Field and Garden Seeds by the lb. Crockery, Teas, Sugars, and other Groceries, Medicines, Hardware, &c., &c.

Don't forget the place on Bridge.

WILLIAM WILSON, JR.

Carleton Place, 23rd March, 1874.

FARMERS

Call and get the

IMPROVED IRON PLOUGHS with

STEEL MOULDBOARDS,

Iron Harrows, and Iron Cultivators.

The Best is always the Cheapest!

Examine and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Implements, opposite Gillies & McLaren's Boarding House.

WM. ATKINSON.

Carleton Place, March 28th, 1874.

WANTED by the undersigned, a good Sawyer, to file and run a Circular Saw for the season, commencing April 15th. Apply to DONALD STEWART.

White Lake, March 26th, 1874.

TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted to this office, either by note or book account, will much oblige by making immediate payment of the same. All who neglect to do so will be sued without further notice.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Lot No. 23, in the 10th concession of Lanark, one hundred acres. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

26-tf MICHAEL ENRIGHT.

FOR SALE. A large Office Safe, fire proof, with powder proof locks. Large enough for the books of merchants or other business men. Apply at this Office.

Selling Off AT COST.

—

J. B. PATTERSON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, Carleton Place, is now selling his entire Stock of Watches and Jewellry at wholesale Prices.

Russell Watches regular prices $25, now selling for $20.

American Watches ditto $25, ditto $20.

Swiss Watches " $14 " $9.

Also a large variety of Gold and Plated jewellry, comprising the following articles.

Gold & Plated Setts, Brooches and earrings,
" " Lockets and Charms,
" " Ladies' Chains
" " Gents' Chains
" " Watch Keys
" " Ladies' Cuff Buttons
" " Gents' " "
" " Gents' Shirt Buttons
" " Bracelets

A large variety of plain and fancy Gold Rings. Call and see and be convinced.

SHINGLE BOLTS. SHINGLE BOLTS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and vicinity, that they are prepared to purchase during the coming Winter, from one to two thousand cords of sound, cedar shingle bolts, suitable for the manufacture of shingles.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the same can do so by applying early to the undersigned, when full particulars can be arranged as to quality and dimensions, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, delivered at their mills.

This being the only market in this section for the above class of timber, we trust farmers will be active in pushing a brisk trade, as it is at all times liable to be destroyed by fire.

McLAREN & McRAE.

Bredin Mills, Carleton Place, October 15, 1873.

AGENTS WANTED. Just out, a new and beautifully colored Map of the Dominion, the largest, the latest and the most comprehensive for the money yet published.

To every intelligent voter who wishes to understand the "situation," with regard to railways and other important territorial interests, this Map is indispensable. Agents who will take hold of it earnestly and immediately will reap a good harvest, and should state where they saw this advertisement. JAMES CHURCHILL, Toronto. (23)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL.

200 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Established 1869; *Incorporated* 1871.

—

Lady Principal—MISS FULLER; assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers and Professors.

The Council having secured the premises adjoining, formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal, there is now additional accommodation for boarders.

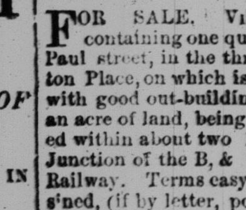
Application to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to REV. H. POLLARD, Sec'y.

Ottawa, Jan. 6th, 1874. (15-au)

GEMMILL & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.

J. A. GEMMILL. DONALD G. MACDONELL.

N.B, Money to lend on real estate. 21-ly



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

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FOR SALE. Village Lot No. 15, containing one quarter of an acre, on St. Paul street, in the thriving village of Carleton Place, on which is erected a frame house, with good out-buildings. Also a quarter of an acre of land, being an eligible lot situated within about two hundred yards of the Junction of the B, & O. and the C. C. Railway. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned, (if by letter, post-paid.)

RICHARD SCOTT.

Carleton Place, 3 Feb., 1874. 19-tf

SAMUEL BELL. General Insurance Agent, for Fire, Life and Marine. Office at Metcalf's Hotel, Carleton Place. Lowest rates charged, and satisfactory settlement of losses guaranteed.

Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf

MONEY! MONEY!

THE Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society are prepared to loan money from two to twenty years, at the lowest possible rates of interest, on real estate security.

SAMUEL BELL, Agent.

Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf

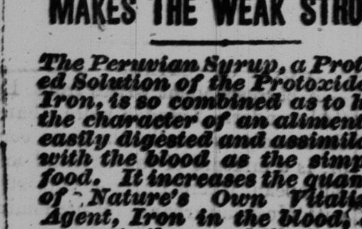
NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All parties indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, as all bills due after the 15th of March next, will be handed to the clerk for collection without fail.

WM. F. CUTHBERT.

Appleton, February 12th, 1874 20

Iron in the Blood



MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing **Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has **PERUVIAN SYRUP** *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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

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

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

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

J. A. GEMMILL, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.

N.B.—Money to lend at low rates.

STORE TO LET. In the Village of Renfrew formerly occupied by Wm. Tierney, also three good Rooms connected with same.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

DONALD G. MACDONELL, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c. Office—over Mr. James Forgie's new block, Mill Street, Almonte.

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M.,

Graduate University McGill College, Montreal. | Licentiate & Mem. Col. Phys. & Sur. Ontario.

Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

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

DR. R. W. BELL will take charge of the practice of DR. McVEAN, who is obliged to be absent for some time owing to ill health. Office, Bell St., opposite the Post Office, Carleton Place. 35ly

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WM. MOSTYN, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner, Almonte, Ont.

J. MANN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Office—That which was occupied by the late Dr. Freer, Renfrew.

WM. McFARLANE, M. D. C. M. Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, late of the Bellevue Medical College, New York; also of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Office and residence opposite Davis' Hotel, Almonte.

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.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place. 41

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

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

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

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & CO., General Hardware Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Offices and Warehouses: Rideau Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa. 3ly

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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.

MONEY TO LEND. The Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society grant loans on Real Estate for any term from 2 to 20 years, repayable by instalments, which cancel debt, both principal and interest. Patents obtained and Mortgages paid. For information apply to JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, RENFREW, Agent for the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION and the ANDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 27-ly

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MONEY TO LEND on the security of Real Estate. (Farm Property preferred.) T. Greig, Solicitor.

Carleton Place. 22

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

JOHN SUMNER, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark. Office—Corner of Bridge and Bell Streets, Carleton Place, Ont.

A. W. BELL, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, &c., Carleton Place, Ontario. 47

P. B. JAMIESON Wholesale and Retail Clothier, No. 112, Main St., Brockville, Ontario.

ALEXANDER HOHN, CABINET MAKER, High Street, Carleton Place. All kinds of work in his line executed with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices. Opposite Lesley's Undertaking Establishment. 25ly

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WILLSON & McLEAN, successors to W. W. Hope, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Boots & Shoes, Leather and Findings, Boot Trees, Crimps Lasts, &c. All kinds of Boots & Shoes made to order, and repairing neatly executed. No. 1 Sole Leather and No. 1 Cod Oil constantly in stock. Also Sewing Machine Needles, Machine Silk, Hardash Linen Thread, &c., at the old stand, 129 MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. 32

JAMES HOPE & CO., Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders, IMPORTERS OF GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, &C. CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS, OTTAWA. 21-ly

---

ALMONTE MARBLE WORKS.—The undersigned having purchased the Marble Works of Spence & Freeman is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTLE PIECES, TABLE TOPS, &c. Ten per cent cheaper than any other firm in the Dominion. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES L. C. MORE.

Almonte, August 6, 1873. 44

TO THE LADIES. Any one wishing to learn the art of cutting their own and children's clothing can receive thorough instructions by calling on Mrs. J. W. McCULLOUGH, Bridge Street, Almonte. This system is entirely new. Dresses, Basques, Polonaise Wrappers, Overskirts, Mantles and Children's Dresses cut to order. Also a large and well assorted stock of Millinery, Chignons, Chatteline Braids, and Hair Switches. The Millinery Department is under the charge of a first-class Milliner lately from London, Eng. Call and see the latest Fashions.

GEORGE HAY, Importer and Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, & Farming Implements, 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa. (16 y

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LOOK HERE

—o—

THE subscriber wishes to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage and to inform them and the public that he has on hand and intends to keep a choice stock of Groceries for the Fall and Winter trade consisting of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccoes, Cigars, Soaps, Spices, Vinegar, Biscuits, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Peels candied, Rice, Canned Fruits, green and dried Apples, Cheese, Flour, Oat meal, Corn meal, Potatoes, Onions, Pork, Fish, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Tubs, with other articles too numerous to mention in the Grocery line. A choice stock of Lamps, Lamp goods and Coal Oil. Besides a large and well assorted stock of Toys and Fancy goods, Baskets, Albums, Work boxes, Pocket books, Purses, Wax and China Dolls, Pipes, Writing paper, Envelopes, Picture Books, Pictures, Musical Toys, Violins, Strings, Concertinas, Fifes, Flutes, Berlin Wool, &c. The only place in town where you can be supplied with what you want in Toys or Fancy goods. Do not fail to call and see for yourselves, no trouble to show goods. Motto quick sales and light profits.

Farmers produce taken in exchange.

F. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bell Street.

Carleton Place, Oct. 20, 1873.

WILSON'S



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

AN INGENIOUS piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in thirty positions, and converted into an Invalid, Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Swing. Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price. Address

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Drawer 202. Sole Manufacturers, 245 St. James St., Montreal.

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, 18— 18 ly

WANTED. 50,000 feet Square Timber. Ash and Rock Elm. The Ash to be not less than 14x14 inches square and 20 feet long. The Rock Elm to be 50 feet average. Also 30,000 Cedar Ties, and 50,000 Hop Poles, to be delivered on the line of the B. & O. or the C. C. Railway, except the ties, which are to be delivered on the line of Railway south of Carleton Place, for which the highest price in cash will be paid by the subscriber. A. FOSTER.

Franktown, December 27th, 1873.

New Marble Works IN ALMONTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again opened Marble Works in Tennant's old store, on the Island, where he will be prepared to furnish monuments, tombstones, headstones, table-tops, chimney pieces, &c., ten per cent cheaper than any other house in the Dominion. All orders by mail promptly attended to, satisfaction guaranteed.

R. C. SPENCE.

NOTICE. The undersigned, James Cosier, having re-opened his Carriage and Sleigh Factory in Ashton, has taken into Partnership Richard Shore, jr., the business will be carried on in future under the name and firm of Cosier & Shore, and in order to extend their business they have taken the premises lately occupied as a Foundry and Machine Shop, where they will be able with the aid of machinery, to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and in the latest fashions. All work will be made up of the best Stock the market affords, and good workmanship and at lowest prices. Blacksmiths supplied with wood works at reasonable prices. A specialty to livery men. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

COSIER & SHORE.

Ashton, Jan. 16th, 1874 17-tf.

LOOK HERE



FURNITURE.

New Arrivals

AT

Bell & M'Ewen's

OF THE

MOST ASSORTED STOCK

OF

FURNITURE

Ever on Exhibition in Brockville. Call and judge for yourselves.

Brockville, March 16, 1874. 25-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of Robert Crampton, an Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me, an Assignee to the Estate and effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by public auction at Cornell's Hotel, in the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of May, 1874, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, and of myself as Assignee in this matter, in and to those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, viz.:

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark and Province of Ontario; and being composed of the East half of Lot Number One, in the Second Concession of the said Township of Ramsay and containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, and which is more minutely described in a certain mortgage thereof from Benjamin Crampton, and his wife Elizabeth Crampton, both of the Township of Ramsay, aforesaid, to the said Insolvent, and dated the 27th day of January, 1873, and registered in the Registry Office for the North Riding of the County of Lanark on the fourth day of February, 1873, unless the amount due by the said mortgage on the said land with interest and cost be sooner paid.

Also at same time and place, Building Lot Number Twenty-six, Section H, of said village of Carleton Place, containing five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three square feet, according to a plan and survey drawn by Edward William Thompson, Provincial Land Surveyor, and registered in the Registry Office of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, on the 5th day of August, 1871. JOHN SUMNER, Assignee.

Dated at Carleton Place, the Twentieth day of March 1074, 25

ALLAN TURNER & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

DYE STUFFS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

WINDOW GLASS

LAMPS, &

CHIMNIES.

—:0:—

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

ROSEBANK WOOLEN MILL!

THE subscriber having removed to his New Factory at Rosebank, (Snedden's) would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK as formerly, such as SPINNING, CLOTH DRESSING &c. All kinds of work guaranteed well done. A variety of Tweeds, Satinetts, and Flannels, constantly on hand. The highest price paid for Wool.

P. McDOUGALL.

Rosebank, May 20th, 1873. 35-tf

J. H. THRALL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Almonte, Ont., keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, Silver-plated ware, Clocks, Jet Goods, Spectacles, Violin Strings, Accordeons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

Almonte, Nov. 4, 1872. 5-tf

JAMES L. MURPHY.

The East End STORE.

—o—

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

NEW GOODS.

An elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS

In all the most attracted and latest styles.

An extensive Stock of NEW PRINTS, all fast colours and latest patterns.

In Grey and White Cottons, Muslins, Lawns, Brilliants, Sheetings, Tickens Towellings, Linens & Denims, &c., &c., a full supply.

150 New Parasols & Umbrellas at very moderate prices.

500 yds. all wool Carpet, latest designs in pattern, at a light advance on cost. Parties intending to lay down Carpets this spring, should call and examine our Stock.

In Men's and Boy's Felt, Fur, and Straw HATS, the largest assortment in Carleton Place; all new styles and latest shades in colour. Ladies' Sun Hats and Turbans 25 dozen.

Boots & Shoes 25 Cases. Ladies and Gent's Prunella. Our 95c Prunella is splendid value.

GROCERIES.

A full supply of fresh Groceries in Stock. Our 50c Tea is the best in town for the price. Very bright Sugar always on hand at 10c.

A big lot of Crockery to be disposed of at low prices.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods being complete in every line, we are determined to merit our share of the village and country trade, by selling at a small advance on cost, and giving the very best value for amount invested.

Come in and look at our Goods.

JAMES L. MURPHY.

AS Numerous Cases of Poisoning have occurred from the use of Hypophosphytes, containing Strychnine, sold to the public without being properly labeled, purchasers of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya are cautioned not to confound the two preparations as is frequently done, under the impression that both are of the same medicinal properties. Phosphates are the only compound of Phosphorus that enter the formation of the system, being found in every solid and fluid of the human body.—They are the natural exciting agents of nutrition, and determine the conversion of food into healthy nerve, muscle and bone. Attributing the powerful effects of Strychnine upon the nervous system to Hypophosphites has misled many as to their true value.



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

New Butcher's Shop.

—

THE Subscribers wish to intimate to the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding country, that they have opened a new Butcher's Shop in the premises lately occupied by the Rev. J. A. Preston, owned by Mrs. Metcalf, a few doors south of McIntosh's Hotel, where they will keep constantly on hand a supply of butcher's meat of the best quality that can be got in the country.

CROSKERY & WRATHALL.

Carleton Place, March 27, 1874.

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of Beckwith will meet in the Town Hall for public business on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1874, at 10 a.m. The Statute Labour of the municipality will be apportioned at the said meeting. Those interested are requested to attend.

EWEN McEWEN, Tp. Clerk.

Dated 4th April, 1874. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as Sash and Door Manufacturers in the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Moffatt & Brother, at the said village; and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to said Moffatt & Brother, by whom the same will be settled. Sealed at Carleton Place, this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

(28-a) { WILLIAM MOFFATT, DAVID MOFFATT, JAMES DOUGHERTY.

MALLOCH & ADAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SAWN LUMBER, DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER, SHINGLES, LATHES, PICKETS, &c.

SASH & DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING.

Planed & Matched Lumber,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

STEAM MILLS AND FACTORY AT

ARNPRIOR, - - - ONT.

CENTRAL CANADA WHOLESALE COAL OIL DEPOT.

W. M. FULFORD

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND EXCHANGE BROKER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN COAL OIL, LAMP GOODS, &C., &C.

Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

The highest price paid for Coal Oil barrels. 48tf

DURIE & SON

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

School and General Book Stock, Office and School Stationery, Blank Books & Blank Forms

J. DURIE & SON

10 Spark's Street, OTTAWA.

Look Here

—

THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since opening up business in Carleton Place has, in addition to the complete assortment of Groceries, added a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes.

An examination is all he asks to convince purchasers of their benefit in purchasing from him.

GEORGE WARREN.

Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

MISSISSIPPI HOTEL. The subscriber opened his new establishment near the Railway Station Carleton Place, on the first of March, and hopes again to see his old customers. The house is finished and furnished in the most comfortable and elegant manner; and the Proprietor is quite satisfied that his guests will be pleased with the entertainment they will receive. NAPOLEON LAVALLEE.

Carleton Place, March 1872.

SMITH & STEWART, Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of Office and Fancy stationery, School Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., 14 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Opposite Russell House. (7ly

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J. B. PATTERSON WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.

A stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewels, kept constantly on hand. Watches, clocks and jewels properly repaired.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4th, 1873.

SAW-LOGS! SAW-LOGS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to purchase during the present winter a quantity of Saw-logs delivered at their mills, or on the banks of the Mississippi Lake. To consist of Pine, Basswood, Hemlock, Rock Elm, Oak, Maple and Birch. Hardwood will be received at their Mills only. Parties wishing to contract for the same should do so at once. Custom sawing done cheap for cash or good, sound logs.

McLAREN & McRAE.

Carleton Place, Nov. 28th, 1873. (9-tf)

M. McCann, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE & Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, Paper-hanger. Flags and Banners painted in the best style.

Shop—up-stairs in Graham's Carriage Shop, corner of Bridge and William Sts.

☞ All orders for Jobbing and White-washing will be promptly attended to.

Carleton Place, March 18, 1874 (24)

FOR SALE. As I am going out of the Livery business, I now offer my stock for sale; comprising of the following articles:—5 Horses, 5 Setts of Single Harness, 1 Set of Double Harness, 1 Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, 6 Single Buggies, 1 Double Buggie, 7 Single Cutters, 1 Double Cutter (2 seats) 1 Buss (4 seats) 11 Buffalo Robes, 3 Rugs, Bells, Blankets, and other articles belonging to same. The above mentioned will be sold cheap, any person wanting to get into the business will do well to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

NOTICE. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Building Committee up to Four o'clock p. m., of Thursday, the ninth day of April next, for the building and completion of a frame school house, 26x36 feet, in S. S. No. 8 Goulbourn. The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Plan and specification can be seen at the Post Office, Ashton, and with the undersigned.

LEWIS MORTON, In behalf of Building Committee.

Goulbourn, 20th March, 1874.

Owing TO THE TIMES

Howard & Co.

ARE OFFERING

DRESS GOODS from 12½c upwards.

PRINTS " 9 "

TWEEDS AND CLOTHS at prices that end grumbling.

CLOTHING at cost to close it out.

BOOTS & SHOES amazingly cheap.

Plenty of that 50c TEA on hand yet.

☞ GO AND SEE THEM ☜

They are just receiving Spring Goods, in HATS, FLOWERS, LACES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carleton Place, March 18, 1874. 24-tf.

RICH FARMING LANDS! For sale very cheap by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The best investment! No fluctuations! Always improving in value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate. Now is the time! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in Market, at prices that defy competition.—Five and ten years credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. ☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free. The PIONEER, a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

MARBLE WORKS, Easton's Corners, Co. Grenville, Ont. Fulford & Church, dealers in American and Italian Marbles, Scotch Aberdeen Granites. Always on hand the largest variety to be found in any establishment in Central Canada. The excellent quality of material and fine workmanship considered, Monuments, &c., can be obtained cheaper at this establishment than anywhere else in Canada. Orders by mail or otherwise carefully attended to. 30-au

J. H. FULFORD. | W. M. CHURCH.

WANTED. Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats, at the Carleton Place Mills. Also Wheat, Barley and Peas, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

CALDWELL & BROWN

NOTICE. If you want either Sleighs or Cutters, you will find a choice lot of every description, both heavy and light, at the old stand near the Town Hall. General jobbing as usual; particular attention paid to horse-shoeing,—painting in connection. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All blacksmith work done in new shop near the old stand.

WILLIAM M. GLOVER.

Carleton Place, Box 33. Nov. 24. 1873.

PLANING MILLS. Planing and Matching done on the shortest notice, in the building formerly occupied by Joseph Cram. Flooring furnished to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. ABNER NICHOLS.

Carleton Place, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

APPLETON HOUSE. The subscriber thankful for past patronage, would now inform the public that he has his house fitted up in good style, and prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His stage meets trains at Carleton Place at 11:5 a.m., and 6:40 p. m. Good liquors at the bar, and a good livery attached.

M. BRENNEN, Proprietor.

Appleton, Nov. 3rd, 1873.

Canada Central

—AND—

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

BUY your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Connections made with Grand Trunk Trains at Brockville; with boats at Sand Point; and stage at Renfrew for Pembroke. Three express trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville,	8.00 a.m.	4.15 p. m.
Ottawa,	9.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Renfrew,	8.15 a. m.	4.00 p. m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa,	12.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
Renfrew,	1.40 p. m.	9.40 p. m.
Brockville,	1.50 p. m.	9.50 p. m.

HON. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

December 22nd, 1873. (12-tf)

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

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Axe-maker.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871.

FOR SALE. That valuable farm in the township of McNab, containing 200 acres, and composed of Lot No. 14, in the 2nd concession of the township of McNab One hundred acres improved, drained and well fenced, and cultivated. There is a good dwelling house, barn and stables on it. It is on the Pakenham, Burnstown and Renfrew road, near to stores, school, church and blacksmith shop. Good title given to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the owner. DONALD McNAUGHTON.

Burnstown P. O.

March 7th, 1874. 23-ly

ROME WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, Dec. 15th 1873, and until further notice, Passenger trains will run on this road as follows, [Sundays excepted.]

DAY EXPRESS.

Leaves Ogdensburg 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Watertown, 10:40 a. m.; Oswego, 1:20 p. m.; Rome 1:48 p. m.; connecting with New York Central Express trains for all points East and West, arriving at Utica, at 2:20 p. m.; Albany, 5.25 p. m.; New York, 10:00 p.m.; Syracuse 2.10 p. m.; Rochester, 5.45 p. m. Buffalo 8.30 p. m.; connecting at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, for all points West.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leaves Ogdensburg at 2:15 p. m.; arrives at Watertown, 5:30 p. m.; (20 minutes for supper) Oswego, 8:40 p m; Rome, 9:20 p m.: Utica, 10:00 p. m.; Albany 1:10 a. m; New York, 7:00 a m; Springfield, 6:15 a m; Boston, 10:00 a m; Syracuse, 9:30 p m. Rochester, 3:15 a m; Buffalo, 6:20 a m; Suspension Bridge, 6.40 a. m. Close connections made at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge for all points West. Sleeping attached to this Car train at Watertown and runs through to New York.

RETURNING.

Leave New York, 6:00 p m; Albany, 11:40 p m; arrive at Watertown, 7:40 a m; (16 minutes for breakfast) arriving at Ogdensburg, 11.15 a m.

Leave New York, 11:00 p m; Albany, 8:45 a m; Rome, 1:18 p m; arraive at Watertown, 4:45 p m; Ogdensburg, 8:15 p m.

J. W. MOAK, General Supt.,

H. T. FRARY, Watertown, N. Y., *Gen. Ticket Agt.*

For tickets and information apply to W. M. FULFORD, Agent, Brockville, Ontario.—Office West Corner Court. House Avenue, Brockville. Through Tickets issued to all the principal points in the Eastern Western and Southwestern States and Europe.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas McNiece, Merchant, of Eganville, will please send in a verified statement; and those indebted are requested to settle up at once.—No further notice will be given.

CHARLES McNIECE, Administrator.

Eganville, Feb. 21, 1874. 22

FOR SALE. A large (second hand) Organ, with 5 Reeds, 2 Banks of Keys, 12 Stops, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case—suitable for a Church or Public Hall. For sale cheap. Apply to W. H. JARVIS.

Smith's Falls, Feb 25th 1874, 22

THE BABCOCK Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company. For all information apply to G. C. REIFFENSTEIN, Ottawa. General Agent for Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec, the Eastern Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Ottawa, February 1874. 22

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.