Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XXIV — CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO, MARCH 11, 1874. — NO 23.

I'M PRAYING FOR YOU.

I have a Saviour—he's pleading in glory—
So precious, tho' earthly enjoyments be few;
And now he is watching in tenderness o'er me,
But, oh! that my Saviour were your Saviour too!
For you I am praying—I'm praying for you.

I have a Father, to me he has given
A hope for eternity, precious and true;
And soon will my spirit be with him in heaven,
But, oh! that he'd let me bring you with me too!
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

I have a harp in those regions all-glorious,
Away, far away in that ocean of blue;
And there it shall breathe out its music melodious;
But, oh! could I know one was tuning for you!
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

I have a crown—and I'll wear it for ever—
Encircled with jewels of heavenly hue;
'Twas purchased by Jesus, my glorified Saviour,
But, oh! could I know one was purchased for you!
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

I have a robe—'tis resplendent in whiteness,
Awaiting in glory my wondering view;
Oh! when I receive it, all shining in brightness,
Dear friend, could I see you receiving one too!
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you

I have a rest, and the earnest is given,
Tho' now for a time 'tis concealed from my view;
'Tis life everlasting—'tis Jesus—'tis heaven.
And oh! dearest friend, let me meet you there, too.
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

I have a peace, and it's calm as a river,
A peace that the friend of the world never knew;
My Saviour alone is its author and giver,
But, oh! could I know it were given to you.
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

For you I am praying—for you I am praying
For you I am praying—for you, yes, for you;
And soon I shall hear you rejoicing and saying,
Your dear loving Saviour is my Saviour too.
For you I am praying, I'm praying for you.

And when he has found you, tell others the story,
How Jesus extended his mercy to you,
And point them away to the regions of glory,
And pray that your Saviour may bring them there too,
For prayer will be answered—'twas answered for you.

Oh speak of that Saviour, that Father in heaven,
That harp, crown, and robe which are waiting for you;
That peace you possess, and that rest to be given,
Still praying that Jesus may save them like you.
And prayer will be answered, 'TWAS ANSWERED FOR YOU.

THISTLEDOWN.

(AN ENGLISH RURAL CUSTOM.)

Long ago,—a little girl,
Smooth of cheek and dark of curl,
Like my daughter's nearly,—
I gather'd for my bridal bed
Many a hoary thistle-head
Before the flying tufts were shed,
And saved them up so dearly.

Oh, the happy days and dreams!
Endless Present—lit with gleams
Of a wondrous Future!
Day, and week, and month, and year,
Glide,—and what know you, my dear?
And what know I? Oh, little sphere
Of every mortal creature!

Life has pleasure, life has pain,
Passing, not to come again,
Blackest hours and brightest.
Time takes all things, all must go;
Bygones vanish—is it so?
Gone and lost forever?—No!
Not the least and lightest.

In Age we laugh at dreams of Youth.
Are Age's dreams more like the truth?
And what is life but feeling?
The world is something none can doubt,
But no one finds its secret out,
To childhood, and to souls devout,
Comes the best revealing.

Gay at heart are you, my child,
Gathering downy thistles wild;
Cares nor fears oppress thee;
Gathering up, for joy, for moan,
When all these autumns, too, are flown,
The bed that you must lie upon,
God protect and bless thee!

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

"It's a shame?" said Mrs Fogg, as she hurried away after the funeral of Mrs. Grant, escaping from the poor desolate room, where two children almost babies, were sleeping, unconscious that they were motherless. "It's a shame that nobody'll take them."

"Yes—a bitter shame!" replied a neighbor, who was also getting off as fast as she could, so as to shift the responsibility on to some other shoulders. "There's Mrs. Grove; she might take them as well as not. But they'll go to the poor-house for all she cares."

"Well, somebody'll have to answer for it," said Mrs. Fogg. "As for me, I've young ones enough of my own."

"We left Mrs. Cole in the room. She has only one child, and her husband is well-to-do. I can't believe she'll have the heart to turn away from them."

"She's got the heart for anything. But we'll see."

At last all were gone, all but an old man named Wheaton, and a poor woman not able to take care of herself.

"What's to become of these children?" said Wheaton.

"Don't know. Poor house, I spose," answered the woman.

"Poor-house!"

"Yes. Nobody want's 'em, and there's no place for 'em."

"Mamma, mamma!" cried a plaintive voice, and a flaxen-haired child, not over a year old, rose up in bed, and looked piteously about the room—"I want mamma."

A great choking sob came into the man's throat.

Then the other child awoke, and said, "Don't cry, sissy. Mamma's gone away."

At this the little one began crying bitterly.

"I can't stand this no how," said the man speaking in a kind of desperate way; and going to the bed, he gathered the two children in his arms, hushing and comforting them with soothing words.

"What on earth have you got there?" exclaimed Mrs. Wheaton, as her husband came striding into the room, where she sat mending one of his well worn garments.

"Two babies!" he answered in a voice so unusual that Mrs. Wheaton dropped her work on the floor and rose up in amazement.

"What!"

"Mrs Grant's two babies. I've been over to the funeral; and I tell you Jane, it wasn't in me to see these little things carried off to the alm-house. There wasn't a woman to look after them—no, not one. Every soul sneaked off but Polly Jones, and she's of no account, you know. Just look at their dear little faces!" And he held them up in his arms, and let their tender, tearful, half-frightened, half-wandering eyes, plead their cause with his wife, and they did not plead in vain.

Surprised as she was, and with an instant protest in her heart, Mrs. Wheaton could not in the presence of these motherless little ones, utter a word of remonstrance. She took the youngest one from the arms of her husband and spoke to it tenderly. The child sobbed two or three times, and then laid his head against her bosom. There was an influx of mother-love into the heart of this woman, who had never been a mother, the instant her breast felt the pressure of the baby's head, and the arm that drew it closer with an involuntary impulse was moved by this new love.

Not many words passed between the husband and wife—at least not then, though thought was very busy with both of them. Mrs. Wheaton's manner toward the children was kind even to tenderness, and this manner won their confidence, and drew from them such looks and ways and little expressions of satisfaction as touched her heart, and filled it with a loving interest.

After nightfall, when supper was over and the children asleep, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton sat down together, each showing a little reserve and embarrassment. Mrs. Wheaton was the first to speak.

"What are you thinking about, John?" said she, "I can't have these children."

Wheaton did not lift his eyes, nor answer, but there was a certain dogged and resolute air about him that his wife noticed as unusual.

"Somebody else must take them," she said.

"The county will do it," Wheaton replied.

"The county!"

"Yes. There's room for them in the alm-house, and nowhere else, that I know of, unless they stay here."

"Unless they stay here!" Mrs Wheaton's voice rose a little. "It's easy enough to say that—but who's to take care of them?"

"It's a great undertaking, I know," answered the husband, meekly, yet with a new quality in his voice that did not escape the quick ear of his wife, and the burden must fall on you."

"I wouldn't mind that so much,—"

She kept back the sentence that was on her tongue.

"But what?" asked her husband.

"John," said Mrs. Wheaton, drawing herself up in a resolute manner, and looking steadily into her husband's face, "as things are going on—"

"Things shall go on differently," interrupted Wheaton. "I've thought that all over."

"How differently," John?"

"Oh! in every way. I'll turn over a new leaf."

Wheaton saw a light flash into his wife's face.

"First and foremost, I'm not going to lose any more days. Last month I had six days docked from my wages."

"Why, John."

"It's true—mor'n the shame for me. That was eighteen dollars, you see, not counting the money I fooled away in idle company—enough to pay for all these babies would eat and wear twice over."

"Oh! John!" There was something eager and hopeful in his wife's face as she leaned toward him.

"I'm in downright earnest, Jane," he answered. "If you will take the babies, I will do my part. I will turn over a new leaf. There shall be no more lost days; no more foolish wasting of money, no more spending of evenings at McBride's."

"Oh John!" In her surprise and delight, she could only repeat the exclamation. As she did so this time, she rose, and putting her hand on his shoulders, bent and kissed him on the forehead.

"You will take the babies," said he.

"Yes and twenty more, if you keep to this and say so," said Jane, laughing through her tears.

"All right then. It's a bargain."—And Wheaton caught his wife's hand and shook it by way of confirmation.

From that time Wheaton turned over a new leaf. Neighbors expressed surprise when it was told that Jane Wheaton had adopted the two orphan children. Fellow-workmen taunted John, calling him soft-hearted, and a fool, for "taking other men's brats."

One said to him; "are four mouths easier to fill than two?"

Another, "you'll be sick of this before the year is out?"

And another, "I'll see you sold out by the constable in less than six months."

But John had little to say in reply—only maintaining an air of quiet good humour, and exhibiting more interest in his work.

For three weeks John Wheaton had not lost a day—something unusual; and not an evening during that time had he spent at McBride's drinking saloon. His poor little home, which had come to have a neglected look, was putting on a new appearance. The gate that for months had hobbled on one hinge now swung smoothly, and the mended latch held it shut. Rank weeds no longer filled the door-yard; the broken steps were mended, and clean panes of glass filled many a place in the sashes where had been unsightly rags and sheets of paper. A neglected running rose was trimmed and trained to its proper place over the door-way, and was now pushing out green leaves and buds.

Within, pleasant changes were also apparent. Various new but inexpensive articles were to be found. Old things mended, polished up, and wonderfully improved. With all this, marvellous to relate, Wheaton's earnings had not only been equal to the increased expenditure, but there was an actual surplus of ten dollars on hand.

"I never would have believed it," said John, as he and his wife sat one evening talking over their improved condition after the babies—loved now almost as if their own—were asleep.

"It's just as old Brown used to say, 'Waste takes more time than want.' I declare I've got heart again. I thought that we should have to let the place go; that I'd never be able to pay off the mortgage. But here we are ten dollars ahead in less than a month; and going on in this rate we'll have all clear in eighteen months.

Next day a fellow-workman said to Wheaton, half in banter: "Didn't I see the constable down your way yesterday."

"I shouldn't wonder," replied Wheaton, with more gravity of manner than his questioner had expected.

"I thought I saw him looking around after things, and counting his fees on his fingers."

"Likely as not," said Wheaton. "I know a good many rents not paid up last quarter. Money goes to McBride's instead of the landlord—eh?"

The man was winced a little.

"How are the babies?" he asked.

"First-rate," Wheaton answered, and with a smile so real that his fellow workman could not pursue his banter.

Time went on, and to the surprise of all, Wheaton's circumstances kept improving. The babies had brought a blessing to the house. In less than eighteen months he had paid off the little mortgage that for years had rested on his little home; and not only this, had improved it in various ways, even to the putting up of a small addition, so as to give them a neat breakfast room.

The children grew finely—there were three of them now, for their hearts and home had opened to another orphan baby—and being carefully trained by Mrs. Wheaton, were a light and joy to the house.

At the end of five years we will introduce them briefly to the reader. Wheaton is a master workman, and employs ten men. He has enlarged his house and made it one of the neatest in the village. Among his men is the very man who bantered him most about the children, and prophesied that he would soon be sold out by the constable. Poor man! before the constable had him in charge. He wasted his money instead of paying it to the landlord.

Walking homeward one evening after work was over, Wheaton and his journeyman took the same way. They were silent until they came near the former's pretty dwelling, when the journeyman said, with undisguised bitterness, "I guess we'll have to take a baby or two."

"Why?" asked Wheaton, not perceiving what was in the man's thoughts.

"For good luck," said the journeyman.

"Oh!"

"You've had nothing but good luck since you took Mrs. Grant's orphan children."

"Only such good luck as every one may have if he will," answered Wheaton.

"I can't see it," returned the man. "Your wages were no better than mine. I have one child, and you saddled yourself with two, and not long after added a third. And how is it to-day? You have a nice house, and your wife and children are well dressed, while I have never been able to make both ends meet, and my boy looks like a ragamuffin half the time."

"Do you see that house over there—the largest and handsomest one in the place?" said Wheaton.

"Yes."

"Who owns it?"

"Jimmy McBride."

"How much did you pay toward building it?"

"Me?"—in surprise. "Why, nothing. Why should I help pay for his house?"

"Sure enough! Why should your hard earnings go to build and furnish an elegant house for a man who would rather sell liquor and ruin his neighbors body and soul, than to support himself in a useful calling, as you and I are trying to do?"

"I can't see what you are driving at," said the journeyman.

How much a week do you spend at McBride's saloon?"

The man stood still with a blank look on his face.

"A dollar a week?" asked Wheaton.

"Yes!"

"Say a dollar and a half."

"Well, say as much."

"Do you know what that amounts to in a year?"

"Never counted it up."

"Seventy-eight dollars."

"No?"

"Yes, to a dollar. So in five years at this rate, you have contributed nearly four hundred dollars toward McBride's handsome house without getting anything but harm in return, and haven't a shingle over your head that you can call your own. Now, it's my advice, in a friendly way, that you stop helping McBride, and begin to help yourself. He's comfortable enough and can do without your dollar and a half a week. Take a baby, if you will, for good luck, You will find one over at the poor-house. It won't cost you half as much as helping McBride, and I don't think he needs your aid any longer. But here we are at home, and I see my wife and children waiting for me. Come in, won't you."

"No, thank you. I'll go home and talk to Ellen about taking a baby for good luck." And he tried to smile, but it was in anything but a cheerful way. He passed onward, but called back after going a few steps, "if you see anything of my Jack about your place, send him home, will you?"

Jack was there, meanly dressed and dirty, and in striking contrast with Wheaton's three adopted children, who with the only mother they knew, gave the happy man a joyful welcome home.

"I've turned over a new leaf," said the journeyman, when he came to work the next morning.

"Indeed! I'm glad to hear it," returned Wheaton.

"Ellen and I talked it over last night. I'm done helping saloon-keepers build fine houses. Glad you put it to me in that way. Never looked at it so before. But it's just the hard truth. What fools we are!

"Going to take a baby? asked Wheaton smiling.

"Well, we haven't just settled that. But Ellen heard yesterday of a little thing that will have to go to the county if some one don't take it; and I shouldn't wonder if she opened her heart, for she's a motherly body."

"Where is it?" asked Wheaton.

"Down at the Woodbury Mills."

Wheaton reflected a few moments and then said—"Look here Frank; take my advice and put this baby between you and McBride's—between you and lost days—between you and idle thriftlessness, and my word for it, in less than two years you'll have your own roof over your head."

Only for a little while did the man hesitate, then, with an emphatic manner, he exclaimed—"I'll do it!"

"Do it at once, then," said Wheaton. "Put on your coat and go over to the Mills and get the baby. It will be an angel in your house, that it will help and bless you in every hour of temptation. Go at once! God has opened for you this way of safety and if you will walk therein all will be well."

He did walk therein, and all was well. —Wheaton's prophecy was fulfilled. In less than two years the journeyman had his own roof over his head, and it covered a happy home.

LETTER OF THE REV. JAMES A. LATANE,

RECTOR OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA,

TO

BISHOP JOHN'S,

RESIGNING THE MINISTRY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE POSITION ASSUMED TOWARDS OTHER PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

IV. Still another reason is *the attitude in which the Episcopal Church stands in the present day to other Protestant Churches.*

It is now held by an overwhelming majority in the Episcopal Church that there can be but one form of Church policy; that ordination by Bishops, deriving their authority by succession, in an unbroken line, from the Apostles, is *essential* to a valid ministry; and that without such ordination there can be no *true* Church, and no *lawful* administration of the sacraments.

Now I have faithfully sought to bring this theory to the test of Scripture, at three several periods of my ministry, each time devoting weeks and months to the careful examination and comparison of all the passages in the Acts of the Apostles and in the Epistles which seemed to bear upon the question, and the result is the clear conviction that no such claim is authorized by the Word of God. The Mosaic dispensation, for obvious reasons, was designed of God to possess one unvarying form through all the ages of its destined continuance. Therefore, when it was to be inaugurated, God called Moses up into Mount Sinai, gave him the minutest directions concerning every particular of it, even showing him *a pattern* of the Tabernacle and all the instruments to be used in the service thereof, and solemnly charged him; "See that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the Mount." Had our Saviour designed His Church to be constructed on any such principles, or to be of one prescribed and invariable form, then surely, when He gave His last charge to His Apostles, He would have showed them a pattern of the Christian Church, or given them explicit instructions as to its intended form. Or if He had left it to His Apostles, acting under Divine Inspiration, to establish forever such a form, then surely they would have drawn the plan and written out the details, and left them on record. And in the absence of any such definite plan and instructions, either from Him to His Apostles, or from His inspired Apostles to the Church, we must conclude that no such invariable form of government is of Divine authority, or essential to the being of a Church. For if established since the days of the Apostles, it must have been either by a fallible or by an infallible Church; if by a *fallible* Church it has no rightful authority and cannot be binding for all time and in all places; if by an *infallible* Church, there has never been but one branch of the Christian Church which claimed to be infallible, and those who hold that there can be but one form of Church government, have no higher authority for that dogma than for any other dogma of the *Church of Rome.*

THE TREE TO BE JUDGED BY ITS FRUIT.

I have also looked at this theory in the light of existing facts in the Christian world. If the theory be true, if an *exclusive* Episcopal ministry in the Christian Church be of divine origin and authority, then the non-episcopally ordained ministers of the various Churches of the Reformation are committing in our day as many of the advocates for Episcopacy do not hesitate to allege, the sin of Korah, Dathan and Abiram in the days of Moses. But if so, where is the evidence of it? Is it in the devout, blameless, consistent Christian lives they lead? Is it in the blessing of God upon their labors, and the power and success of their ministry? Is it in the souls who, by God's grace through their instrumentality, are turned from the power of Satan unto God, and find pardon, and peace, and life, and salvation at the foot of the Cross of Christ? Are these the marks and tokens of God's displeasure, of God's judgments, against a bold, daring presumptuous sin? In other words, and to put the question in the very form in which our Saviour put it to the Pharisees, who were denying the baptism of John because he had not asked them for authority to baptize, "the ministry of these servants of Christ, is it from Heaven or of men?" Dare any man say it is not from Heaven? And dare we set up a standard of our own, by which we disown those whom God hath owned, and condemn those whom God hath accepted, and separate ourselves from all fellowship on earth with those with whom we shall be glad enough to take our places in Heaven?

And yet the Episcopal church in this country and in our day has practically planted herself on this high ground and assumed this imperious attitude towards the great bulk of Protestant Christians. It is true that her standards of doctrine remain unchanged, and the Nineteenth and Twenty-third Articles in the Prayer-book still testify to her original Protestant stand on this question. But the other has become the prevailing sentiment in the Church, and is fast becoming embodied in the Canon Law of the Church. So far has positive legislation gone in this direction, if we accept the current interpretation of certain Canons, that no minister of the Episcopal Church can now, *by any official act*, recognize any other Protestant Church as a true church, or ministers of any other church as lawful ministers of Christ. As the *Church Journal*, of recent date, boastingly states it, "It may be an *opinion tolerated in the Church*, that the apostolical succession is not necessary to a valid ministry. It is an opinion, however, which the church absolutely forbids every Parish, every Convention, every Deacon, Priest or Bishop from acting on." Or, as the Hartford *Churchman*, of the same date, puts it, more pointedly and arrogantly, "Any man has a right to believe Free trade is better than Protection, even though he is living under a Protectionist Government; but if he carry his Free-trade opinions into practice he is a smuggler;" and so the editor believes, and glories in believing, that the Episcopal Church has *outlawed* all non-episcopal ministers, and views any minister of her own who would officially recognize them as an *ecclesiastical smuggler.* This may be *the law* of the church; I cannot positively deny it. This certainly is *the spirit* of the recent legislation in the church. But I thank God, it is not the spirit of many of her ministers and multitudes of her people. I thank God that there are thousands in her communion who have never yet bowed the knee to this Baal. Yea, I thank God that there are to-day thousands in her bosom whose hearts beat in full sympathy with the spirit of a late holy man of God and honored minister of the Gospel in the Episcopal Church, in the city of Baltimore, who for the last twenty years of his life made it a rule never to pass, in his daily walks about the city, the church building of any denomination without silently lifting up his heart in prayer to the Great Head of the church for his blessing upon *that Church, its minister, its people, and its work!*

VINDICATION OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

Again, this question of the attitude of the Episcopal church towards the other churches of Protestant Christendom was, after all, the real question involved in Bishop Cummins' communion act at the recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. The right or the wrong, the lawfulness or the unlawfulness, of his conduct, turned solely on this point. That meeting was a noble gathering of the great Protestant household of faith. It was a goodly and a pleasant sight to see Christian brethern from almost every land, and nation, and people, and tongue, meeting together and dwelling together in such blessed unity. And it was surely most appropriate that, at the close of their meeting, and before parting never to behold one another's faces again in this world, they should gather as the members of one great and blessed family around the table of their Common Lord. And yet for taking his place at that table and uniting with Christian brethren of other Churches in that sacred service, Bishop Cummins was denounced in the most unmeasured terms, was accused of having violated the Constitution and Canons of the church, and was charged with having been unfaithful to the most solemn vows a human being can assume.

Now, were these charges false, or were they true? I do not discuss this question so far as Bishop Cummins is concerned. He needs no defence at my hands. His character as a Christian man and a Christian minister stands unimpeached before the Christian world. In the freshness and strength of his early manhood he took upon him the vows of God and devoted himself to the service of God in the ministry of the Gospel of Christ; and sacredly, faithfully, and with his whole heart, so far as the eye of man can see, and with signal marks of Divine blessing upon his work in every station he has occupied, has he from that day to this remembered and kept those vows to God. And in now laying down his office in the Episcopal Church, and in going forth to labor in a new field, where, as he honestly believes, he may yet more faithfully serve God and His cause in the earth, he has done what as a Christian man he had a perfect right to do, has done it in the most manly, and honest, and straightforward way, and has done only what the Reformers of the Church of England did when they came out of the Church of Rome.

But I ask the question because of its bearing on the attitude of the Episcopal Church to the other Churches of the Reformation. And on this point there is this sad and significant fact: *While Bishop Cummins was so loudly condemned for that Communion act, there was, so far as I know, but one paper in the entire Episcopal Church in this country which spoke out in fearless, and honest, and hearty terms, in defense of him and in justification of his act.* Surely this single fact clearly marks how far the Episcopal Church has already drifted from her ancient Protestant moorings, and no one who has watched for the last few years the course of the current of public sentiment in her Communion can question that she is destined to drift on yet further and yet faster in the same direction. It cannot be otherwise. It follows as a logical necessity from that division in the Church, and from those unscriptural views of the effects of baptism and of the nature of the Lord's Supper and of the office of the ministry, to which reference has already been made. Just in proportion as those views spread and prevail in the Church, will the Church become more exclusive in its character and more unchurching towards other bodies of Protestant Christians.

PATIENCE AND PASSIVENESS OF THE LOW-CHURCH MEMBERSHIP UNDER THEIR TRIALS—CONTEST WITHIN THE CHURCH USELESS.

And I must say that when, in the last few weeks, I have gone over all these difficulties in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and looked them calmly in the face, the result has been a feeling, not of *surprise* at the uneasiness and restlessness many in the Church have felt for years past, but of *amazement* that so many of us, from love to the dear old Church, and for the sake of her peace and still hoping for better things, have borne them so long and so patiently. And when I have seen so clearly, as it seemed to me, that the whole tendency of things in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as it is to-day, was not for the better but for the worse, I have not wondered that Bishop Cummins has at last felt himself verily *called of God* to take the lead in organizing a Reformed Episcopal Church, and still less do I wonder that many, in different parts of the Church, are, in their secret hearts, anxiously considering the question whether they too are not called of God to join hands with him in the good work.

The main difficulty, I have no doubt, with many, as for days it was with me, is the question whether a reformation cannot, in the end be effected in the Church, and therefore, whether it is not a matter of duty *to fight the battle in the Church.* A careful review of all the facts of the case has left me utterly without hope in that quarter. *In the Church the battle has been fought; and in the Church the battle has been lost.* Thirty-five years ago, when the Oxford "Tracts for the Times" began seriously to endanger the Protestant teaching and the Protestant character of the Church in this country, open war was declared, and from that day to this has raged all along the lines. And as the matter stands to-day *in the Church*, as the result of a thirty-five years' struggle, the one party has gained complete ascendency, has a majority of three fourths in the House of Bishops, and perhaps nearly as large a majority in the Lower House, has absolute control of the entire machinery of the General Convention, and, as a party, is thoroughly organized, flushed with victory, and going on conquering and to conquer. The other party is in a hopeless minority, thoroughly disorganized, dispirited by defeat, uncertain what to do, and like a man who cannot find his hands in the day of battle.

And more than this; *in the Church*, the struggle is hopeless for another reason. The High-Church has on its side *the great educational power of the Church.* It uses readily and easily, for the inculcation of its views, the catechism, and the Baptismal and other services; and these are read, and heard read, many times a year, by parents, and sponsors, and children, and the congregation generally, and that, too, on the most interesting occasions, and when they make the deepest impression. While the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church, which were designed to be the standard of doctrine for the Church, and which sustain the Low-Church party in its teaching, and prove conclusively that it holds to-day the doctrines held by the framers of the Prayer-book, cannot be used efficiently either in the education of the young or the instruction of the congregation generally, and, as a matter, of fact, are not read, or heard read, by one Episcopalian in ten, more than once in ten years.

With the parties thus unequally matched, and with the contest to be waged on these unequal terms, I can see nothing in the future for the Low-Church party, if it continue in the Church, but further defeat, further disintegration, and in the end the surrender of what it has ever held to be truth of God.

But even if the contest were not so hopeless, my honest convictions are that *it had better be ended.* There is no necessity that the two parties should fight out their differences in the Church. Where no Divine law compels co-existence, separation is surely better than discord. Where two persons or parties are not agreed, they had better not walk together. And where they cannot do the Lord's work together, they had better, for the present, do it apart. So thought Barnabas and Paul at Antioch, and so they decided to act. Their separation was a painful necessity, and a most humiliating occurrence; but *the wrong* of it was in their *disagreeing; the wrong* was in their *sharp contention; the wrong* was in their *quarrelling; and not in their separating.* And in the Episcopal Church to-day, *the wrong* is in their being two contending parties in the Church; *the wrong* is in one party's teaching the doctrine of justification by the sacraments, the other that of justification by faith; *the wrong* is in one party's insisting on having priests, and altars, and sacrifices in the Church, the other on having no priests, no altar, and no sacrifice but Christ; and as each party claims the Prayer-book, and the Prayer-book, cannot be altered; and as separation is better than discord, *the only remedy is separation.*

REASONS FOR TAKING THIS STEP SOLITARY AND ALONE.

Another difficulty which for days kept me undecided, was the feeling that, in such a matter, there ought to be concert of action on the part of the Low-Church party. But the question was, how was this to be brought about? I have never entered into any secret organization, have never taken part in any secret caucus, and especially in this matter have felt that whatever was done ought to be done openly before the Church, and in the broad light of day. For this reason, a secret meeting to secure concert of action was out of the question. On the other hand, a public meeting was, for obvious reasons impracticable. If the meeting were called for the avowed purpose of *considering the question* of leaving the Church, those whose minds were made up to take the step could not honestly take part in such a meeting. And if it were called for the avowed purpose of *effecting a separation*, those whose minds were not made up to that step would hopelessly compromise their position in the Church by attending such a meeting. And for still more obvious reasons, no Convention or Council of any Diocese could be expected to take action in the matter, until it had come to be more discussed, more considered, and better understood. Therefore, as soon as my mind was positively made up, I felt that the only course for me to pursue was to lay down at once my office in the Church, take my position distinctly outside of the Church, and from that position say whatever I had to say in justification or explanation of the step.

Under these circumstances and for these principal reasons, I have felt it my duty to withdraw from the Protestant Episcopal Church. In taking the step, I may truly say I do it by faith; for I go out, almost literally not knowing whither I go, or who, if any, of my friends will go with me. The Reformed Episcopal Church, as organized by Bishop Cummins and others, meets entirely my views of a Scriptural Church:

1. It plants itself firmly on the Word of God, as the sole rule of faith and practice.

2. It adopts a Scriptural Liturgy, in which no countenance is given to the Romish doctrines in regard to Baptism, and the Lord's Supper and the Ministry, and it allows Christian liberty in the use of that Liturgy.

3, It retains Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of Church goverment.

And 4. It recognizes as Christian brethern all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and as sister churches all the Protestant Churches that hold the faith once delivered to the Saints.

WHAT WILL WEST VIRGINIA DO?

But though this Church commends itself entirely to my judgment and my affections, I shall wait to connect myself formally with it until I see what my brethren in the Church of Virginia and West Virginia will do in the matter. I know that there are many of them who have long been distressed and burdened on account of those Romish innovations in doctrine and usage which are fast undermining the Protestant character of the Church, who have longed to see those expressions in the Prayer-book which give countenance to such things stricken out or altered, and who, almost despairing of any reformation in the Church, must now be anxiously considering their duty in regard to this movement for a reformed Church. And I cannot help remembering, and dwelling upon the thought, that the Church in the Diocese of Virginia occupies to-day, in the providence of God, not only a peculiar position, but one of peculiar responsibility. *As yet*, by God's grace, and happily for her, she has been able to keep back from her own borders the rising tide of Romish error, and to maintain her Protestant and Scriptural faith, as no other Diocese in the land has begun to do. And now, with three godly Bishops (yourself, and Bishop Whittle, and Bishop Payne) within her limits, and a band of true men in the ranks of her clergy and her laity, she is a Church complete in herself, and can enter on this needed work of reform as no other part of the Church in England or this country can. Let her undertake it, and none dare question her right to do so; let her consummate it, and none dare impugn the validity of her action; and no living man can foretell the great work which, under God, she may thereby accomplish for Him and His cause in the earth. And I honestly believe, if all the facts of the case, and all the danger of her longer connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as at present constituted, could be laid before the mind of her people, and a fair representation of their sentiments be had, that nine-tenths of her laity and two-thirds of her clergy would be found uniting their voices in one glad shout: *Let us end this discord in the Church; let us separate from those with whom we cannot dwell in peace; let us stop this tampering with our convictions of truth and duty in the use of expressions which dangerously deceive human souls; let us throw down from the walls of our Zion these coverts and hiding-places for Romish errors, and Ritualistic sacrifices, and priestly confessions, and absolutions; and let us see our Church with her old bulwarks and her old towers, standing in her rightful place, in the very center of Protestant Christendom.*

THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE NEW CHURCH.

A reformed Episcopal Church, thus inaugurated, would attract to itself, sooner or later, all the elements of Protestantism in the present Episcopal Church. It would command, at once, the confidence and sympathy of the great body of Evangelical Protestant Christians. It would gather into its fold multitudes, through the length and breadth of the land, who desire an Episcopal Church, with an orthodox faith, a scriptural liturgy, and a Christian spirit. It would take its place among other Protestant Churches, not as a rival sect, but as a Church of peace. It would set them a noble example of devotion to truth in matters essential, of liberty in matters non-essential, and of charity towards all the different households of the great Protestant family. It would be a living witness for their essential unity in the faith, and a standing protest against all narrowness and exclusivism in spirit. It would, so far as it lay, sheathe the sword of controversy, and give itself to the great and glorious work of preaching Jesus and saving souls. And it would be a great step towards bringing together in close sympathy the now divided hosts of Protestanism, and preparing them to present a united front in that dread struggle with Romanism and infidelity, which, if the language of prophecy and the signs of the times have not been strangely misread, is to come upon the Christian Church throughout the Christian world.

Would to God that I could hope to see the Church in the Diocese of Virginia arouse herself, and rise to the dignity of her position, and meet the measure of her responsibility in this crisis of her history. That the present is a crisis in her history and in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, no one, it seems to me, can honestly question. The movement of Bishop Cummins is but a new phase of an old question, but a new spark from a long-hidden fire, and in fact but one of the signs of the times. However the Church papers may, "pooh-pook" it and affect to despise it, the authorities of the Church have shown, by their hasty action in the matter, how differently they think and feel about it. It is as yet, it is true, the day of small things with the movement; but what sane man, in the light of scripture, or reason, or history, will despise it on that account? When waters have been long dammed up and are ready to overflow, a little child may let them out; with one of its little fingers may make a line across the dam, along which the waters will begin first to trickle, then to flow in a little stream, then to deepen and widen a channel for themselves, and in the end become a mighty and restless torrent. And so this movement may yet be "as the letting out of waters." Certainly the Low Church party cannot much longer maintain its present position, as one of defense and toleration in the Church; cannot much longer maintain its existence as a party of mere negations in the Church, denying baptismal theories, and denying sacrificial offerings, and denying priestly assumptions; cannot much longer afford to be wasting its time, and consuming its energy and wearing out its spirit, in needless controversies about unscriptural words and expressions in the Prayer book; cannot much longer be expected to go on using language which seems to teach one thing and needs to be explained to mean a very different thing, and so countenancing errors which could be cut up by the roots in a single day, effectually eradicated from the Church, by the change of a dozen words, in the Prayer book; and in a word cannot much longer be confined in a Church which imposes such a yoke, and must and will continue to impose it, because a large majority in the Church has at length come to hold and teach, and means that the Church shall hold and teach, just those errors, which contrary as they are to the word of God, and to the Thirty-nine Articles of faith in the Prayer book and to the real doctrines of the Church, find their only countenance in those few expressions in the Prayer book. The movement which has already carried Bishop Cummins and others out of the Church, is, therefore, under God, as sure to go onward in some form, as waters to flow downward.

THREE QUESTIONS THAT PRESENT THEMSELVES IN THIS CRISIS.

And the great and solemn questions before the Church in the Diocese of Virginia, as to-day, in the Providence of God, occupying so favored and so responsible a position, are these three:—

Will it remain in the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the almost certain prospect of the final overthrow and surrender of its principles?

Or will it withdraw in a body as a Church complete in itself, and thereby secure at once a Reformed Episcopal Church?

Or will it leave many of its members to withdraw one by one, "as people, being ashamed, steal away when they flee in battle?"

I know it will be said that in taking the step I have taken I have pursued this last course, and already fled away in the day of battle. But if so, it has surely not been from any fear of man, or man's reproach. It has been simply on the principle that a man's action will speak louder than his words, and simply that I might bear, in the most honest, and distinct, and emphatic way possible, my feeble testimony to the necessity for a Reformed Episcopal Church. Had I seen any other way of doing this half so effectually, I would gladly have chosen it, and God helping me, fearlessly have pursued it. And surely the struggle the step has cost me, could my brethern in the ministry and other friends only know it, and the sacrifices it involves, ought to satisfy them of the strength of my convictions and the sincerity of my motives.

And now, in concluding this letter, permit me, my dear Bishop, to add, that if anything in it shall appear to be wanting in respect to you or your office, I beg you to believe it has not, for a moment been so intended. My respect and admiration for you as the most faithful preacher of the gospel I have ever heard in any branch of the Church of Christ, my personal obligations to you for so many kindnesses received at your hands, and every feeling of my heart, would forbid anything of the kind. When I commenced to write this letter I had no idea of the length or the range of discussion it would assume. But as I mused, the fire has burned, my convictions have come out clear and strong, and I have felt that as a servant of Christ, and in furtherance of what I believed to be for His glory, I ought to be neither afraid nor ashamed to utter them. If aught has been written amiss may He pardon and overrule it; if aught according to His will, may He bless and prosper it.

With sincere veneration and affection,
I am, dear Bishop,
Very, truly yours, etc.,
A. J. LATANE.

To the Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE BISHOP OF ONTARIO WARNS HIS CONGREGATION.

The Chapel of Ease was largely attended Sunday morning, it having been announced that His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario intended to address the congregation on the question of the schism in the Episcopal Church. The service was read with the usual solemnity, and the following part of the Litany appeared to be unusually impressive:—

"From all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion; from all false doctrine, heresy and schism; from hardness of heart, and contempt of Thy word and commandment,

GOOD LORD DELIVER US."

Hymn 320 was also sung, and it seemed to bear an unusual significance, especially the following verse:

Though with a scornful manner,
Men see her sore oppressed;
By schisms rent asunder
By heresies distressed,
Yet Saints their watch are keeping,
Their cry goes up how long,
And soon a night of weeping,
Shall be a morn of song.

His Lordship on coming forward commenced his address

WITHOUT ANY TEXT.

He did not propose this morning to preach a sermon, but rather to make some remarks on the movement to add another sect to those already in existance. He had no idea of speaking on this subject up to last evening, his reason being that he thought he could do no good. It seldom was of any avail to speak to people who were bent on sectarianism. Persons in the Church of England, who were dissatisfied with its teachings, should surely find a haven in the two hundred and fifty sects already existing; but instead of doing so, they had proceeded to establish the two hundred and fifty-first. With such people reasoning does little. Another reason why he did not wish to address them on this subject, [illegible]

was, that he did not think the matter was so serious as some represented it. He did not think it would amount to a great deal, for

SECTS WERE EASILY STARTED AND AS EASILY DIED.

They had the Cecilites yesterday, and the Reformed Church to day. A good many friends, whose opinions he valued, told him he ought to speak on this subject. As a bishop, he was charged with the orthodoxy of the people. He was not going to combat the theology of this new sect. It would be perfectly useless, as it had been done over and over again. He would not quote Scripture, but would give a short sketch of the movement itself, and would leave it to the wisdom of his hearers to judge for themselves. The movement originated in the Diocese of Kentucky, and the originator was Dr. Cummings. He never was in charge of the Diocese, except as assistant bishop. He had now seceded, and would shortly be degraded from the episcopacy of the English Church. He, with seven other members, who had been degraded from the episcopacy, had started this new belief. The first reason assigned by Dr. Cummings for this schism, was that the Lord had put it into their hearts. He (the Bishop) believed that

THE LORD HAD NEVER PUT IT INTO THE HEART.

of any minister to create an unnecessary schism. The Lord at one time put it into the heart of Dr. Cummings to become a Methodist preacher. He again put it into his heart to abandon that church, and become a deacon in the Episcopal Church; and the Lord afterwards put it into his heart to abandon the church altogether, notwithstanding his oft repeated prayer—"from all heresy and schism, good Lord deliver us!" Another reason assigned by Dr. Cummings, was dissatisfaction with the Book of Common Prayer as we have it now. Dr. Cummings in the necessary preparation which he had to undergo for his ordination in the priest-hood, had not studied his prayer book. At all events, he had to sign a declaration before his ordination that he believed every word of it as being the word of God. He had changed his views, and his mission now appeared to be to revise the Book of Common Prayer. He had no doubt that this movement originated in the Irish Church, where a number of persons were endeavouring to procure a revision of the Book of Common Prayer, but they were there trying to do it in a regular and orthodox manner. No doubt it was this that gave rise to the movement in Kentucky, but there was a wonderful difference in the two movements. In Ireland it was very moderate compared with Kentucky. The revision of the Prayer Book was a matter easy to talk about, but when they undertook the task it would be found to be a very difficult one. They were told that the Prayer Book was full of Popery, but the difficulty was to find where Popery began and where it ended. The revision itself might be faced by calm, thinking men; but they were aware that if once it were set going it would be difficult to say where it would stop. Then there was this difference between the reform in Ireland and the reform in Kentucky. In Ireland it was moderate; in America it was

RADICAL AND REVOLUTIONARY.

Three important points discussed by the Dublin Synod were the Athanasian creed, absolution in the visitation of the sick, and the formula by which priests orders were conferred. Would it be believed that the Athanasian creed did not exist in the American Prayer Book, neither did the absolution in the office for the visitation of the sick, while in the ordination of priests the alternative form is provided for weak consciences. But the revision which would suit the Irish Church would not suit the Cummingsites. He observed that this new sect had thrown aside the Nicene creed altogether, the strongest fortress the Church had against Unitarianism and Universalism. He had read their form of faith, and found that they took more trouble to tell us what they did not believe than what they did believe. It struck him as very extraordinary that there was nothing to prevent Dr Cummings from remaining a bishop and disbelieving them all. There were many Bishops in the Church who did not believe in all these things that Dr Cummings took such pains to disavow? Then how did he leave the church? From bigotry which betrays a desire to persecute because Dr. Cummings could not make everyone see things in the light he saw them, and as he could not, he endeavours to hurt his Church. He was not willing to extend to others that freedom of judgment that they were willing to concede to him—in other words, he wanted to narrow the basis of the Church, but he would never succeed. A great Church, like the Church of England, could never have a narrow basis. Her basis was broad, and she had room for people of great variety of opinions. No Church interfered so little with freedom of thought as the Church of England. It was the church of the educated wherever established, and the more a community was educated, the greater would be the difference of opinion. A large body of educated men would have vast differences of opinion in small matters while agreeing on main points, whereas, in every community of ignorant men there was a dead uniformity of belief or disbelief. Wherever the church was, she must have place for men having slight differences of opinion, for she could not have that uniformity that the Church of Rome insisted upon. The more ignorant the Church, the more she would insist upon uniformity of belief.

Dr. Cummings, who would be degraded in a month or two, and seven other Church of England clergymen who were already degraded, were about to establish a church in this city. What would be their chances? The Low Church people in the United States were united as a body in protesting against it. In Philadelphia they met the other day, and in the most solemn manner repudiated this schism. How was it received by other sects? It was thought Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and others would unite with this sect to have Apostolic succession. Without a single exception the religious press of America was deriding the movement, and they would not be caught by the spurious talk of Apostolic succession. There were two ways of looking at the movement in this city. One way it would cause much trouble. If the movers in it were educated men, religious men; if they were men hungering and thirsting after righteousness; if they were living sober and godly lives; if they were followers of the doctrine of the Saviour according to the light they had, and if they were communicants, we should surely regret their departure, because a man who was not a communicant and had not love enough for Christ to do this in remembrance of him, such a man was not the one to talk about revising the Prayer Book and setting up a standard of orthodoxy; but this sorrow would be removed by the talk it would create. They imagined that they had at last found a haven of rest, but he would warn them not to be too sure, as the tendency of sectarianism was to divide again. They would have no guarantee that they would agree. He would warn the most frivolous among them that the way of descent was easy, but the way of ascent was hard. If they found out their error when it would be too late, there would be no help for them. They would find the flaming sword of consistency would stand between them and the Church, and they would go down the steep grade of infidelity or slide into popery. That had been the course of many a man who had left without good reason the church of his fathers. If there were any persons present who were wavering on this point on the ground that the movement was led by a bishop, and that they would still be, in some manner, connected with the Church of England, only in a better and reformed shape, he would assure them that they were laboring under a misapprehension. Persons who joined in this movement would be cut off from communion, as though they had joined the Mormon sect; their claims on the Church of England would not be recognized; their ministers would not be admitted to the pulpits of the Church, and he warned them to disabuse their minds of any idea that this new sect might still be in some way connected with the Church of their fathers. He would beg of them to consider the matter very deeply before they took that awful step and abandoned the Church of England in which they were born and bred, in order that they might fling themselves into the latest phase of American sectarianism.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

G. W. RAILWAY.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD CAR.

HARROWING SCENE.

Ten Lives Lost.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE EYE WITNESSES.

Strathroy, March, 1.

A frightful accident occurred last night on the Great Western Railway, three miles east of Komoka and seven west of London, by which a number of lives were lost, and many persons badly hurt.

It originated by a lamp in the water closet of the car falling on the floor and immediately taking fire. Efforts were made to subdue it, but without avail, and the fire communicated rapidly to the whole car. The passengers rushed to the hinder part of the car, and it was impossible for a great many to get out. Some escaped by the windows, while others were burned to the crisp.

The bell rope was not attached to the engine, and consequently there was no way of stopping the train. It was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and ran about three miles burning. The car was destroyed in about six minutes, burning like tinder. At present it is supposed that there were about ten persons burned to death, and about the same number injured, some very seriously, by jumping off the train.

Amongst those burned are said to be Messrs. McKellar, school teacher; Rev. Mr. Kilty, of Strathroy; a lady named Miss Purvis, and a child from Petrolia, and a lady and child from Sarnia, besides others who cannot be recognized. Several of the bodies were burned to cinders, and it will be impossible to recognize them.

Amongst those hurt and partially burnt are Messrs. Dearnes, Millar, Mc Gougan, and W. H. Murray, of Srathroy; Mrs. Craford, of London; Mr. Robinson, of Watford; Dr. Smith, of Toronto, and several others whose names we could not obtain. Of these it is said Mr. McGougan and Mr. Robinson cannot survive. We are unable to obtain full particulars to-day.

London, March 1.—The following is the complete list of killed and wounded in the accident at Komoka last night, as far as can be ascertained to-night.

George Burnham, aged ten, of Petrolia; Harriette Ann Dunn, aged twenty five, of London; an Indian woman and infant from Muncetown; Jno. McKellar, school teacher, of Strathroy; Miss Purvis, of Petrolia; Annie Scradriff, of Komoka, aged thirteen years, seriously injured; John C. Robinson, Watford, bad scalp wound and face badly burned—cannot survive; Neil McGougan, Strathroy, scalp wound; Jno. Hay, Toronto; Mrs. S. Crawford, London; S. B. Harsden, Simcoe; J. H. Breathens, London; A. Blessing, Strathroy. About twenty others were slightly injured.

Strathroy, March 1.—The excitement here consequent on the receipt of the harrowing details from the scene of the accident near Komoka has been intense, and last night and all this morning crowds awaited the news which brought relief or consternation, as the disjointed details received affected the welfare of their friends or acquaintances. The train on which the accident occurred usually carries a large number of Strathroy passengers who get into London in the morning to return at night, and to intensify the terror it happened that on this occasion there had been more than the usual number of friends expected. The feeling of dread which hung like a pall over the town, was intensified by the telegraph officials at London giving orders to answer no questions relative to the accident. What benefit was to be derived from such conduct it is hard to imagine. In consequence of the meagerness of details, a crowd of about two hundred persons went east by the late train last night, and their return about one o'clock this morning was anxiously awaited by most of our town people. From these it was ascertained that a larger number of our citizens or their friends had suffered than was at first supposed, while many whose friends were expected still hung between hope and fear as to their fate. By actual count it is ascertained that at least thirty-five inhabitants of Strathroy, or parties coming to the town, were on board the ill fated train. How many more is uncertain. The following are the Strathroy casualties as far as ascertained:—N. McKellar, Assistant in the High School burned to death; Mr. McKellar, with Mr. Dearness, Principal of the Public Schools, was returning from a school convention in London. Mr. Dearnes escaped through a window and sustained a severe contusion of the brain, by falling among a heap of rails. Mr. McKellar was, owing to a broken leg, incapable of active exertion, and from a desire to avoid the crowding at the rear door allowed the remaining passengers to pass him, at the same time endeavoring to quell the excitement that existed. Portions of his body were afterwards found lying inside the rear door. From their position it is surmised that he survived a few minutes longer than Miss Purvis, who was recognizable from his having fallen upon her. W. H. Murray dry goods merchant here, was sitting about the centre of the car, on the south side and when he perceived the progress of the flames, broke the window to let in air. After remaining with his head out for a moment, retreat became impossible, and he moved his body outside, placing his overcoat around his right arm to prevent his hand being burned. As the fire gained the coat took fire, and he let himself fall. He was injured on the head and hand, and burned slightly. He is confined to bed. Mr. A. H. Orton, wagon maker, placed his head out of the window for air. He fell heavily, seriously injuring one leg and had to be carried home. Mr. A. B. Reney, watchmaker, jumped on first appearance of the fire, and alighted on his feet uninjured. Mr. Miller, patent medicine agent, jumped out of the window, he sustained several severe contusions. Mr. Augustus Blessing, marble cutter, jumped from the window, he was severely injured in the legs; taken to London. Mr. Daniel Decow, who was in the smoking car, was uninjured. Mr. F. Saxton severely injured; taken to London. Mr. Neil McGugan, severely injured in the head; taken to London. Mr. Archibald Carruthers, glove maker, Strathroy, with Miss Claflin and another lady, all made for the rear platform on the first appearance of the fire, and remained there till the train was brought to a stand: While in this position several parties jumped over their heads, and they were several times nearly pushed off. Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Globe Foundry, London, with a lady friend, Miss Speers, were on their way to pay a visit to friends in Strathroy. Both ladies escaped through the windows with their clothes partially burnt. They returned to London. Mary, Brown, recently living in Srathroy, but now of Petrolia, jumped from the rear platform on the first appearance of the fire, and escaped uninjured. Dr. Smith, formerly of Strathroy and Komoka, but now of Queen street West, Toronto, was severe-cut in the face, and his eye injured. He escaped through the door, and fell on his face. He has returned to his friends at Komoka. Mrs. Freeman, living at Clarke's Mills, Caradoc, injured, taken to London. Her grandson was burned to death. Mr. McKinnon, telegraph operator, who was on his way to fulfil an engagement in Strathroy, sprang from the rear platform and slid a car's length on the ice. He slightly sprained his ankle, Mr. John Hay, formerly of Brayley & Hay. Toronto, very badly injured in the head, lies at Komoka. A man named McCarthy is reported missing. Mr. Lee, insurance agent, who made Strathroy his head quarters, is supposed to have been among the lost. It is yet uncertain as to whether he was on board, but it is feared that he was. Miss Lawrence daughter of Dr. Lawrence of Paris, was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Burnham, wife of the freight agent at Petrolia, with Miss Purvis. They visited London yesterday morning taking with them a young lad, son of Mr. Burnham, aged about six years. They were sitting in a double seat, having with them a daughter of Conductor Mitchell. The latter dropped out of the window, and Miss Lawrence followed, while Miss Purvis with young Burnham made for the door. Both of the latter were burned to death. Miss Purvis is a step daughter of the Rev Mr. Muir of Galt.

Mr Geo. Moncrieff, of Petrolia, gives very circumstantial account of the origin of the fire. He says: "I heard a slight noise in the forward saloon, and went to ascertain the cause. I found that the lamp had fallen, and that a small quantity of oil that had escaped had taken fire on the floor. I went for a cushion, quietly to avoid excitement, but found that it was securely attached. I tried another and wrenched it off, but found that was stiff and would not stifle the flames. I then got another, but found on my return that the sides of the closet had taken fire. All this took but a moment. I ran to the rear of the car for the conductor, at the same time telling the people in the rear to sit quiet, that there was no danger. At this some one cried out, "isn't there!"—and I looked around and saw that the flames had eaten through to the main compartment of the car, and some one had opened the closet door, which I had closed behind me. Flames were also issuing from this opening. I then hung with my weight on the bell rope but the car did not stop. The excitement by this time became a pannic, and a moment's thought, I concluded that I had better get air. The smoke was stifling, and travelled out of the rear door, which was kept open by those trying to escape, as if carried by whirlwind. It seemed as if a thousand pair of bellows fanned the flames. I took my valise and smashed three windows in succession, and by this time saw that the flames had were gaining so rapidly that my only safety lay in escape. I did not realize this when I first broke the windows, and when I did it was impossible to aid any one else. I climbed through a window, let myself drop, and hauled up at the foot of the embankment about twenty feet high. When I got up I thanked God for my narrow escape. I saw the next moment a culvert about six feet from where I first alighted on the ground. W. H. Murray was then getting up on the other side of the track a few feet on the west of the same culvert. The pittable cries that rent the air on all sides as I dropped were indescribable, and I hope to never hear their like again."

Mr. Daniel Decow, who was in the smoking car, states that when he first saw the fire coming through the forward door he closed it to prevent a draft but next moment two Indians opened it and jumped off the first class car platform. He stood on the platform to try to close it, but could not, owing to the intensity of the flames, which shot up with frightful rapidity. Conductor Mitchell rushed through them, and he tried to help him up to the top of the smoking car, but he could not get up. The conductor then directed the brakeman to try to uncouple the passenger coach while he ran through to the baggage car. He opened the side door ascended by the sides. Meanwhile Mr. Decow saw the fire drive the passengers towards the rear end of the train, all except one heavy man supposed to be Mr. Lee, who seemed rooted to his place. The cries were heartrending in the extreme, and by looking over the sides he could see men and women drop off the platform and out of the windows, some uninjured, others lying where they fell. As the train stopped Conductor Mitchell, who did nobly, asked him to come back and aid the injured. The first he found was a man who was on fire, and whom he rolled on the ground. Others, men and women, lay along the track for a distance of over a mile and a half. The enquiries relative to friends supposed to be on the train were numerous. A brother of Mr. Benjamin Scott, a [illegible] here, was expected up from I[illegible] by the unfortunate train, and it is uncertain as to whether he came. A young man named Hennessy, another named McLaren, Mr. McKay, brother of the station master here, Mr. Gunn, of London, and his sister, were expected, but fears as to the safety of all these, except the two first, have been set at rest by telegrams apprising their friends of their safety.

A strange fatality now attaches to the locality of the accident. The first serious accident on this section of the Great Western occurred on the [illegible]th June, 1854 occurred on the same precise spot. On that occasion there was seven emigrants killed by the car in which they were seated tumbling over an embankment.

The scene on the car when your correspondent visited it, just as it entered Komoka about two hours after the accident, was horribly sickening. The charred limbs, heads and trunks of bodies lay among the iron work of the car on which the wood work had been entirely consumed. It was a frighiful sight and the smell filled the air as at a barbecue.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

London, March 1.—A terrible accident occurred to the Sarnia express on the Great Western Railway, which left here last evening about 6.[illegible], about seven miles west of the city, and within about three miles from Komoka. A fire broke out in the water closet, in the forward end of the first class car at the rear end of the train, and fanned by a powerful draught caused by the rapid motion of the train, which was running at a high rate of speed, the flames spread with great rapidity, driving the passengers, panic stricken, and in alarm, to the rear end of the car. The bell rope was tried for the purpose of stopping the train, but without effecting that object. Meantime men and women were leaping from the rear end of the car, preferring to risk death so rather than to face it in the more dreadful way that threatened them. For two miles or more along the track, maimed and mutilated passengers were lying where they jumped, many of them badly injured, and others slightly. Some few miraculously escaped unhurt. When the train was brought to a stand, it was found that a number of persons had been burned to death, their blackened calcined remains being visible in the burning ruins. The car was consumed to the trucks. The casualties, so far as ascertained, are numerous—seven fatal, and fully twenty in various stages of injury. A correct list is scarcely ascertainable, as the dead are charred beyond recognition, and it is impossible to separate the remains so as to tell precisely how many actually suffered death. The following, made up on the spot by your correspondent a few hours after the disaster is as correct as possible:

DEAD.

Miss Purvis, Petrolia.

Frank Burnham and child, Petrolia.

Mr. McKellar, High School teacher, Strathroy.

Miss Scartliffe, an Indian girl, and her mother.

Annie Dunn.

WOUNDED.

Mrs. S. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, of Crawford & Mahan London, serious injury to spine, and several contusions.

Miss Spiers, severely burned about the head.

Mr. John Hay, of Brayley & Hay, Toronto, burned badly about the head, and otherwise injured.

Dr. Smith, head injured.

W. H. Murray, Strathroy hands burned and slight bruises.

Mr. Geo. Moncrieff, Petrolia, slightly injured.

Mr. Dearness, Strathroy, slightly injured.

Mr. Miller, Strathroy, both legs badly bruised

Mr. Orton, London badly burned, and in a dangerous condition.

Neil McGugan, dangerously cut about the head, and injuries to his limbs and body.

Mr. Robinson, Watford, also cut severely about the head, and suffering from injuries of the limbs and body in a dangerous condition.

Rev. Mr. Coliamore, London legs and body badly bruised but it is thought no bones are broken.

A lady named Freeman, shoulder blade dislocated, arms injured, severe contusions on the head and face.

Mrs. Zavitz, Lobo, shoulder blade dislocated, and other injuries.

Rev. Mr. Hooper, Woodstock, slightly injured.

Miss Lawrence, daughter of Dr. Lawrence, Paris; shoulder and arm seriously hurt, and burned about the neck.

Mrs. Ryan, London, severely injured.

Mr. Zavitz, Lobo, hand burned slight contusion.

Mr. Munro slightly injured.

Mr. A. McKellar severely injured.

Mr. Breathwick, London, very severely injured.

The greatest excitement prevailed in this city and Strathroy, as the majority of the passengers on the train belonged to or were well known in both places.

A wrecking train was sent out at once to clear the track of the ruins, and Dr. Moore, the Company's physician accompanied it to give assistance to the sufferers. Mr. McGugan, Mr. Saxon, Mr. Blessing, Rev. Mr. Collamore, Mr. and Mrs. Zavitz, Mrs. Freeman Mrs. Crawford and Miss Spiers were brought back to this city. Drs. Payne and Strathy were in attendance on the arrival of the train. Mr Orton, Mr Breathwick, Mr McKellar, and Mr. Hays were too badly burned to bear removal. They were left in an hotel at Komoka. Miss Lawrence and the remainder of the injured went on to their homes. A more deplorable disaster, never occurred on the Great Western.

A coroner's inquest was convened to day Coroner Flock, and adjourned till to morrow.

Mr. Morgan, of the Superintendent's office was among the first to proceed to the scene of the disaster, and made arrangements for the care of the wounded. It is stated that Conductor Mitchell, who had charge of the train, has been arrested pending the coroner's investigation.

A man named Maraas telegraphed to his friends in Ingersoll immediately after the accident that he was badly injured and his wife and child burned, but he has not since been seen, and it is not known whether his statement is correct or not.

A Dubuque young lady gave up the man she loved and took the one her parents favoured, in consideration of the sum of $4 and a sky-blue merino dress.

Johnny assures us that a railroad conductor punches a hole in your ticket to let you pass through.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Carleton Place, March 3, 1874.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present, and the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following documents were read: A letter from Wm. Lees, Esq., Warden of the County, in reference to the share of the Clergy Reserves fund accruing to Carleton Place; A letter from J. H. Gould, Esq., relating to the same matter.

The Auditor's Report on the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1873, stating that they found the accounts correct.

Mr. W. H. Farrell was heard before the Council in reference to his taking Mr. Hossack to Ottawa for admittance to the hospital, stating that he could not get him admitted in consequence of the crowded state of that institution.

The Reeve requested the Clerk to write to Dr. Sweetland and ascertain if there is any probability of Mr. Hossack being admitted to the Hospital, and when?

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the account of Mr. Farrell $2 for taking Mr. Hossack to Ottawa be paid and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the balance due him of $1.65.—Carried

The Reeve reported verbally on action taken by himself and councillor Cram, as a committee on the matter of Mr. Bredin's petition in reference to the proposed alteration of the mill road at the twelfth line.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr Taylor, that the Reeve and Mr Cram call upon Mr. James Leech, and ask him upon what terms he will give twenty feet through two lots he owns in the municipality of Carleton Place, and also ask Mr. Pressly and Mr. Hannah upon what terms they will give twenty feet through their lots. Carried

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr Cram, that the Auditors make out a detailed statement of the Treasurer's account and hand it to the Reeve as soon as convenient; and also an abstract statement of the same. Carried

Mr Morphy gave notice that he will, at the next session of this council, introduce a by-law for the appointment of a Street Commissioner.

Mr Findlay McEwen, Treasurer for the year 1874, laid his bond on the table; and on motion of Dr Wilson, seconded by Mr Cram, it was accepted by the council, and filed with the clerk.

Moved by Dr Wilson, seconded by Mr Cram, that Mr Poole's account for acting as clerk and treasurer, and for acting as Returning Officer for the municipality of Carleton Place, and also for registering Births, Marriages and Deaths, be paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the treasurer for the same. Carried

Moved by Dr Wilson, seconded by Mr Cram, that we give the use of the Town Hall for the exhibition of a Panorama to Mr E W Scribner, for three dollars, but if he exhibit anything else than a Panorama we will charge him the usual license. Carried

The Council adjourned until the 17th day of March, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Lumbermen calculate that it has cost them one cent and a half per cubic foot to winter over what unsold stock they had on hand since last fall, in consequence of the high rate of interest for money, and the low state of the market. It is feared that a great deal of square timber and saw-logs will be left in the wood this spring, as an early break up is anticipated. If mill owners sell what stock they have on hand now at the prices at which the market closed last fall, they will be losers by the interest and insurance it cost to carry the stock over the winter. They feel that they are poor men in consequence. When the lumber trade flourishes all Hull and the Flats rejoice.

Mr. J. R. Booth made a sale of one million and a quarter feet of good timber, which is to be shipped to Burlington. The price at which the lumber was sold is kept a secret between the buyer and seller. The lumber is for Vermont.

Messrs. Perley & Pattee sold a million and a half feet of strips and re-sawed deals to Bronson, Weston, Green & Co., of Burlington.

Contracts are being made for freighting lumber during the coming season at $6 to $6 24 per M. to Troy and Albany, and $7 to $7.25 to New York, American currency.

The Chaudiere mill owners are going to cut more deals this season than heretofore, for the European market. They are inclined to cut under m prices and they fear to let out what rates they sell at. The purchasers are also very reticent as to what they pay, so that is is impossible to give correct quotations of the Ottawa market.—*Ottawa Times.*

A WHOLE FAMILY SUFFOCATED.—A special despatch from Chicago says a painful discovery was made, Saturday morning, concerning the family of David Thompson, residing in a small house on Forty-third street, near the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks. Shortly after 9 o'clock, a lady, who had been accustomed to visit Mrs. Thompson daily since her confinement, which occured about a week ago, called at the house, and finding no one stirring forced the door open. On entering the room a horrid spectacle was presented. Stretched on the floor, face downward, lay the eldest daughter, aged ten, quite dead; on the bed, with head hanging over the side, lay the almost lifeless form of the mother, while beside her lay a boy of four years quite dead; another boy, aged nine, was stretched across the bed in a dying condition, while the body of the infant scarcely a week old, was found lying between a chair and the bedstead, still alive but beyond all hope of recovery. The nurse, a German, was also in the room quite helpless and insensible. An alarm was given and an investigation begun. It is the impression that the family were suffocated by gas from a hard coal stove in the room where the bodies were found.

Intelligence has reached Quebec announcing the sudden death of the Rev. E. Lagier, Superior of the Reverend Oblats Fathers St. Saveur, at Green Island, where the learned gentleman had gone to preach at a retreat. The deceased was one of the first Oblats, who settled in the country, and was the intimate friend of the late Bishop Guigues, of Ottawa. He was an eminent member of the Oblat order.

A preacher took a collection on Sunday, and found when his hat was returned that there wasn't a penny in it. "I am thankful," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

Weekly circulation, 3,000.

The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.00 per annum in advance.
$1.50 if paid within six months.
$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.

LOWEST RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Payable in Advance.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion

Six to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion.

Above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Quarter column,	12 months,	$30 00
do	6 months,	20 00
do	3 months,	12 00

☞ Will be changed quarterly if desired.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS of six lines and under, inserted for $4.00 a year; 6 to 10 lines, $5.00

TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulationt of the Carleton Place HERALD, in the most prosperous, wealthy and intelligent sections of the Province of Ontario, renders it the best medium for all who wish to make their business or wants known to the public in a way which will insure prompt and profitable returns.

☞ If you want a good family newspaper, free from disgusting, vulgar trash and indecent advertisements, a paper which you need not be ashamed to place in the hands of your family, subscribe for the HERALD. And if you desire to give general publicity to your business, advertise in the HERALD.

JOB PRINTING done in good style, and on the lowest terms.

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, MAR. 11, 1874.

REFORM BANQUET AT ALMONTE.

A Reform banquet took place in Almonte on the night of the fifth instant. the evening train which arrived at 7.25, brought down the Hon. the Premier and the Hon. Messrs. Huntington and Laird, who were met at the station by a concourse of people, and escorted to Davis' Hotel by a torchlight procession with a band. The banquet took place in Anderson and Reed's Music Hall; the attendance was large and enthusiastic, the guests numbering upwards of 200. The chair was occupied by John Scott, Esq., in his usually able manner. Dinner having been partaken of, the chairman made some of the most pointed remarks of the evening, and having proposed some of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were responded to by the Band in stirring strains of music, he introduced the Premier of the Dominion.

Mr Mackenzie rose and deeply thanked the large and influential assembly for this magnificent demonstration of friendship and confidence in the present administration. He sketched the course of the policy pursued since he first entered political life some thirty years ago, showing conclusively that the career of the party now in opposition had ever been tainted with corruption. The Liberal party, he said, strove for principles, not for power, and these principles they were determined to carry out by legislative enactment. They would tolerate no oligarchy, either political or religious. He concluded a lengthened speech by bespeaking a fair support to his administration, and was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

The Chairman next proposed the health of the Hon. L. S. Huntington, whom he praised for his courage on every occasion, and more particularly during the last session of Parliamont.

Mr. Huntington was received with applause. He said when their esteemed chairman spoke of courage, he thought the toast about to be proposed was the "Volunteers." He remarked that Sir. John A. Macdonald seemed to think he was not quite a respectable man; that he had spoken too much of the Pacific Scandal, but the country had now pronounced in the matter, and he was proud of the country which had driven into the sea the enemies of peace and good government. Mr. Huntington made some further well-chosen remarks, and intimated, that his speech should then conclude, when he was met by deafening shouts of "Go on!" and he said that as he stood there to address them, they looked so like his own constituency which he had represented for so many years, that he felt quite at home amongst them. He thanked them on behalf of the Government and on his own for the eloquent testimony of confidence which they had given that night, and concluded amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman next gave the Hon. Mr. Laird. After appropriate music.

Mr. Laird rose, and was also received with applause. In the course of his speech he remarked that he had been taught to look back on the people of Ontario and their representatives as a dangerous lot, but he had ever failed to see the danger, and he instanced the fact of that large Province having voluntarily given one of its seats in the Cabinet to the little Province of Prince Edward's Island, as proof that they meant justice in its fullest sense to the Provinces. He deprecated the sectional jealousies engendered and fostered by the late Government, and said that the present Administration worked no more in the interest of one Province than of another, but sought alone to promote the general welfare of the Dominion at large. The Government of the United States, he said, had sufficient territory of their own to engross their attention without turning a covetous eye on Canada; the latter sought not to acquire fresh territories. He concluded his brilliant speech, which was rapturously applauded with the following beautiful metaphor; "Let us hope that the two nations, Great Britain and the United States, the bulwarks of freedom the world-over, may never again be found bathing their hands in each other's blood; that the stars and stripes, the emblem of God's great, grand and glorious work of creation, and the Red Cross flag, the emblem of God's greater, grander, and much more glorious work of Redemption, may henceforth be intertwined in the folds of perpetual peace."

Stirring speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Galbraith, M. P., and the Rev. Mr. Manning, both of whom deprecated the vexations of frivolous opposition to the present Administration, and bespoke for it a generous support.

The gentlemen from Ottawa having taken their departure from the hall, the meeting broke up rather abruptly. The Press and a number of other toasts which were intended being altogether discarded. Even the ladies, who were only admitted after dinner on payment of an entrance fee of fifty cents, to hear the speeches, did not get so much as a "toast," a cake, or a cup of coffee! We thought the speeches very flat and superficial; ministers evidently shrinking from the idea of foreshadowing any part of their policy.

The dinner was prepared by Mr. Samuel Davis, in his usual tasteful manner, and was highly appreciated. The whole affair passed off quietly and in the very best of good feeling. This may be partly accounted for, from the fact, that the good old social system was adopted, of having nothing stronger to drink, on the table, than good tea and coffee.

The recent fire on a Great Western Railway car when passing near Komoka, with its attendant horror of the burning to death of eight or more persons, seems to make it imperative that something should be done by Parliament to diminish the chances of such a terrible event. The suggestion that the use of petroleum for lamps should be wholly prohibited on railway cars, is one of the first to be made, and will be generally approved of. The change could be very easily carried out, in fact it is to some extent already made, as may be seen on many cars, on the very road on which this accident occurred. In the improved candle socket now in use a candle may be placed, and while it burns down the light still remains at the proper height. Candles that require no snuffing are made in England from the wax or stearine of African palm oil, also from coal oil paraffine and Canadian petroleum, the cause of the late disaster, is rich in a substance of similar character, and itself affords the ready means of avoiding such accidents in future. Canadian petroleum, abounding in the heavier constituents of that mixture, contains a large proportion of paraffine, from which excellent candles, that require no snuffing, are made. For domestic use the petroleum lamp upon the table appears to be indispensable, where gas is not used, but for carrying about, and for bedroom use, Canadian paraffine candles might with great advantage supersede the lamp.

RIEL.—At the nomination of Provencher, Manitoba, the Rev. Pere Ritchot, who was advocating Riel's election, in reply to a statement denying that the latter had ever been in Canada, said that while he, Pere Ritchot, was there he had dined and supped with Riel, and was ready to show letters received from Montreal and elsewhere to prove that Riel had really been in Canada. Mr. Joseph Hamelin, of St. Norbert, who was the rival candidate, refused to retire to allow Riel's election by acclamation, but was beaten at the polls—the numbers being Riel 195; Hamelin 69; majority for the former 126. It is doubtful whether Riel will try to take his seat in Parliament however; he did not dare to show himself publicly in his own district while the election was proceeding. His return seems purely a demonstration on behalf of amnesty, and the papers that support him say his empty seat in the House of Commons will be a mute appeal far stronger than words could make it.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.—According to the St. Louis papers hogs in some parts of Illinois have, for the past nine months or more, been severely afflicted with trichina, which has been wide spread and terribly fatal. For a time the farmers in that locality believed their hogs to be dying from cholera, but the malady now prevailing is far more destructive. The Kaskaskia Bottom, an area of some twelve thousand acres of country, early last fall, and until winter set in, in many localities, was literally strewn with dead hogs, great and small, but few farmers having hogs left to supply the year's demand for meat. It is estimated that not less than from ten to fifteen thousand head of hogs have died of trichina in that neighborhood within the past nine months, and though the disease has in a measure ceased its terrible ravages, it has by no means disappeared. Nearly if not every hog in the region of the country spoken of is more or less affected by this terrible disease.

What is the value of a husband?—the legal value, we mean. A great many husbands are worthless scamps, and doubtless their wives would willingly pay anybody for taking them off their hands. But it is the average article we have in mind. It has been the custom to allow $5,000 to the family of a man who has been killed on a railroad or elsewhere. But here is a Brooklyn widow whose husband was killed at the raising of a flagstaff who was put off with a paltry $1,000. This is a beggarly pittance. In fact, it is dog cheap, and women generally ought to protest against such forced reduction of prices.

THE GREAT LONE LAND.—This is the title of one of the Rev. Lachlin Taylor's eloquent addresses, delivered in Ottawa, on 3rd instant. The Hon. Alex. McKenzie occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks introduced to the audience Mr Taylor, who proceeded to paint prairie and mountain, lake and river, with all that brilliancy of coloring for which he is distinguished. He spoke of the vast extent of Canada as compared with the United States and Europe, and of those stupendous prairies, which resemble in vastness the mighty ocean, boundless and limitless, without house or tree, in rich verdure clad, the floral beauties of which are such, that to sleep on the ground is literally to sleep on a bed of roses, of jassamines, violets, pansies, sunflowers, and daffadown-dillies. He described the climate, the variety and excellence of the cereal and root productions, 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and eight potatoes to fill a patent pail. Then the Dr. dreamed. He dreamed as he was driving over this ocean of primative grazing ground, where the buffalo, the horse, and the domestic ox ted themselves during the entire winter without the shelter of stable or barn, then when a liberal Government obtained power there would come with that power the locomotive to become a leading part of their programme, and that printing presses and everything else conducive to civilization would spring up as if by magic in a new land 1,000 miles long and 2,000 miles broad, which was the extent of that part of the great west now available for settlement. The valley of the Saskatchewan was 20,000 miles in extent, and the Red River, the Assinaboine, the Saskatchewan and others of the rivers in which were brook trout and other fishes were larger than the Danube and the Rhine. Quoting Lieutenant Mauray, he spoke of the effect of the ocean rivers in the Atlantic and Pacific in ameliorating our climate, advised strongly the part rail and part water mode of immediately opening up trading communications with the Far West, alluded to the saving of time, which the Yankees admitted would be effected by the termination of overland communication at Puget Sound instead of at San Francisco, by vessels proceeding to India, China or Japan, and wound up a stirring and effective lecture by expressing his loyalty to the Queen and attachment to Great Britain, repeating the first verse of "God Save the Queen." as a final, and took his seat amidst a storm of applause.

A bill to punish Mormons for polygamy, and free all but first wives from their unnatural bonds, and to provide for their support and their children's out of the husband's property, has been submitted by the House Committee on Territories. Without conflicting in any way with the statutes already directed against polygamy, it provides the machinery by which the United States District Courts may recover the jurisdiction in these, and, in fact, all cival and criminal cases which has been usurped by the Probate Courts, and limits the evidence necessary for conviction of polygamy to simple proof that the man and women live together avowedly as husband and wives. The illegal consorts may get their freedom upon a petition to the United States District Court, which may also decree them enough of their husband's property to support themselves and their children. The bill also proposes to annul a number of acts of the Legislature, usurping executive, judicial and legislative functions which belong to the United States Government, as Gov. Wood showed in a recent very pointed veto-message.

There is no doubt that this question, so suddenly sprung on the public, so theoretically speechified over on Irish platforms, so openly ridiculed by the English press, has at length taken shape, and is likely to prove the great question to be solved one way or another by the incoming Conservative Government. All great questions have to pass through the realm of babyhood. A certain amount of "flapdoodle" (as Captain Marryatt called it) has to be expended during their incipient stages, and Home Rule has proved no exception to this general law. The question, however, has plainly passed through its various sentimental aspects, and now stands at the door of public opinion, with a pledged and powerful party at its back, and with a scheme of legislation at least worthy of public consideration.

The Queen has granted a pension of a thousand dollars a year to the children of Dr. Livingston. This is well, but if she had given the energetic and enterprising explorer a thousand dollars a year when he needed the money and backed his expeditions with supplies he might have been alive to-day to tell us all about Central Africa. There is altogether too much of this *post-mortem* generosity and altogether too little *ante-mortem* justice.

Henry Morgan has astonished Connecticut by declaring that a woman is confined in the insane asylum who is no more insane than he is, and is kept there by her husband, who knows she is sane, and who directs the managers to prevent visitors from seeing her. The thing deserves inquiring into; but it is not surprising that there is some sanity in the asylums considering how much insanity there is outside of them.

The Evangelical Union movement is progressing in other countries besides the United States and Canada. The revival in Scotland continues and extends. The Episcopalian Bishops and clergy there unite with Presbyterians, Methodists, and others in religious services.

The poor creatures, the Siamese twins are not only dead, but we hope may soon be at rest, having given up their mystery into the hands of the physicians and men of science, who were roused into a fever of excited zeal by the news that they were, at last, at liberty to probe and cut the secret from them. To outsiders this zeal appears to be more in the interests of mere curiosity than science. Whether there was an artery running through the leathery strip of flesh which raised these weak-minded men into a world's wonder, or how it was connected to each trunk by nerves, really mattered little, as long as it belonged to a monstrous freak of nature.

After all the poor twins were no such monsters that we need go clucking and shuddering for weeks about their coffins. We are all Changs and Engs at heart. Every man, saith the old superstition hath his double, in Africa or in his own household; and every man of us knows it to be true. What else do our perpetual schoolboy friendships, our groping love affairs, our marriages, mean but the search for this "fetch", this Chang toward whom an unseen tormenting band draws us? Is a strip of skin uniting two material bodies more inexplicable than the power which impels Victor to chose a plain, ill-tempered, silly woman, out of the hosts of fair and noble maidens as his wife, and to exalt her, thereafter, as anointed by some mysterious chrism, a queen among women? In numberless instances this is the case; and yet the bond between them, irrational as it may seem, is powerful enough to enable them to bear all hardships, pains, incongruity of temper with smiling unity; to eat thousands of meals together without jarring, while their ideas are diverse as the poles; to rear children, to go down unlike, antagonistic in body and mind, yet one, to a common grave.

What can the twins going about with their abnormal girdle furnish of wonder like that? Everybody shuddered, too, at the horrible possibility that one of these poor creatures should die before the other, and the survivor be hampered by a corpse; but did they ever consider the spectacle of a woman carrying through life the drunken, bloated body of a husband or a son out of whom the soul has died long ago, and left only the brutalized mass of matter, incapable of feeling for her, or of any feeling or life but the mechanical appetite of a beast? With what zeal and tenderness she drudges for the body of this 'death!' Tends it, battles for it, totters under it, down to the grave. *What binds her to it?* Here is a mystery before which the twin's band of union may well pass out of sight and be forgotten.

The discussion in the Ontario Legislature, on the motion by Mr. McCall for copies of all papers that had passed between the promoters of the Victoria Railway and the Ministry, or public departments, was very interesting. There can be no doubt that the speakers, Messrs McCall, Boultbee, Lauder and Wood, treated the above enterprise with great favor, evincing in regard to the reasonable encouragement of all such works, a commendable spirit. The object of the promoters seems to be the running of the road past Lindsay, Peterborough and other settlements on that line, and thence through the Free Grant district to Lake Nipissing and the head waters of the Ottawa. Thus connection would be made with the various branch roads debouching on Lake Ontario, and serving Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg and other towns. The products of the Back country would be promptly carried to the various markets on the front, while the large bodies of lumbermen working in the North and Upper Ottawa, could easily be supplied with all necessaries from the marts bordering Lake Ontario, or the settlements in rear. The friends of the Victoria Railway lay great stress upon their prospects in connection with the lumber regions, correctly assuming that they would furnish it much trade both ways. Supplies at the shanties now cost a great deal, aggravating the lumberer's difficulties, to which the time and money spent in forwarding his products to market, are material contibutors. No doubt, moreover, the immense wilderness region between the furthest line of the present back settlements and Nipissing and French River, would remain unsettled if not opened up by a railway.

It is highly gratifying to learn, by the cable, that Sir Garnet Wolseley's army is safe on its way to the Coast, with the King of the Ashantees a prisoner. The recent anxiety in all quarters is now happily dispelled, and all fears as to the future may be banished in a few days when the army takes passage for England. The Ashantee host is reported anihilated so that the only source of danger to the British will be the climate. No doubt the district will be left behind as soon as preparations for embarkation can be effected. It is probable the West India regiments with a small force of white troops, and friendly Africans are all that will be left in charge of the Gold Coast stations.

A letter received in Fort Garry states that Archdeacon McLean has been successful in London, Eng. He has already collected in aid of the endowment fund of the Saskatchewan Bishopric $10,000 and purposes to collect $50,000. Archdeacon McLean has been exceedingly well received in every church in which he has preached, and by all classes of the country, who in many cases have acted most liberally to him. He will be consecrated during the summer. The ceremony will probably take place at Lambeth.

FROZEN.—We saw a poor fellow named Francis Albert, going home to Ottawa from the backwoods on Friday last, in great suffering with frozen feet. He was teaming on the Kippewa, when his horses broke through the ice and were lost. His efforts to get them out continued until his feet were frozen and he was unsuccessful. He had then to walk nineteen miles in that condition, before reaching shelter.

The Ottawa *Times* says:—A misfortune has befallen our friend, Mr. W. Champness, of the "British Lion Hotel," in the loss of a fine span of horses worth about four hundred dollars. This however is nothing as compared with the suffering endured by the men, who along with the horses broke into the ice up the Ottawa some miles above the Mattawa. It seems that a man named James Walsh was deputed to make a survey of some timber limits up the Ottawa; and for that purpose had engaged a team from Mr. Champness and the services of a driver named Frank Albert. Having got through their mission in that far distant region, they were returning home on Wedensday last, when all at once, the ice gave way, and they were precipitated into the river. The ostler, Frank, struggled with all his might to save the horses, and was seconded in his efforts by Mr. Walsh, but their endeavors were in vain, and nearly cost both of them their lives. Mr. Walsh had one foot frozen, and Frank had both feet up to the knees terribly frozen, in fact, so much so that, it is feared, both legs will have to be amputated above the knees. Mr. Champness cares nothing for the horses as compared with the man whom he deemed a favorite around the livery stable.

The Fenian sympathizers seem determined to hold another amnesty meeting on the 15th of this month at Hyde Park in London. They kept the subject before Gladstone and it is evident that they will not allow it to escape the attention of the new Premier. There are very few Fenians remaining in incarceration, and the majority of them are soldiers. Mr. Gladstone has frequently stated that in the interest of the public the time had not arrived when these men should be liberated. It is to be hoped that Mr. Disraeli will meet the demands of the seditious mob with emphatic refusal, and that they will be kept for a while longer out of the way of mischief.

After the Tichborne trials people must overhaul and revise their ideas of the impossible. Nothing has ever been attempted so absurd, so insane one may almost say as the scheme of the Australian butcher to make himself a baronet and millionaire by simple lying. He had scarcely a single point to begin work upon. A young gentleman who had been drowned at sea, was heir to a title and a great estate. His friends, convinced of his death, gave his heritage to the next kin. His mother alone, refusing to despair, advertised for the missing one. The advertisement coming to the eyes of a butcher in Australia, he resolved to personate the lost son. There was not one chance in a million that he could succeed.

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from the *British American Presbyterian* that the religious revival is making rapid progress throughout Scotland. The ministers of the Established, Free, United Presbyterian and other Presbyterian bodies are working most zealously. Professor Blackie writes enthusiastically in the *Sunday Magazine* over the progress of the movement. He says that "the Bishop of Edinburgh sent a circular to his clergy with forms of prayer that they might unite in supplication for the outpouring of the Spirit. Strangers have come to Edinburgh from all parts of the country to enjoy an hour of the united prayer-meeting, and to join in singing those hymns that have such a wonderful uplifting power. The student from the university, the soldier from the castle, the sailor from the port, the merchant from his office, the judge from the court, the lawyer from the Parliament House, ladies from the drawing-room, women from the street, have all come more or less within the scope of this remarkable movement, and furnished a new proof at once of the omnipotence of Divine grace and its power to unite and assimilate all." Another writer says:—"The work grows. Many are wondering, many are trembling, many are seeking, and not a few are finding. We need an earthquake of grace. But the Mighty Worker to whom we lean, and who is now showing what the gentle touch of His finger can do, is able to shake the towns from the centre to the circumference, and establish the kingdom of God in ten thousand souls. From every part of Scotland, from the remotest Highland glens, as well as from Lowland towns and villages, come most cheering voices day by day, telling of a revived interest in the Gospel, and calling for help. The dry bones are stirring. We are in expectations of great things."

The insurrection at Tientsin, China, has obtained such headway that the government gives notice that it cannot guarantee the lives of foreigners who remain there, and urges them to seek safety in other parts of the flowery kingdom. It is feared that if the foreigners persist in remaining, as some of them do, there will be a repetition of the horrible butchery that occurred there several years ago.

They are cutting down some fine old elms in Boston to widen the way, and it is proposed to plant a row of weeping willows as a perpetual expression of the people at the sacrilegious act. Old Boston believed in narrow ways, but the modern city prefers the broad road. We all know what it leads to.

The March number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is a capital one. It opens with an interesting story entitled, "The Guiding hand," by Mrs. H. G. Rowe; following this Joseph Snider gives his "Experiences in the city," an article which for its simple truth the youth of the land should read to their profit; "My Prayer" is not a religious sketch, as one would suppose from the title, but is a most touching story told in the sincere manner and rough speech of a railroad hand. "The Weekly Diabolical," by Kark Kase, aims a sharp and timely blow at sensational literature. "The Kaiser Frederick" is one of Mary Hartwell's entertaining stories. In the installment of "Misery Jippeau," H. V. Osborne raps the knuckles of the fashionable clergyman, and bruises *Penny Post* from sight. There are several other articles of merit, and some choice poetry. The Magazine contains six illustrations, including a fine design for a Country School-House. Terms only one dollar a year—with chromo YOSEMITE one dollar and a half. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address, *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N. Y.

Among the new railways under construction, noticed in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works just issued, is the Montreal and Ottawa Junction Railway. Sixty-nine miles of the eighty-one and a half to form the road, will be within the Province of Ontario. The Eastern end will connect with the Grand Trunk at River Rouge, near Coteau, from which Montreal can be speedily reached. About eighteen miles are graded already.

The trial of one of the masked robbers captured in Greene County has just been closed. After the culprit's mask had been stripped off and the heinousness of his crime laid bare by the Judge, he received a sentence of twenty years in prison, which the public will pronounce a righteous punishment.

Thiers thinks the people of France will be fortunate if her rulers do for her what Washington did for America. She will be singularly lucky; but there is no more danger of her succeeding than there is of our securing rapid transit and finding a gold mine in laying the track. Lightning seldom strikes where it is wanted.

The women have commenced operations in Philadelphia. But Brotherly Love has the unfortunate habit of enduring all things, and though easy to be entreated is decidedly slow to yield to entreaty. But it is a question between the Perseverance of the Saints and the Endurance of the Sinners.

England, as well as America, seems disposed to practice retrenchment. Whereas Gladstone's Cabinet was composed of fifteen members, Disraeli is content with twelve.

Lord Northbrooke, Governor-General of India, says the Government will have to maintain three million persons for three months. The expenditure on account of the famine to the end of February has been seven million and a half dollars.

A demonstration is anticipated in Paris on the 16th inst. in favor of Napoleon the Fourth, who becomes of age to govern on that day, and it is said that the ex-Empress Eugenie is in Paris plotting a Bonapartist manifestation.

Mr. John Sharples, a timber merchant of Quebec, has been appointed Legislative Councillor in the room of Mr. Thos. McGreevy, the member for Quebec West, in the Commons.

The Bishop of Ontario has replied to the memorial from the Churchmen of Kingston, promising to discountenance any proposal for the removal of the Diocesian Synod to Ottawa.

The woman's temperance war is to be extended to Pittsburg—with a view to damming the flow of the Monongahela.

Two hundred pounds of powder exploded in the Hoosic Tunnel fatally injuring several men.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—Will you allow me through your paper to enquire how it is that letters mailed at Clayton, directed to Stittsville, should be four, six and sometimes twelve days before arriving, and also why said letters are always sent to Ottawa to be sent back by next day's mail. My last correspondence bears date by Clayton post stamp Feb. 18, 1874, Ottawa March 2nd, with no other post mark. I have felt such delay a grievance to me, while I can correspond at a greater distance in any other direction in a much shorter time.

Yours,
A CORRESPONDENT.

Goulborne, March 5, 1874.

Gaspe, March 5.—Intelligence received this evening at Matano gives Mr. Harper, Conservative, a majority of fifty votes in the township of Capchatte, Mont Louis and Ste, Anne Desmontes, making him elected by a majority of about forty five in the whole country.

We are pleased to observe another great acquisition to the Senate in the appointment of Mr. Joly, the member for Lothbiniere, and present leader of the Opposition in the Local Legislature of Quebec. A considerable amount of talent has lately been introduced into the Senate, showing a desire on the part of the present Government to raise the character of the Upper House, increase its usefulness, and mark a proper appreciation of personal and political merit.—*Times*.

The Ottawa *Citizen* is informed, on reliable authority, that the Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated Mr. I. B. Stacey of that city, on being made aware by him of his intention to support the "Reformed Church" movement. It is believed it is His Lordship's intention to take the same course, and to pronounce this, the severest censure of the Church, on others of his flock who may join the movement.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Pakenham, Feb. 21st, 1874.

The council met at ten o'clock. Present the Reeve and councillors Lowe, Steen, O'Neil and McKinnon. The meeting of the last session were read and sustained. Petition of James McClary and others, praying the council to cause the statute labour of the village, for the present year, to be expended in making a drain on Graham Street, was read. Petition from Patrick Moynihan and others, requesting the council to have the bridge over the White Lake Creek on the 12th con. line repaired, was read. Mr. Lowe gave notice that he would at the present session of council introduce a by-law authorizing the granting of certificates of shop and tavern licenses, in this municipality for the present year. On motion of Messrs. Lowe, and O'Neill the by-law authorizing the granting of certificates for shop licenses was read a first time. Mr. O'Neil moved seconded by Mr. Lowe, that the petition of James McClary and others be laid over until the distribution of statute labour. Carried. The council then adjourned for one hour. Council resumed; present as Petitions of Daniel Smith, H. H. Dickson, and John Woods for certificate of shop licenses and of George Cunningham, George McPherson, J. & M. Foley and James Price, for certificates for tavern licenses, were read. Report of Thomas Ellis, Inspector of shop and tavern licenses, certifying that he had inspected the houses and premises of George Cunningham, George McPherson, J. & M. Foley and James Price, Innkeepers and of H. H. Dickson and Daniel Smith, shop keepers, and found them equal to the requirements of law, was read. Mr. Lowe moved, seconded by Mr. O'Neil, that Messrs. John Steen, James Connery and Robert Ferguson, be and they are hereby appointed to examine the bridge over the White Lake creek, on the 12th line, and to advertise for tenders for the repair of the same, and report to this council at its next session. Carried. On motion of Messrs. Lowe, and O'Neil, the blanks in the by-law authorizing the granting of certificates of shop and tavern licenses were filled up in acordance with the report of the Inspector of shop and tavern licenses, and was then read a second and a third time short and was passed. Mr. Lowe gave notice that he would, at the present session of council, introduce a by-law appointing the several township officers for the current year. On motion of Messrs. McKibbon and Lowe, the bylaw appointing the several township officers was read a first time. On motion of Messrs. O'Neil and McKibbon, the blanks in the bylaw now read were filled up, and it was then read a second and then a third time, short and was passed, the 33rd rule of council being suspended for that purpose. The following are the officers appointed by the above named bylaw: *Pathmasters*,—Martin Dunfield, Wm. Watchorn, Wm. Mackie, Wm. Howard, Jas. Murphy, Pat. Quigley, John Hudson, Daniel McKeith, Patrick Ruddy, Gregor McOregor, Matthew Miller, Richard Stanly, James Lowe, Denis Driscoll, Samuel J. Dickson, Thomas Bowes, Wm. Scott, Stephen Dickson, Thos. Scott, James McAdam, Thos. McCann, Robert Ellis, John Steen, Andrew Scott, George Needham, James Cameron, Tomas Ellis, Jr., Denis Ryan, James McVicar, Patrick Moynihan, Wm. Norton, John Ayers, Thos. Burrows, Wm. McVicar, Esq., Thos. Ellis, Jas. Driscoll, Thos. Andrews, Wm. Mooney, James Gillis, and Thomas Bole. *Fence Viewers*,—Wm. Woods, Wm. Shannon, Alex. Lindsey, Sam. Connery, Thos. Burrows, Allan Carswell, Wm. Mooney, Jas. Steward and Denis Shannahon. *Pound Keepers*,—Robert Woods, Jas. Lindsay, John Lowe, Robert Ellis, Pat. Moynihan, Chris. Curry, and Dan. Smith. Mr. Lowe moved, seconded by Mr. McKibbon, and ordered, that the Clerk do grant an order on the Treasurer in favour of John Steen, for the sum of $18.94, being the amount paid by him for lot 27 in the 7th con., of this township which was bought by him at the Sheriff's sale for arrears of taxes in November last, said lot being since released and the amount of purchase sent to the township Treasurer. Carried. Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, and ordered, that the Clerk do grant an order on the Treasurer for the sum of $2 in favour of George Burlanquette, being his fee as Poll Clerk of the municipal election. Carried. The council then adjourned until Saturday, the 7th of March next, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk.

Brantford, March 4.—Chief Justice of the Six Nation Indians, purchased some property for his son near Onondago, which was occupied at the time by an Indian named Hill, who refused to give up possession, but after some trouble was got out of it. Shortly afterwards Hill, with some of his friends came at night, turned Johnson out of the place, and took possession. Yesterday a number of special policemen went from here to arrest the party. The Indians resisted and a *fracas* ensued. One of the policemen drew a revolver, fired and wounded an Indian, and it is said fatally wounded another.

The royal family of Ashantee is said to be much fairer than the generality of the natives. Prince John Ansah, a cousin of the king, is a prisoner at Sierra Leone. He was educated in England, and his manners are those of an English gentleman. In complexion he is not much darker than many Spaniards, and his features are well formed and intellectual.

A correspondent of the Truro *Sun*, writing from Manitoba, says that four of the New Brunswick Volunteers in the Provisional Battalion attempted to desert, but failed. They were tried by District Court-martial and were awarded one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and to be deprived of their land grant. There had been no less than thirty desertions since spring.

Mr. Hugh McDonald crossed from his home on Pictou Island to Pictou, with a horse and sleigh, a few days ago, a thing which has not been done for fifteen years.

At Dieppe, in France, the following notice has been issued by the police:—"The bathing police are requested when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in the grasp."

A girl named Daly, a servant in the house of Mr. George Murphy, of Pembroke, has confessed to having set fire to her employer's stables on Monday morning. She had been detected in the theft of several articles of Jewellery and clothing.

A certain man has a watch which he says has gained enough to pay for itself in six months.

ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, March, 2.

The speaker took the chair at 4.25 p.m. After routine.

Hon. Mr. Currie moved that the second report of the Committee on Private Bills presented on the 24th Feb., be received.

Mr. Gibson moved in amendment that the report he referred back to the Committee, with instructions to amend that part of it relating to Bill 44, to reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of Huron for the purpose of the registration of titles by reporting the preamble proven.

After a long discussion the amendment was carried, yeas, 40, nays 29. At 6 o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The House went again into Committee on the Assessment Bill.

Some slight amendments were made, and the Bill was reported and read a third time and passed.

The Bill respecting the incorporation of the Joint Stock Companies Act by Letters Patent was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Meredith said it would be very desirable if a winding-up Act were introduced.

The Attorney-General submitted the desirability of such an Act, but he could not undertake its introduction this Session.

The House, on motion of Hon. Mr. Crooks went into Committee on the resolutions with regard to the Liquor Bill, which were passed.

The House again went into Committee on the Liquor Bill, and reported it with certain amendment.

The House went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and after some discussion of the Committee reported progress

The House adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Toronto, March 3.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker Scott's portrait has arrived from the artist, and will be hung in the reception room of the house.

The Homœpathic Bill in charge of the Hon. Mr. Crooks' was defeated in Committee this morning.

Dr. Baxter's Medical Bill has been amended by a special committee, as now being reported.

It is expected that there will be two sessions of the House next week.

In the Public Accounts Commission, this morning, Mr. Wagner was again examined. He has failed to find the Hon. Mr. McKellar's letter ordering him to permit the men employed in the Central Prison to attend Mr. Moss's nomination.

In the case of the London election, Pritchard *v.* Walker, Messrs. Harrison, Q.C., and J. R. Kerr moved for an absolute summons to set aside the petition and the subsequent proceedings, or to strike out the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses of the same, which stated that John Walker, by himself and by his agent or agents, and by other persons on his behalf had been guilty of bribery, treating, undue influence and personating. It was contended for the respondent that as laws now stand, the fact of bribery, etc., unless by the candidate himself or with his knowledge does not render the election void, and that therefore those clauses should be struck out of the petition. Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Street, of London, showed cause. The Judges were of opinion that bribery by an agent would upset the election, but thought the point should be decided by a full Court. The summons was discharged.

The case of Wood *v.* Britton to unseat Mr. Borthon, elected for the city council at the last election, on the ground of his having supplied beeves-heads to the Government, was heard to-day by Mr. Dalton, Q. C., and after some discussion the case was adjourned until Saturday to allow of further evidence.

Toronto, March 4.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. After routine.

Mr. Ardagh asked if it is the intention of the Goverment to submit for the approval of the House, during the present session, a new or consolidated tariff of fees for Clerks of the Peace holding office in this Province.

The Attorney-General said the matter was still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Rykert moved for an address for a return showing; 1st. The names of all persons who relinquished the timber berths purchased by them at the Government sale in the fall of 1872; 2nd. The amount forfeited by each purchaser; 3rd. The amount of purchase money, if any, returned to each purchaser; 4th. The numbers of the several berths resold at any subsequent sale, the names of the purchasers and the price paid therefor.—Carried.

Mr. McCall moved for all papers, documents and communications had or passed between the promoters of the Victoria Railway, with any one or other Ministers or Departments of the Government. He supported the railway, but thought that extreme caution ought to be exercised in granting the lands of the Province.

Mr. Boultbee understood that the Campany asked not only for a large grant of land, but a large grant of money. He thought when such a request came before us, we should exercise prudence, while admitting the importance of railways, we must be very careful in drawing on the surplus which had been reduced to a million and a half. The route of the railway lay through country at present almost untouched by railways, and would remain a wilderness for a long time to come, unless a railway was subsidized, therefore, he thought it well that both land and money grants should be given this line as it tapped the Ottawa River at the centre of the lumbering operations, and this Province would greatly gain by building this line, and the people of that locality would also gain, as we could give them supplies cheaper than they could obtain them from Quebec.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk) said that this was going to be another Pacific Railway scheme. He could not see the necessity of this railway, and he thought the bill ought not to be supported by the House.

Mr. Lauder had always favoured large appropriations to railways.

Mr. Wood said his constituency was directly interested in this railway scheme, and he was glad to see it supported by Messrs. Boultbee and Lauder, whose constituencies were not so strongly interested. The vast tract north of Peterboro' was all but undeveloped, and unless the railway was aided by a Government grant it must remain undeveloped for years.

The Attorney-General said before entering upon aiding this railway scheme, it was requisite to take all the bearing of into serious consideration. The undertaking was vast, and it was impossible to give the proposed railway attention this session. The motion was then carried.

Mr. Merrick moved that the present marriage license system was unjust to about five-sixths of the population of the Province, inasmuch as there is annually contributed by the Protestant portion of the community only a sum of $40,000 to general revenue, besides an additional sum of $20,000 to issuers of marriage licenses, while, owing to certain rights which our Roman Catholic fellowsubjects claim were secured to them by treaty, they have not in any way contributed to the said fund, and the said marriage license fund is paid into the general revenue, and all classes of Her Majesty's subjects share alike. That the Attorney-General stated in his place in this House that a Bill would be introduced to remedy this anomaly not later than the present session, and there will be just reason to complain if Government do not take early and immediate steps to place all classes of Her Hajesty's subjects upon an equal footing in that respect. He said after a long delay the promised bill was at length before the House; but it did not go so far as was desirable. At present marriage licenses cost $6, four of which go to the Government and two to the issuer of the license. By the proposed bill the Government share is remitted; but he thought that the fee might be reduced. Having thrown out this suggestion he withdrew the motion.

The Attorney-General did not think $2 too high. If a man could not pay that amount for a marriage certificate he was not in a financial condition to marry.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Rykert moved for a return showing the names of all commissioners appointed in connection with the Agricultural College, instructions given to such commissioners, and the report of such commission. He said a portion of this report asked for he found in the morning *Globe*, and condemned giving information to the papers before the members; he condemned the extravagence of the recommendations in the report.

The Attorney-General said that the report was laid on the table; and the reporters had access to it; he did not think the recommendations were extravagent, considering the importance of the farming operations in this country.

Mr. Rykert said as it appeared the information he asked for was contained in the report, he withdrew his motion.

The House rose for recess at six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Rykert moved the third reading of the London and Port Stanley arrangement bill.

Mr. Wilson moved it back in Committee, that certain amendments might be made.

Mr. Cameron raised a point of order, that amendments could be made in the House, and that the bill should not be recommitted without instructions to the Committee.

A debate ensued and the amendment was carried on division. Yeas, 47; Nays, 19.

The debate on the official salaries, adjourned from last Wednesday, was resumed, and lasted until 11:20, when the amendment moved on a previous occasion by Mr. Oliver was carried without a division.

The House went into committee on line fences.

The bill was reported without amendment.

The Attorney-General moved that the Hon. Mr. Fraser's name be substituted for his own on the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Cameron objected to such an important motion being made near midnight.

The Attorney-General pressed his motion.

Mr. Cameron said the Government would gain nothing by pressing this motion. The Provincial Secretary was proverbial for his veracity, and it would impede the work of the Committee to have him present.

At 12.30 Mr. Cameron announced that he was still prepared to speak for three hours, when the Attorney-General consented to an adjournment, and the House adjourned.

Toronto, March 6.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15

Before orders of the day were called, Mr. Lauder drew attention to the report of the Public Accounts Committee in the *Globe*, in which it was stated that Mr. Hardy had used indecent and disorderly language and that Mr Cameron and Mr. Richards agreed with this remark. He complained particularly of the latter statement, though neither were true.

Mr. Richards said he had not made use of the language attributed to him.

After some further remarks from Messrs McLeod, Hardy and Rykert, the matter was dropped.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the bill respecting benevolent, provident and other societies.

Mr. Merrick opposed the bill on the ground that it gave the right to all manner of societies to incorporate. It gave dangerous power to companies to look up lands; it was also more expensive, as ten or twelve dollars each for the 1,000 lodges in the Province, would be a heavy burden on society. He moved that the bill be read this day three months.

Mr. Deacon opposed the bill, considering that it granted power to other societies to incorporate without proper restrictions.

Mr. Farewell was in favor of the bill, as he thought it right that other societies as well as Orange should have the privilege of incorporation.

Mr. Monk said that he probably represented a county with more and larger Orange lodges than any other member. He said a resolution was passed at his County Lodge which said, "that this L. O. Lodge of the County of Carleton is unanimous in the approval of the bill introduced in the last session of the Ontario Legislature, to incorporate the L. O. Association, and that nothing short of a bill of the same nature will satisfy the said L. O. County Lodge; and the said County Lodge repudiates with contempt the general general bill about to be introduced."

Mr. Boultbee opposed the bill.

Mr Robinson supported the Government measure.

Mr Hodgins thought the bill should pass to allow other societies to incorporate.

Mr Boulton opposed the bill.

Hon Mr. Cameron opposed the bill and looked upon it as an affront to all Protestants of Ontario.

AFTER RECESS.

Several private bills were advanced a stage.

The debate on the benevolent socities incorporation bill was resumed by the Hon Mr Cameron, who declared that his reason for the introduction of the bill was to enable the Government to get out of the difficulty caused by the rejection of the Orange Bill last session. He considered it a great evil that any religious body should be able to influence the Government so far as to bring about a dangerous legislation of this kind.

Hon Mr Mowatt could not see any danger in the provisions of the bill which were similar to those passed in England in 1862.

Mr Richards said that when the Attorney General entered political life his leader was engaged in vilifying Catholics in the *Globe*, and the Hon Mr Mowatt himself voted for the Orange Bills last session, but having shaken hands with the Roman Catholics, had got rid of them in another way, and had introduced the measure because his Catholic friends present and his late colleagues would not let him pass the Orange bills.

Mr. Lander protested against religious denominations being recognized separately in political matters.

The amendment of Mr. Merrick was then lost. Yeas 24; nays 36; and a third reading was carried on the same division.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Several amendments were made, and the Committe then rose.

On motion of the hon Mr. Mowatt, the House again went into committee on the ballot bill which was reported.—Leave to sit again was given.

The hon Mr. Mowatt moved a second reading of the ballot bill. He proposed to abolish the revenue derived by the Government from licenses, and to substitute certificates for licenses, and an affidavit for a bond, and to reduce the fee for a license to two dollars, and publications of banns to once instead of three times.

After a brief discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Hon Mr. Mowatt then moved a second reading of the bill respecting Industrial Schools, which was carried.

A few other measures of slight importance were advanced a stage.

The House adjourned at midnight.

Cholera still continues at Buenos Ayres.

A New York actress died in terrible agony from hydrophobia.

There is every prospect of war between Brazil and the Argentine States.

A man was killed on Wednesday in Indiana by a stroke of lightning.

Jean Luie, the witness in the Tichborne trial, has been fully committed for perjury.

Serious rioting is reported in Eastern Poland. The military were obliged to be called out at one place, and seventy of the rioters were killed and wounded.

A young man named Kirk, who lately had his hands and feet frozen, and who is now in the hospital at the expense of the St. George's Society, is injured so much that it will be necessary to amputate his hands.

His Excellency the Governor-General, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, has confirmed the appointments by the North-West Council, of some forty gentlemen as Justices of the Peace in the North-West.

LONDON, Eng., March 2.—A despatch from Blackburn, Lancashire, brings intelligence of a terrific boiler explosion there. 20 persons were instantly killed and 30 injured; many of the latter badly, and it is believed some will die.

BIRTH.

In Carleton Place, on the 13th of February, Mrs. George Douglass, of a daughter.

In Almonte, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Joshua Petty of a daughter.

In Ramsay, on the 24th ult., Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.

In Almonte, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Edward Garrow, of a son.

In Almonte, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Wm. Thoburn, of a daughter.

At Smith's Falls, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. W. F. Balay, of a son.

In Arnprior, on Friday, 27th February, the wife of Mr. J. Wolfe, of a son.

In Arnprior, on Thursday, 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Rayson, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr. Robert Elliott, Jr., of a son.

At Front Westmeath, on Monday, Feb. 23, the wife of Mr. G. A. Tucker, of a daughter.

At Beachburg, on Tuesday, the 24th Feb., the wife of Mr. Wm. Dudley, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Brockville, on the 3rd instant, Catherine Kelly, aged 23 years. It is only five weeks since the deceased's father died.—Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

On the 26th February, Janet Miller, wife of Mr. Joseph McVeigh, McDonald's Corners, aged 31 years.

In Bathurst, Wednesday 4th inst., Ellen Keays, late wife of Mr. James Thornton, aged 22 years.

On the 25th ult., Sarah Steadman, beloved wife of Hugh Bowland, Esq. aged 34 years.

In Arnprior, on Sunday, 1st instant, Mrs. John Moor aged 55 years.

At Brockville, of paralysis, on the 1st inst., Alonzo B. Dana, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was a resident of Brockville for the long term of 45 years, and filled the Civic offices of Mayor and Town Councillor on different occasions.

In Drummond, on the 3rd March, Elizabeth Shaw, wife of Mr. James Shaw, aged 27 years.

On the 16th of February, at the residence of her nephew, in the township of Ross, Jane Burrowes, of Lanark, in the 83nd year of her age.

Suddenly at his own residence, in the village of Ashton, on the 26th of February, Donald McFarlane, in the 74th year of his age. Deceased was a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Emigrated to Canada in the year 1827, where he has resided in the township of Beckwith ever since. He was a kind father and a good husband, and his death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

COUNCIL MEETING. The next session of the Municipal Council of Carleton Place will be held in the Council Room, on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 7 o'clock, p. m. JAMES POOLE, Clerk.

WANTED. Ten or twenty thousand feet of seasoned two-inch White Oak Lumber, first quality, delivered at Brockville during the present month,—state price.

23-g G. M. COSSITT, & BRO.,

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

JOHN BANNERMAN.

FOR SLAE. 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 Buffloe 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.

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.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	6 00	@	7 00
Pork	8 50	@	9 00
Mutton, per lb	0 07	@	0 08
Veal, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 00	@	0 00
Turkeys, each	0 90	@	1 00
Geese, each	0 50	@	0 00
Ducks, each	0 25	@	0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 50	@	0 55
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 35	@	0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 27	@	0 30
Butter, per lb	0 30	@	0 31
In prints, per lb	0 30	@	0 35
Potatoes,	0 45	@	0 50
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 00	@	0 20
Turnips, per bus	0 40	@	0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 50	@	0 00
Parsnips	0 30	@	0 00
Hay, per ton	15 00	@	17 00
Oat Straw, per ton	10 00	@	0 12
Oats, per bus	0 35	@	0 38
Peas, per bus	0 60	@	0 65
Beans, per bus	1 00	@	0 20
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50	@	0 55

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 30
Oats	0 90	@	1 05
Peas	0 80	@	1 00
Beans	2 50	@	3 00
Flour	6 25	@	6 75
Butter, roll	0 20	@	0 22
" keg	0 15	@	0 20
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 75	@	20 00
" Prime Mess	14 00	@	17 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

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$6 75	to	$7 25
Do. do. in bags	6 25	to	7 00
Fall Wheat	1 30	to	1 40
Spring Wheat	1 25	to	1 30
Rye	0 55	to	0 60
Peas	0 60	to	0 00
Beans	1 50	to	2 00
Oats	0 40	to	0 45
Pork, Mess, per bbl	20 00	to	21 00
Prime Mess	16 50	to	17 00
Hay, per ton	15 00	to	00 00
Butter, per lb	0 25	to	0 30
Hides, per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 00
Oatmeal	6 50	@	6 00
Cornmeal, bolted	5 00	@	0 00
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Barley, per bus	0 00	@	0 00
Apples, per barrel	5 00	@	0 00
Cabbage	0 05	@	1 10
Wool	0 60	@	0 65
Peaches	4 06	@	0 00
Bears	18 00	@	24 00
Deers	6 00	@	10 00

Cheap GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in order to make room for Spring importations, offers the whole of his present Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

MEDICINE,

HATS & CAPS, &c., &c.

AT such sacrifices as must induce purchasers to lay in their summer supply.

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT OFFERED ON

TEAS,

RAISINS, &

CURRANTS.

TERMS CASH. Call and see and secure bargains.

WM. WILSON, JR.

Carleton Place, 6th March, 1874. 23

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)

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN the matter of Robert Crampton, an Insolvent. All persons still indebted to the Estate of the above Insolvent, are notified for the last time; that all notes and accounts unpaid on the first day of April next, will be sued.

JOHN SUMNER, Assignee.

Carleton Place, 9th March, 1874. 23-g

WANTED. A good boy, to learn the printing business. Apply at this Office.

RAMSAY COUNCIL. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the distribution of Statute Labour and other general Township business.

[illegible], Twp. Clerk.

Ramsay, 4th March, 1874. [illegible]

Henry Ward Beecher, in referring to the ladies' temperance crusade, attributes the movement principally to the efforts which have been made in recent years to elevate the status of woman; it is, in short, one of the fruits of the agitation of the question of woman's rights. "I don't know," he says, "that anything was ever more needed than the suppression of dram drinking, considering that there are other things worse in the speciality but not so universal; and this dram drinking is the scourge of the household, and it comes with special weight on women, as being least able to take care of themselves. It is a kind of evil that has defied legislation; we have made laws restricting it, and we have lost in some respects and gained in others; and now, under the providence of God, there has arisen a moral cyclone, a perfect tempest of influence." And then depicting the greatness of the evil to be cured, and the nature of the present movement, he proceeds:—"I tell you if Dante had lived in our time, among the punishments he would have invented for the damned he would have thought of a sensitive, pure, proud, high-strung nature, beguiled with the semblance of love into wedlock, see her idol turn into clay and be obliged to spend her life with a fiend, a hog, week after week, month after month, year after year. I tell you there is no other hell needed. You can't imagine suffering greater than that. Have they no right to destroy the destroyer? This was not a plan thought of beforehand, it came by inspiration. There never was a thing more noble than this. Everybody ought to pray that there shall be great good done. I observe that all great unaccustomed movements, acting from enthusiasm, die away. It is a certain kind of exaggerated faith that sees no obstacles, but all this power tends to be excessive and exhaustive. Now it is a great pity that this power could not be economized and last a longer length of time. I am afraid it will be like a fire on the prairie, burn away and leave no sign."

The news from the famine-stricken districts of Bengal is becoming more terrible. The Lieut.-Governor reports fully 1,070,000 starving to death, and all the poorer classes beginning to feel the want of food, the villagers of East Tirhoot are slowly starving, and the outlook for the future is most ominous. From all appearances the famine has assumed dimensions not expected, and the preparations made by the authorities for its alleviation seem inadequate. The Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, it seems conferred on Lord Northbrook, the Governor-General, what he considered full powers to deal with the approaching calamity, and then seems to have dismissed the subject from his mind, till alarming news set enquiry going. It is hinted that this action of the Duke's in relegating the matter entirely to the Governor-General was unfair to the latter, who needed some more experience in Indian affairs, and besides, had so many other things to attend to. It is to be feared the late Ministry allowed their concern about the elections to displace other matters of no less urgency, and it was considered remarkable that Mr. Grant Duff, late under-Secretary of State for India, in his election speech to his constituents, was silent on the subject of the famine, while dealing at great length with the topic of a third party. Lord Northbrook had been warned, however, to expect rather an aggravation than a mitigation of forebodings in regard to the disaster, this being the lesson taught by Indian famines and to make the estimates and calculations accordingly. A detailed system of land carriage was being organized and efforts will be made to reach all the starving districts, but the question is whether this will be done in time to save the thousands of lives now in jeopardy.

ANOTHER EL DORADO.—At last we have a neglected gold region. The wonderful spot is located in Alaska, within ten miles of the principal city of the Territory—Sitka. The new El Dorado can be readily reached; its climate is represented to be mild and salubrious; yet, to the astonishment of the Alaskians, gold-hunters do not come. There have been many places to which treasure-seekers rushed in great numbers, to the delight and profit of those who had goods to sell in the vicinity of the reputed gold and silver districts; but in most instances precious little of the precious metal was found, and the armies of amateur miners impoverished themselves and enriched those who had provisions, garments and mining implements to sell.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.—It is safe to say that there is not in the city of New York a block of tenement houses in which there are not many cases of destitution. Not alone is there no food for little children, but there is often no food, medicines or fire for the sick. Children are daily born there in quarters so wretched and cold that they would not be fit shelters for brutes. Old people, whose memories steal back to happy days and happy homes, turn tremblingly on their pallets of straw to answer the summons of the landlord's agent for rent; glance with long and painful scrutiny about the garret, longing for the discovery of some forgotten article that could be used to obtain the price of a single meal from the pawn office, and finally die with their strained eyes staring at the bare walls or the fireless hearth.

When a bit of ostrich feather is found by a wife in her husband's beard no one can blame her for being down on him.

An English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

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. [illegible].

Appleton, February 12th, 1874.

MONEY TO LEND on the security of Real Estate. (Farm Property preferred.) T. [illegible], Solicitor. Carleton Place. 22

THE DRY GOODS HALL.

—o—

Carleton Place.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES, CHEAP CLOTHING,

EXTRA VALUES

In Black Lustres, Fancy Dress Goods, Prints, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Flannels, Grass Linens, Black Silks, &c.

Our Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is very large and complete, comprising all the finest lines to be had in the trade and at prices that will defy competition.

OUR

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is still in charge of MR. P. F. KELLY, who has been in our employ for over two years and whose work during that time has given immense satisfaction.

TWEEDS.

We have just received our stock of Spring Tweeds which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, style and pattern to any goods shown in this place.

HATS & CAPS.

We have also received our Spring Stock of Fur & Felt Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps of the latest styles and will be sold at lowest possible prices.

Our determination is to keep the best goods and sell at the

LOWEST PAYING PRICES,

and thereby sustain the enviable reputation we have been so successful in obtaining from the Public.

Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods.

WILLIAM CARLEY.

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

FARM FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale the East half of lot No. 11, and the West half of lot No. 10 in the 12th concession of Beckwith. Being beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, and within three-quarters of a mile of Carleton Place. There is a good stone house, good out-buildings, and the farm is well fenced. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL MOFFAT.

January 31st, 1874. 18-tf

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

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

NOTICE. I hereby forbid any person or persons paying notes payable to Thomas Brown or order, signed by Robert Brown and Charles Brown, and witnessed by William McCann. THOMAS BROWN.

Feb. 12th, 1874. 20-g*

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

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned either by Note or Account, are hereby forbidden paying to, or making any settlement with John Roberts, of Beckwith, as he is no longer our agent.

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO.

Newcastle, Feb. 4th 1874. 19-tf

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

DR. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya, composed of essential agents of Nutrition, may be taken in all diseased conditions of the body with benefit, because it perfects the Digestion and Assimilation of Food, and the formation of Healthy Blood. Phosphates are Nature's great restorative in Nervous and Physical Prostration, arising from over-exertion of mind and body, and when combined with Calisaya Bark, the specific for Chills and Fever and all febrile diseases, it constitutes the most elegant and reliable preparation ever used in restoring the Vital Forces and energizing all the organs of the body.—Sold at $1.00

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 by the subscriber, two bulls near one year old, from a thorough bred Ayrshire Bull. WM. BLAIR.

Fitzroy, 1st con., lot 15. 22-e

FARM FOR SALE. E. ½ 15 and E. ½ 16 in 11th concession of Township of Lanark, containing 100 acres—70 acres cleared and under cultivation, the rest well wooded, Well watered. Soil, clay loam. Comfortable house, barn, stables and sheds. Fences in good condition. Offers for the purchase of this property received by WILLIAM GIVINS, Pembroke, or by

GEMMILL & MACDONNELL, Barristers, Almonte.

February 23, 1874. (21-e)

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.

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.

DENTISTRY.

NEW DENTAL OFFICE IN ALMONTE. D. McPhee having been several years in one of the best Dental Offices in Canada, has at the request of numerous persons concluded to open a Dental office over J. A. Gemmill's Law Office, directly opposite the Almonte House, where he can be consulted during business hours. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Night Office, McManagle's Hotel. (5ly)

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)

SMALL LIVERY for sale in Carleton Place. The subscriber will sell out his Livery, consisting of three good driving horses and harness; three single cutters; three single buggies and one three-seated rig, with buffalo robes, &c.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Carleton Place Jan. 10th, 1874. (15-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

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.

RADENHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery. Office—Late Morris & Radenhurst, Gore Street, Perth.

WM. H. RADENHURST. JOHN W. DOUGLAS.

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 & Member Col. Phys. & Surg. Ontario.

Carleton Place, Ont. 2ly

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. 5ly

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 in Dr. Church's house, Ashton. (-cg*)

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

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

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 bought. For information apply to JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, RENFREW, Agent for the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION and the ANDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 27-ly

MONEY TO LEND. Parties desiring loans on the security of improved real estate can effect them on favorable terms with RADENHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers, Perth, Ont. 17

MONEY TO LEND.—The undersigned has money to lend on the security of Improved Farms E. [illegible] 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. 12, Main St., Brockville, Ontario.

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

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

STAGE LINE between Carleton Place and Lanark. The undersigned will run a line of covered stages as follows:—

Downwards—Leaving Lanark on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past seven o'clock a. m., in time to connect with the trains going to Ottawa, Sand Point and Brockville.

Upwards—Leaving Carleton Place after the arrival of the trains, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The stages will be found very comfortable and drivers accommodating. Charges moderate. WM. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Carleton Place, Dec. 5th 1873.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN. From £5 to 10[illegible] and upwards, to suit calls. Mortgages, &c., &c., bought.

FRED. MEREDITH.

C. T. BAINES.

Application to Carleton Place, [illegible]n. 6. 1874. (14-cg)

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

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, Tobaccos, 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.

CASH STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will in future sell for cash or trade only, at prices that will astonish the public; 100 dollars worth of goods to be sold at a profit of 5 dollars. He expects people will buy fast so as to enable him to turn his money over often. Below is a list of the prices of a few goods:

Sugar, from 8 to 9c per lb.
Tobacco, 40 c "
Tea, from 45c. up,
Raisins & Currants, 8c,
Rice, 4 to 5c,
Matches, 15c a box,
Oil Linseed, 85 c a gallon,
" Seal, 80c "
" Olive, $2.25 "
Men's Long Boots, from $2 up,
Boys' " " $1.50,
Women's Com. 95c,
Grey Cotton, best, 13c,
" " Common, 7c,
Knit Shirts and Pants, 90c each,
Ticking, from 18 to 25c a yard,
Red Flannel, from 23c up,
Coal Oil Lamps for 45c.

ALL OTHER GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES SUMNER.

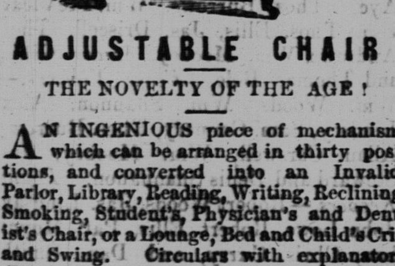
Carleton Place, 28th Oct., 1873. (4-tf)

THE ALBION HOTEL. The undersigned wish to inform the public that they have leased the hotel lately occupied by A. McCaffry, at Sand Point, and have furnished the same in first class style. The best wines and liquors always on hand. Good sheds and stabling. A share of public patronage solicited.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS,
ROBERT AYERS.

Sand Point, Nov. 10, 1873. (6-ly)

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[illegible] 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 40 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.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE bankrupt stock of Jas. Cowan is offered at a great sacrifice, in order that the whole may be disposed of at the earliest date. Parties in want of goods will consult their interests by calling early and securing bargains. The stock is all new and desirable, and will be sold at prices to ensure a prompt disposal regardless of cost. Remember the place next door to Cornell's Hotel, Carleton Place.

Carleton Place January 26th, 1874.

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

FOR SALE. The undersigned wishing to retire from the photographing business in Carleton Place, offers for sale his whole apparatus, with a good stock of material, at a low figure for cash only. Everything is in good working order, and any person desirous of going into the business will find it to their advantage to call and invest immediately, as he intends winding up by the first of April. He also wishes to inform those who may require duplicates of old negatives in his gallery, to call in the meantime.

J. H. D[illegible].

Carleton Place, 12th Feb., 1874. 20

ALLAN TURNER & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
CHIMNIES.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

—o—

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL

THE BEST OIL KNOWN.

98 & 100, MAIN STREET BROCKVILLE

FIRST

ARRIVALS OF THE SEASON.

THE EAST END STORE

JAMES L. MURPHY.

WE have now open for the inspection of our regular customers and the public generally, THE VERY LARGEST AND NICEST assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, "suitable for the Autumn and late Fall trade," ever shown in this locality.

Important NOTICE!

The East End Store.

JAMES L. MURPHY.

OWING to the unusual dulness of the Season we have resolved on commencing our

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

of Fall, Winter and early Spring goods about one month earlier than usual. Opening our Sale "at greatly reduced prices" about the 27th inst., we will continue on through the months of February and March, during which time *unheard of bargains* may be expected. We have in Stock a splendid lot of real *Buck Mitts*, Moccasins, and Fur Caps, Woolen Comforters, Knitted Shirts and Drawers, Over-Coats, &c., &c., all of which will be put off at *Montreal Wholesale prices*. A few setts of Ladies Furs at Cost. Clouds we sell very cheap. A few nice winter Shawls may be bought very low. One hundred pieces grey Cottons, 20 pieces Sheetings and Tickings, 125 pieces print "fast colours", 60 pieces *fancy dress goods*, 40 pieces plain dress goods in Lustres, Merinos, Thibet Cloths, Cobourgs, and Empress Cloths, at exceedingly low prices. An extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, in Leather, Felt and Prunella at a small advance on Cost. A splendid lot of family Groceries in stock, our Teas and Sugars are of the finest grades. Crockery and Shelf Hardware, a good supply.

During this, our Annual Sale, we are determined to sell FIRST CLASS GOODS at lower prices than can be secured in any other store in Carleton Place.

Parties with a little cash on hand should examine our stock and learn our prices.

You will save money by giving us a call.

JAMES L. MURPHY,
East End Store.
Opposite Lavallee's Hotel.

CLARKE'S HOTEL, FRANKTOWN. The undersigned having removed to the stand formerly known as Burrows' Hotel, and having fitted it up in good style is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public better than ever. A good enclosed yard with sheds and stabling. Meals supplied at all hours. Good liquors and cigars to be had at the bar.

THOMAS CLARKE.

Franktown, Nov. 10th, 1873. (6 ly)

Prices Down

TO

SUIT THE TIMES!

A new lot of
Shawls,
Clouds,
Scarfs,

Mitts, Gloves and other seasonable Goods, just received, and selling at the lowest prices.

CHRISTMAS!

TOYS FOR THE YOUNG!
Dolls,
Rocking Horses, Horse & Waggon,
Sleighs, &c., &c,

Fine stock of Men's Leg Moccasins, BLACK & YELLOW.
Men's Moose Moccasins,
Alexis Moccasins.

Some Stuff Goods for Girls' School Dresses, reduced to 20c per yard. Look at them.

Scotch Refined Sugar, 10c per lb.
Crushed Sugar, 12½c per lb.
Raisins, 8 to 12½c per lb.
Currants 8c per lb.

LOW PRICES AT THE CASH STORE OF

A. H. TAIT.

OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

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, 1873. 5-tf

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.

GREAT Clearing Out SALE.

A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

The undersigned will continue to sell, during the following three weeks, the remaining stock of Dry Goods, Cottons, Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Medicines, Teas, Sugars, Hats, and Caps, &c., &c.

At a reduction, on the wholesale prices for cash only. The stock will be found complete in every department, and those wishing to supply themselves for the ensuing winter, should call early and secure bargains. Special attention is called to his large stock of Teas, varying in price from 35c to 60c. A large stock of Raisins and Currants at 8c per lb. Customers who have heretofore availed themselves of this rare chance, will be be able to testify to the correctness of the reductions made in prices. Call at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.

WILLIAM WILSON, Jr.

Carleton Place, Sept. 12, 1873. 50

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

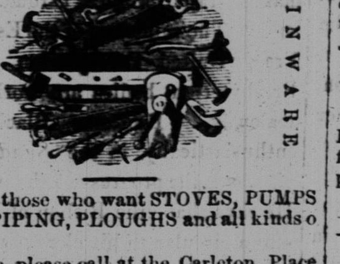
THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since opening up business in Carleton Place has, in addition to the complete assortment of Groceries, added a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes.

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

GEORGE WARREN.

Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



TO all those who want STOVES, PUMPS and PIPING, PLOUGHS and all kinds of Hardware, please call at the Carleton Place Hardware Store, and see the great variety cheap for cash or approved credit.

Also a good stock of Clothes Wringers, Apple Parers, Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes and Dumb Stoves always on hand. Roofing and Eve Toughing and a great variety of Tinware, wholesale and retail. Stoves and pipes fitted, and all kinds of jobbing in our line done with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Carleton Place, Oct. 16, 1872.

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

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)

TO RENT. The premises situated in Carleton Place, and for many years occupied by the late Nathaniel McNeely as a blacksmith shop and dwelling house—and at present by Mr. Wm. Glover. The stand is one of the best in the village; being situated on the main street. For further particulars apply to [illegible] McNEELY, Sr.

Beckwith, Dec. 1st, 1873. (9-tf.

1873. 1873.

—o—

Fall & Winter Goods.

DRY GOODS.

Special lines in Dress Goods, Winceys, Woolen and Paisley Shawls, Cloth Jackets. &c. &c.

Full lines in Black Lustres, Black Baratheas, Black Cobourgs, Black and Colored Paramattas, Black Crapes, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, &c.

Also Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Fringes and Trimmings of every description.

This department will be found to be very complete and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

GROCERIES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

Our stock is very full, being composed of Japan, Green and Black. On trial they will be found to be superior in strength and fragrance, and lower in prices than any Teas offered for sale in this market.

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY.

BOOTS & SHOES,

READY MADE CLOTHING. &c., &c., &c.

The highest price paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.

JOHN BROWN.

Carleton Place, October, 1873.

Cheap Goods.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO

Howard & Co.,

Who have just received a nice lot of new and stylish Goods.

NEW CLOTHS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
FLANNELS, and all kinds of Dry Goods in great variety.
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, &c.

Clothing of all kinds made to order. H. & Co. intend to sell at a small profit, and let their Goods go cheap.—Call and see.

Carleton Place, Sept. 10. 49

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.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. Sent by Mail to all parts of the Dominion. Our Chromo "The little Florists" a beautiful Parlor Picture, 17x22 inches, is sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of Five Dollars. Send for Catalogue, which we mail gratis to all who wish.

CHASE BROTHERS & BOWMAN, Seedmen.

Oshawa, Ont. 18