

THE LATE DREADFUL DISASTER IN THE RIVER PLATE.

Some weeks since we heard of the dreadful calamity which had occurred on the River Plate where one hundred persons had been drowned or burnt to death. A Buenos Ayres paper furnishes full particulars of the affair.

The steamer *America*, which left Buenos Ayres on Saturday the 23rd inst., with from 200 to 220 passengers for Monte Video, took fire at half-past one on the following morning, about twelve miles from that city, and seven from the shore. It appears that the fire originated from a steam pipe which burst on board the steamer, and was thought at first could be readily extinguished. All attempts, however, proved fruitless, and the dreadful reality broke on the sleeping passengers. The boats were attempted to be lowered, but, according to the statement of the officers, the crew, as well as the passengers, became quite uncontrollable. 11 of the crew, with 16 passengers, escaped in one of the boats, which was capsized, and only 22 reached the shore. The *Villa del Salto* arrived on the scene and succeeded in picking up 66. All the remainder of the 200 or 220 passengers on board the *America* it is feared have perished, although it was thought that some might have been saved in a French vessel which was seen. From the accounts by eye witnesses it appears that the following:- Everyone crowded upon deck in their underclothing, but Borsi told them he had anchored, and that there was no danger and that it was only a tube had burst. Upon this many returned to their cabins. In a moment a fire came crackling up. Borsi cried "Sacramento!" and ran off. No orders were given by anyone, no fire bell was rung, no mustering of the men at quarters. It was nothing but every man for himself. Life buoys were snatched from the ship and thrown into the water. The place among the men. Dr. Darío Marco del Pont saw his son stabbed before his eyes by a ruffian who appropriated his buoy. A gentleman from Buenos Ayres named Giraldot clung to the paddlewheel for more than three hours, along with Mr. and Mrs. Garro who were lost. Poor Garro lost three children, and poor Garro and his wife were scorched to death, or drowned before assistance could reach them. The flames from the *America* were so over the *Villa del Salto* could not approach her within 100 yards. Garro leaped off first, and was picked up just as he was sinking. Ackerley went next, and having obtained a good English life buoy courageously returned, and lost his inexperienced son. Ackerley's wife, though in an almost dying state from burns and immersion for such a length of time. Words cannot describe her anguish at the loss of all her precious little ones, at one fell swoop. The saddest part of the disaster is, that nearly all the women and children were in many cases, and by the crew running away with the only boat. Numbers of people struggling in the water tried to hold to the sides of this boat, but the occupants struck them and forced them to let go. Strong men held on by the wheels and chains, till their strength was in many cases exhausted, foolishly trying to keep half their body out of water, whereas the strain would have been much less if they kept only their face above water; some gave way from the overpowering heat of the flames above, others after the skin by his teeth. For some time, but went down about ten minutes before the boat came up. Mr. Rohl, who succeeded in saving his wife and children, displayed great coolness and presence of mind. He put a belt on his wife and one on each of the children, then he forced his way through the flames and held on to the side of his boat, and then each of the little ones. After three hours a boat picked up his wife and children, and he was left 20 minutes longer, being one of the last picked up. Some of the crew are mentioned, especially that of Mr. Viale, who gave his two little boys to his nephew and Madame Marco del Pont, generously sacrificing his own life. Larrazabal and his wife went down locked in each other's arms. Mr. Ackerley saved his wife with a large bag of money, but lost his three children. Mr. Ackerley was fearfully burnt in trying to save himself and his wife. It is narrated of Madame Marco del Pont, that she sustained her husband for a long time over water, and as he gradually slipped from her grasp she still clung to him and held him. For the sake of his head even after he was dead, for she could not bear the idea of even surrendering his corpse. The fighting for planks was most inhuman; it was a life and death struggle, in which brute strength alone prevailed; no consideration for age or sex. One fellow was seen to stab a woman and tear off her life belt. He met a speedy victim, however, being too weak to pull on it, he sank to the bottom. Mr. Rohl and family's escape was the most miraculous of all. One little boy, 18 years old, he strapped two boys, with a large bag of money, and he saw his feet down. He saw, as the flames spread around, he had to keep bobbing their heads under the water to save them from the fire.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The N. Y. Times has lately some pertinent remarks on compulsory education in the United States. During the early settlement of New England, and for years after the attainment of national independence, so well as the value of education understood that there needed no enactment to render it compulsory. But all this has been greatly changed. Owing to the comparative poverty of certain classes in the Southern States, thousands and even millions exist amongst the population without even the rudiments of knowledge which are afforded by a common school education. In New York State alone nearly a quarter of a million persons cannot read. In Pennsylvania the number is only a little lower; in Ohio somewhat lower yet; and in the whole Union, there are, we are told, more than five and a half millions of what are termed "illiterate." It is true that a large proportion of all these are of foreign birth, and yet that makes the danger to the State, perhaps, all the greater. Where there is universal suffrage, there should be universal education. Compulsory education must, then, as a matter of public safety, become the rule, especially for the South, and in even now adopted, and in some cases, such as factory children, in three manufacturing States of New England. In Old England the compulsory principle is in fact in force, though not so much as in the United States, and the time

is not far distant when both there and on this continent, it will be to risk the loss of several millions to allow any child to grow up without at least a knowledge of reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic.

THE PRABODY FUND.—The Trustees of this fund, for the relief of the London poor, publish their annual statement for 1871. There were three separate gifts, one of £150,000 in 1867, another of £200,000, which became available in 1869, and a third of £150,000, to be available in 1873. With the first sum sites were purchased in six different quarters in London, five built large houses, and the remaining site is to be built on immediately. The five buildings have returned a net revenue of £33,000, all expenses deducted. Two other sites have been bought for the erection of additional buildings, which will cost £200,000, making £200,000 in all the sum supplied with comfortable, clean and well-arranged houses instead of the dens which is too many cases were all the dwelling-places that could be got by the class for whose relief the fund was created. The Trustees are introducing great improvements in the heating, ventilation and supply of water, in addition to the conveniences already furnished. The decrease of crime and the falling off in the rate of mortality among the tenants, as compared with that which would have been the case, is a wonderful proof of the financial results, too, serve to show that with proper management comfortable houses might be supplied, even on speculation, with the prospect of a fair return for the money invested.

The acquisition of knowledge is in itself a positive good; the man who has his mind open to the perception of surrounding objects, and is led to inquire into and reflect on their nature and properties, has much greater capabilities of happiness—has much greater chance of understanding and fulfilling the duties of his station, than if brought up in gross ignorance, without ever having exercised his intellectual powers.

Dr. Hayes, an Arctic explorer, announces his belief, agreed with that of other recent travellers, that the interior of Greenland is covered with ice, and he thinks it impossible to cross the country from side to side.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, MAR. 13, '72.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Perth 9th.—A very destructive fire occurred here this p.m., commencing a few minutes before 8 o'clock. About the time mentioned, smoke and flames were seen issuing from a small wooden building attached to Hick's Hotel. The cry of fire was immediately given, and the two fire engines were soon on the spot, but owing to an insufficiency of water and delay in getting the engine in working order, the fire in the mean time had made considerable progress entirely consuming the wooden wing of Hick's Hotel, and a dwelling house owned by Alex. Allan, at present occupied by J. F. Kennedy, Dentist. Owing to the calamitous action of the fire, the fire was confined to these buildings. The fire is said to have arisen from children playing with a coal oil lamp in an occupied room in the Hotel.

Mr. Hick's loss is heavy, his insurance having run out a few weeks ago, and not renewed. The most of his furniture was lost out of the building in a damaged condition. The hotel building was owned by Alex. Workman, of Ottawa, and is fully insured in London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Companies. The other building, it is said, was not insured. Mr. Kennedy's loss in damage of furniture is covered by insurance. A young man named Major, was severely cut on the head, during the fire, from a book used in pulling a portion of one of the burning buildings down; his wound is not dangerous.

Chelsea, P.Q., 11th.—A fire broke out in this village about 7.45 p.m. yesterday, consuming a store kept by Wm. Millan, and another building owned by Messrs. J. McLaren, & Co., of Wakefield, and occupied as a residence by H. A. Church, Esq. Mr. Millan had some insurance on his stock, but not sufficient to cover his loss, in the *Atlas Insurance Company*. Mr. Church saved all his household effects, not insured. Fire caused by defective chimney.

Daton, U.S., 11.—A horrible murder was committed near the city on Saturday night. A woman named Mary Margaret, aged about 35 years, and three children, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband and father, Leonard Margaret, who is now in jail. The woman was found in bed, naked, and apparently strangled; the children were found on the bank of a creek some distance from the house, the two eldest had been drowned, and the infant child was crushed.

London, 11th.—A meeting in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the passage by Parliament of Park's regulation bill was attended by about 4,000 persons. Proceedings were orderly throughout. One feature of the demonstration was the burning of a copy of the objectionable bill.

Paris, 11th.—A despatch just received from Pisa, Italy, announces the death of Joseph Mazzini, a well known Italian republican. Count De Chambord has gone to Cologne. The Prince and Princess of Wales are now in the city en route to South France. They were received by Thiers yesterday.

London, 11th.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne have arrived in this city on a visit to the Queen, previous to her departure for Germany.

Liverpool, 11th.—Arrived, E. S. "California" and "Baltimore."

The hurricane which prevailed at Forters Manor, and along the South Atlantic coast, on Saturday, was the most severe that has been known for fifteen years.

News comes to us from England which will gladden the hearts of all shipbuilders in the Dominion. We have reliable information that a very marked reaction has taken place in the value of timber built ships; there is a considerable demand for them, and English owners who, two or three years ago, imagined they were going to be ruined, now won't sell their vessels. The market value of wooden ships has so far advanced that it is said some hundreds of pounds more may be had for first class property of this kind than ever was imagined would be the case. Several large clippers which were lying in Liverpool docks were purchased a short time ago by Tynes ship-owners at comparatively low rates; and these have been run so successfully in certain trades across the seven steamers as to have caused a revival of trade in wooden ships. The wooden fleet of the Tynes has hitherto been principally employed in bringing Spanish Esparto grass for the paper mills, and in the coke trade. It is announced that this year a considerable number of vessels of this description sailing from the Tynes will be put into the Canada timber trade. English papers complain that small coasters have also become very scarce, and there is a continued difficulty in getting handy little ships to carry small parcels and goods from coast northern ports. This, they say, has been very much felt during the winter in the overseas trade, as steamers, not being able to get return cargoes, ceased running to several places; the weather being open, merchants would have liked to have got goods away which are very much wanted on the other side, but there has been the difficulty about ships. From these reports it would appear that there will be a good market in England for Canadian built wood vessels during the present year, and doubtless a largely increased number of vessels will be built in our shipbuilding yards. This revival of trade in wooden vessels must add to the prosperity of the Dominion.

The celebrated Tichborne case has at last terminated in a most sudden and unexpected manner. The plaintiff's counsel having announced the decision of their client to withdraw his case before the court; the counsel for the defence asked for a warrant for the arrest of claimant on a charge of perjury. Acting upon this warrant, he has been arrested and sent to Newgate, awaiting the just reward of his perjuries, and of other offences which are all involved in his pretension to be the heir to Tichborne. Justice, however, will certainly not be fully administered, if no culprit of greater consequence than Orton shall be celebrated adventurer, in our judgment, the least important member of one of the foulest, most heartless, and most impudent conspiracies, by which the property of honest owners was even attacked. After the first idea, which was probably his own. Orton was little more than a tool in the hands of men of wealth, and such standing as wealth confers. These are the men who should be punished, and with them their legal advisers, if, as seems probable, they have departed from the honorable duty which belongs to their profession, to make themselves partners in an attempt at the robbery of a child, and the slander of an honorable lady.

The new sleeping-coaches for the Erie Railway will probably be put on the road when the spring time-table takes effect. These cars will run to Chicago without change, notwithstanding the great difference in the gauges of the roads over which they are to run. Over the Erie road will be of course run on wheels of six foot gauge. At Buffalo the cars will run under a hoisting machine, which will lift the car from the broad-gauge tracks. Should this newest thing in railroading be successful, it will relieve the public from many annoyances from varying railroad gauges, of which there are five (including the "narrow gauge") in the country. The attempt some years ago to make car-wheels movable on their axles, so as to accommodate different gauges, it was thought at the time would fill the requirement, but it has not been tried to any great extent on passenger cars, but it has come extent on freight cars, the shifting being done by running the cars upon gradually converging or diverging tracks until the narrower or broader gauge is reached. Then the wheels are again locked.

There is much need of the early completion of the Town Hall and Lock Up in this village. As is well known the polling, on Wednesday last, was advertised to be opened in Hurd's Hall, at nine o'clock in the morning. Taking advantage of the position, James Rosamond, Esq., the present proprietor, was sharp enough to refuse the key until a five dollar bill was paid for its use. So much in reference to the necessity of having a public hall in the place, without being dependent on individual liberality. As regards the Lock Up—there have been half a dozen cases of "drunk and disorderly," during the week, and no place to confine the victims of the "bug juice."

The Town Council of St. Mary's have adopted a report recommending the issuing of debentures to the amount of \$50,000 to enable them to assist manufacturers by granting \$8,000 loan to each such manufacturer who establishes himself and employs 25 hands. The by-law will be presented to the ratemakers soon. The loan is to be repaid in 10 and 20 years at five per cent interest.

The British ship of war *Essex*, Commander Palmer, has shelled and destroyed the village inhabited by the murderers of Bishop Patterson.

The Queen has presented the groom John Brown, with a gold medal and an annuity of £25 in recognition of his promptness in arresting O'Connor.

A proclamation calling the Dominion Parliament together for the despatch of business on the Eleventh of April is published.

The returns, furnished by the Imperial Emigration Commissioners, of the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1871, differ in no very marked particular from those of the preceding year. The total number of emigrants who left the various ports of the United Kingdom was 28,435, against 26,940 during the preceding year. The number of foreigners who sailed from ports in Great Britain was 23,246 against 48,396 in 1870, so that of British emigration proper the numbers were 190,189 and 208,544 for the years 1870 and 1871 respectively. Distinguishing the countries to which this emigration went, by four groups, viz: United States, British North America, Australia, and all other places, we find that Canada has fairly held its own so far as emigration from Great Britain and Ireland are concerned. Of the total emigration the following table shows the relative numbers to each of those places:

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1870. | 1871. |
| The United States. | 196,075 | 198,843 |
| British N. America. | 35,295 | 32,671 |
| Australia. | 17,065 | 2,237 |
| All other places. | 8,595 | 8,694 |

While we find men in the French Assembly who make speeches in defence of the notorious International Society, we learn that the Prefect of the Rhone asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order, which appears to be menaced by this and similar societies. The rapid growth of this society, and the dangerous features which have displayed themselves in its character, furnish good reasons for watching its movements and keeping the means at hand for checking any revolutionary demonstrations it may make.

According to the census just taken the total population of New Zealand is 256,393. This number which is exclusive of aborigines, consists of 150,256 males and 106,137 females. The live stock returns show that there are 9,700—629 sheep, 436,592 head of cattle, 81,028 horses, 151,460 pigs, and 872,174 head of poultry. The dairy produce of the year was 5,199,072 pounds of butter, and 2,547,507 pounds of cheese.

We understand that a medal in commemoration of the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is to be struck in England under the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen. We hope to hear that a similar one will be struck in Canada. In no part of the Empire has there been a more general feeling of gratitude experienced than in this country, and something to commemorate the Prince's restoration to health would be universally acceptable.

In the large demonstration of rejoicing in London last week, on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, five human lives were made a sacrifice to the grand pageant. The recovery of the Prince has brought joy to many hearts; but we cannot forget that while rejoicings are going on in the Royal Palace, walling may be heard in the humble homes of the five victims.

We have received several numbers of the "British American Presbyterian" which presents a creditable appearance, while the editorial department is fully up to the mark. This new weekly journal supplies a want which has long been felt by the religious body which it represents. It supplies a mass of general reading and information with respect to the Canada Presbyterian denomination, and others.

It is said Mr. Thomas H. has moved an address to the Crown, praying that steps be taken by the Government to oblige Spain to fulfil her treaty obligations with regard to Cuba. It seems desirable that some step should be taken to put a stop to the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing among the Cubans at present time.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe met with a serious accident. She was standing on a high table arranging the drapery of her window, and stepping backward her feet caught in her pocket, and she fell to the floor, striking the base of her brain on the sharp edge of a bedstead, while her back fell on a ribbed tub which was standing near the table.

A fire broke out in Lyn on Friday last, which consumed the whole of a large brick building known as the Baxter Block and a row of tenement houses on the opposite side. The Rev. S. W. Ladd who lived in the upper part of the brick building lost everything.

It appears that the Governor General of India was first offered to the Duke of Argyll, and afterwards to the Earl of Kimberley. Both these noblemen declining, the office was then tendered to Lord Northbrook, and accepted.

It is reported the Government of Prince Edward Island have been defeated in the Assembly, and that the Opposition failed to form a Government. The House was dissolved.

The commission of medical men appointed to examine as to the sanity of Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, state that he is of sound mind, but an enthusiastic Fenian.

The French Atlantic Cable Company has resolved to lay another Atlantic cable to America, which will be under the management of the present commission.

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The By-law to raise the necessary funds for the erection of a Town Hall and Lock Up in this village was submitted to the ratemakers on Wednesday last; and the different phases of the question, for and against, were argued with a good deal of interest and earnestness on both sides. The great difficulty seemed to be, an unfortunate difference of opinion between the "South" and the "North"—the great Mississippi being, apparently, the dividing line of thought! The North, however, came off victorious, this time. But, we think it is a great pity, that sensible men cannot look at such matters on a broader basis, and as affecting the well being of the whole people, and not only the village people but the neighboring townships. The tax incurred by this necessary improvement will be but a mere trifle. Four mills in the \$ will be sufficient this year and it will require less next year, and will diminish in every subsequent collection of taxes. For instance, the man who is assessed for \$200 this year, will be taxed about eighty cents for the new building. And, is there one in the village who will grudge to pay it? We do not think there is one.

The question, as we have said was not so much one of cost as one of locality. And the South deserves great credit on one point, viz: the diligence and determination with which they worked to carry out their plan. They showed a willingness and untiredness worthy of a better cause. We trust that all parties will soon be satisfied with what has been their experience of "division" and turn their attention to "multiplication"; and try to be united in every good work, having for its object the well being of the whole. The following are the votes polled:—

| | Yea. | Nay. |
|--|------|------|
| John Graham, N. Lavalley, Patrick Tucker, Alex. H. Tait, Henry Tiddick, William Borsan, James Sterns, Joseph Scott, Robert Bell, Thomas Scott, George Lowe, George Lowry, William Borsan, Robert McLaren, Duncan McIntosh, John F. Cram, James I. Murphy, John Redmond, James Monroe, George Hurd, William Taylor, William Keelin, A. McArthur, Peter Grant, Donald Coleman, Donald McVane, Francis Edwards, Allan Grant, Patrick Galvin, William Cram, William Walker, Thomas Pettie, James Greig, John McNeill, Richard Scott, John Sumner, Esq., Hugh Moore, Robert McCall, Arthur Moore, George A. Cornell, Colin Sinclair, William Pattie, Joseph Pittard, James Doherty, Robert Ferguson, David Cram, Total number of Yeas, 44 | 44 | 33 |
| Majority in favor of By-law, | 11 | |

SOIRE.—The Soiree, in St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday last, was pretty well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. It was one of the coldest days of the season, with a heavy drizzle from the Northwest, yet the people turned out from considerable distance, and listened attentively to a large number of speakers. The choir deserve all praise. In fact, every one did the music was excellent. The tea was hot and sweet, and the cakes richer and better than usual on such occasions.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to record an accident which befell a man named Thomas Baker on Saturday last. He volunteered to assist in lowering a barrel of ale into the cellar of the British Hotel, when, by some means it slipped on the stairs and fell upon him, breaking his leg at the ankle. The broken bone is immediately set, and we understand he is doing well.

Tennison is writing a poem on the Prince of Wales' illness.

Railway traffic in the Lower Province is still obstructed by the snow storm, and business suffers in consequence.

An obelisk is to be erected in memory of the late Earl Mayo, at his former seat at Nans, Kildare County, Ireland.

The revolutionists in Mexico have recently sustained a series of defeats and the Government are confident of ultimate and complete victory.

The debate on the want of confidence motion in the New Brunswick Legislature is expected to continue all next week. The Government is likely to be sustained.

A wood chopper named Head, at work near Poughkeepsie, built a fire under an over-hanging rock, on Tuesday, and, while eating his dinner, the heat thawed the front around the boulder and it fell on the man, crushing him in a terrible manner.

The greater part of the Lachine Rapids are reported frozen over—an event which has not occurred since 1857. The residents in the vicinity hardly know what to make of the unusual quiet which reigns. The right is said to be well worth going to see.

Mr. G. W. Ross, of Stratford, was selected by the West Middlesex Reform Convention as their candidate for the House of Commons; and Mr. W. H. Howard, of Thorold, was chosen as the candidate for Welland in the Reform interest.

Mr. Robert McClellan, of Hampshire township, was robbed of money, cheques, orders, etc., to the amount of \$2,000, on Friday, last inst. The greater part was in securities, which we presume, will not be lost to Mr. McClellan. He is suspected of the robbery, but his whereabouts have not yet been brought to light.

THE LOGAN CHAIR OF GEOLOGY IN MCGILL UNIVERSITY.—We have much pleasure in recording a most fitting and munificent act, on the part of that veteran in Geological Science, Sir Wm. B. Logan, supplementing, by the handsome gift of \$18,000, the sum of \$2,000 given by him and his brother, Mr. Hart Logan, last year towards the endowment of the chair of Geology in McGill University. The "Logan Chair of Geology" will be at once a commemoration of Sir William's name in connection with the higher education of this country, and a means of perpetuating the teaching of the Science for which he has done so much, as well as of securing the training of a succession of young men who may worthily follow up his investigations in the wide field of Canadian Geology. Principal Dawson, who at present occupies the chair of Geology, will be the first "Logan Professor," and it is intended that the endowment shall, as soon as possible, be made the means of relieving him from the teaching of some other portions of natural science, in order that he may more fully devote his time to Geology and Palaeontology.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made an announcement recently which will be gratifying to Irishmen the world over. Never during the past thirty years, he said, has he been so happy as at the present time. In support of this statement he pointed out the signs of order and content, and of increased prosperity. Agrarian outrages during the past year numbered only one-third of those returned for the previous year; and a large number of appointments had been secured by Irishmen in competitive examinations for the civil service. The Parliamentary session just opened will witness the passing of another batch of legislative enactments for the better government of Ireland, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland has prepared bills for extending the powers of local governing bodies for facilitating private bill legislation.

The pistol presented at the Queen the other day was not loaded, after all, and we experience a feeling of relief in the knowledge that the awful crime of murder was not intended. Yet we cannot but think that the leniency heretofore shown to the crazy perpetrators of similar or more malicious and dangerous attempts has been a mistake, and that the mental disease which breaks out in such attempts really requires more vigorous treatment. Suppose it were known that a good lively lashing with 'ar cat-o-nine-tails, not to be carried too far, however, with imprisonment afterwards, would be the position of such offenders, we fancy their ardor in seeking to murder would be greatly cooled. At the Queen would cool considerably. This was what cured the garrotters in London, and we think it would have a similar effect on crazy men like O'Connor.

Some more English convicts having arrived in New York, a fresh outcry has arisen in that city against the practice which it appears several European Governments have lately indulged in, of sending them to the United States, with pardons conditionally on their never returning to their native countries. Congress is urged to devise means whereby this sort of immigration shall be put a stop to, on the ground that if subjects of Great Britain, they are not fit to be subjects of the United States.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—A man was found at Hall's Corners, Westchester Co., last night, apparently frozen to death. The body was taken to Poughkeepsie, and the coroner, from Hastings, held an inquest over it, a verdict being returned accordingly. The body was then placed in a coffin and buried at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. A he coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, a noise proceeded from it, causing the interment to be delayed long enough to discover that the man was alive. To-night the supposed corpse is sitting by the fire at Tarrytown Depot, reflecting upon things earthly. His name has not been ascertained.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 4.—The excitement over the recent gold discoveries steadily on the increase. Major Pease, agent for the Crow Indians in the Dakota Territory, arrived at the city. He says reports are far below the facts. In a case he brings several rich specimens, and says that the tribe over the location of rich deposits of gold, and have repeatedly killed white men who attempted to penetrate the territory for the purpose of exploring it.

Frankfort, March 1.—A shocking accident occurred in this city this morning. A building, in which a large number of persons resided, fell, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the debris, and a large force of men is yet engaged in searching for the bodies of other victims of the disaster.

Rome, March 5.—It is said Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while in this city recently on his way to Egypt, declared that if France made an attack upon Italy, the latter country would be defended by Germany.

Philadelphia, March 5.—By the fire last night it is estimated that not less than one million worth of stock is damaged by water or destroyed by fire.

THAT DANGEROUS CONY.—Professor Plantamour, who was reported to have announced the approach of a terrific comet, which was to knock the earth out of existence, has written to deny that he was the author of the story. Like the comet itself, it is a tale without substance.

One of the lions that killed Macarty, the Fen tanner at Bolton, England, has since died of the wounds he then received from the poor man's dagger. Another—the first lion that attacked and wounded his exhibitor, who stood near the cage, outside of it.

On Monday and Tuesday the votes of the electors of Richmond were taken as to whether or not the Dunkin Bill should remain in force in that township; and the result shows that it will be law there for all time, unless a very great change takes place in the minds of the people. The opposition put forth their most vigorous efforts to have it repealed this time, and yet it carried by nearly a hundred majority.

The insurrection in India has been suppressed. Gen. Sherman and party visited the ruins of Pompeii on Saturday. A vessel was capsized in Fresh Harbour on Friday, and twenty-two passengers were drowned. A doctor in Burford has been sued for \$4,000 damages in a case of malpractice. The case will be considered at the spring Assizes.

In Boston they do not shake carpets any more, but a new process has been introduced by which they are "shampooed."

Her Majesty the Queen leaves for Germany on a visit to her daughter on the 26th inst., and returns on the 16th April.

A stone was thrown into a gentleman's window in Orillia last Monday night, and struck a child, aged four years, on the shoulder.

The passenger train from Springfield to New York was thrown from the track about two miles below Springfield. There were 10 or 12 injured, but none fatally.

The County Council of Halton, on Tuesday last, voted the by-law granting \$75,000 to the Credit Valley Railway Company a third time, and passed the same mem. con.

Corn cobs are one of the richest of the vegetable products in potash. So rich are they in alkali that in some countries the ashes are sometimes used as a substitute for salaratus.

A boy named Vincent, employed in a shipyard at Cape Vincent, recently endeavored to kick away some sawdust around a buzz saw. He will hereafter walk on one foot and a half.

It is reported that Riel and Lepine—no doubt secured by the liberal offer made by the Ontario Government for the apprehension of the murderers of poor Scott—have fled from Manitoba, and are said to be on their way to France.

Bears are to be found in immense numbers on the Alaska mainland. They are of enormous size, but do not evince the ferocity of the California animal. It is a fact that contact with civilization increases the ferocity of Bruin and his whole tribe.

One of the most remarkable instances of British enterprise is the Mexican Railway, which extends from the port of Vera Cruz to the capital, a distance of 233 miles, and which, it is announced, will before long be opened for traffic throughout its entire length.

In consequence of a combination among the railways leading from the Pennsylvania oil region to the seaboard, the oil men are inviting the Government to build a railway from that city right into the heart of the oil country, and it seems likely that the project will be pushed to completion.

The land-grant system in the United States is being carried to an extent which, if some check is not soon applied will have very little hind, even in the "boundless west," at the disposal of the Government. At present there are fifty-six land grant bills before Congress, embracing a total area of over two hundred million acres, or more than six of the largest States together.

The rumor is revived that the Pope is about to leave Rome. It is said that the archives and jewellery in the Vatican are already packed, and that the Holy See will go to the city of Trent, in the Tyrol. Probably some concession or other is being demanded from the Italian Government, and we fancy that the Government will concede a good deal to keep the Pope in Rome, where he ought to be.

While railroad enterprise is attracting so much attention in this Province it may be well for us to look at what our neighbors are doing in that way. In the State of Michigan there were, in the year 1841, little more than a hundred miles of railway; in 1866 there were a grand total; and to-day the total length of railway in that State amounts to not far from two thousand miles.

The tunnel under the Detroit river is progressing at the rate of five feet per week, including the construction of the masonry. A layer of quicksand, discharging continually five gallons per minute has caused much delay, and some large boulders have been set in rendering it necessary to use gunpowder to remove them. Operations will soon be commenced on the Canada side; and it is feared the total cost will be much higher than was expected.

The *Overbridge Journal* regrets to learn that on Monday, the 26th ult., Mr. Wm. Bell, of Victoria, met with an accident which terminated in his death. It appears that the unfortunate man was drawing saw logs to his mill, and that on turning a corner the sleigh slowed down, throwing him from the load, and overturning two heavy logs, which rolled over him. He drew but two or three breaths afterwards and expired.

Sheer Aller, the murderer of Mr. Mayo, was not sent to penal servitude in the first place on account of any outbreak of religious fanaticism, but simply because he had killed a personal enemy, in the prosecution of a blood-f feud between his own family and another. This was of course a crime under British law, but to get the mountaineers of India to regard it in this light is hopeless. It is no easy task to force upon the people a degree of civilization beyond what they can understand and appreciate.

Of late years the whalers have been making a wholesale slaughter of the walrus in the Arctic regions for their oil and ivory. It is estimated that in 1870 upwards of 50,000 female walrus were killed, and they are now so shy that the natives on the Arctic coast, from Cape Thaddeus to the Anadyr Sea, who depend upon them almost wholly for food, clothing, boats, and dwellings, are unable to supply the necessities of life. The Arctic walrus are nearly all females, who go into the Arctic in the summer months to bring forth and nurse their young.

From lately issued returns it appears that the aggregate number of letters passing through the Post Office of the principal countries of the world is nearly three thousand millions. In Great Britain the number of letters mailed was 25 per head of population; in Switzerland 18; in the United States 15; in Austria, 4.5; in Spain,

Forests.—Europe is losing her forests rapidly, and is likely to be greatly impoverished in the future. In particular, we notice that oak is growing very scarce and dear in France, where within some forty years the quantity of staves required from the forests has increased almost wholly from native timber, is now almost entirely imported. In Austria the wood is said to be almost wholly exhausted. On this side of the Atlantic the waste of timber has been more rapid, and will in the end be even more destructive to the property of some parts of the continent, than the exhaustion of the forests of the Old World. That certain parts of Lower Canada will be without wood it is painful to think of; but all over North America time should be taken by the forelock, and measures adopted for the preservation of the forests, like those which are employed for the protection of the birds and fish, and like those which the European Governments are adopting. In Norway and Sweden for example, which has for a century and a half supplied all the countries of Europe with lumber, laws have been passed to restrict the destruction of the forests, and now the German Government, with its usual foresight, has begun its administration in Alsace and Lorraine, by appointing sixty-three "forest administrators," each of whom superintends fourteen thousand acres of forest, and is charged with the warden duty of seeing that the forest is not overworked, and that the timber is not overcut. It is not only the scarcity of wood which is at stake in the wholesale destruction of forests, but the sale of the climate, and the volume of the rivers. To strip a country of wood is materially to injure its agriculture.

Efforts for preserving forest trees and encouraging their cultivation are extended in all directions, and are likely to result in practical benefit to the country. In Nebraska the State Board of Agriculture has taken the matter in hand, and proposes that the 10th day of April shall be set apart in that State for the planting of trees, and that hereafter be called Arbor Day, and that hereafter be called Arbor Day, and that hereafter be called Arbor Day.

RAILWAY STEP.—A critical examination has been made of the composition of the dust blown into a railway carriage by the locomotive. The dust was found to be composed of a piece of paper spread on one of the seats. It consisted chiefly of fine fragments, many of the particles being highly magnetic, almost all rough and covered with spikes and excrescences. The remainder consisted of clinders, fragments of glass or quartz, bits of iron, small nails, and a few bits of coal. The observer believes that the composition of the dust fully explains the irritation caused in the eyes, nostrils and lungs of travellers.

INADVERTENT REVELATION OF TURPENTINE.—The Manufacturer and Builder says: "Experience has taught that the so-called lead paint is common, and that the painters in the form of a low of motion of the wrist joints, is chiefly produced by the habit of washing the hands with turpentine. It is probable that it is not the turpentine alone which produces this first result, but the use of the particular lead or zinc paint on the hands, which, by the turpentine, are brought in a condition to penetrate the skin more readily and to be absorbed; therefore, painters should avoid, as much as possible, the use of turpentine for washing the hands."

LEAD FOR LICK.—Hiram Barton, South Shattbury, Vt., writes the "Farmers' Club" that two years since his cows were afflicted with lice, so much so that it was unable to step in the poultry house. He applied lard upon the top of the poles on which the cows were kept, and after a few days the lice were gone. The pest was soon gone and has not again appeared. The remedy is so easy and simple that every person keeping one hen should be compelled, by good sense, to use it.

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.—A tea made of the leaves of cotton plant, which fall from the tree in autumn, and used as a common drink, is a valuable specific in this disease; its use ought to be continued two or three months or until the disease is cured.

TO STOP BLEEDING OF THE LINGS.—Put a handful of white hazel bark, shavings, seven or eight, in a bowl of water, and let it steep for a few days. Strain it, and add a little of the water to a quart of water. Boil together in water enough, by adding a pound of brown sugar, to make a quart of syrup. Bottle tight, and keep in a cool place. Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

THE PANAMA PERL FISHERIES are now carried on by negroes, whose villages resemble those of Western Africa. The value of the fishery is about \$150,000 a year, but there are signs of exhaustion, in consequence of the use of living machines. It is proposed to regulate the fisheries by law, experienced have shown that after two years' repose the crop is largely increased.

The Earl of Londale, whose death occurred on the 5th, was in his 85th year. His political career was a somewhat lengthy one, and he at different times filled important positions in the country, the principal ones being First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Postmaster General, and Lord of the Admiralty. He was born in 1787, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, first elected to the House of Commons in 1808, called to the House of Peers in 1841, and succeeded to the Earldom in 1844.

Of the region of Marcellus, France, a beautiful white paper made from hop vines, and its strength in connection with pliable texture, renders it a favorite tissue for those who have tested its merits by actual use. The hop vine is well known as an excellent paper, its strength, however, will not allow of its extensive use for this purpose. We find the foregoing in an exchange, and regard it as a suggestion of possible value to both hop growers and paper makers.

A French agricultural report says that after trying various means for the destruction of ants infesting orchards of fruit trees, he succeeded in effecting his purpose in the most complete manner, by placing a mixture of arsenic and sweetened water, in a saucer, at the foot of the tree. The larger species, he made use of, and the smaller, he used, and found in a few days he could exterminate them completely.

The great increase of drunkenness in France has induced the National Assembly to consider the advisability of resorting to active measures for the purpose of suppressing the vice. A bill has been introduced proposing a scale of punishments, by which the first offence is visited with a slight fine, the second by imprisonment, and the third will entail the forfeiture of electoral rights.

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1872. 1872.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST OPENING OUT

W. MCDONALD'S.

We have just received a splendid assortment of latest styles of

ENGLISH,
AMERICAN,
FRENCH, &
CANADIAN

FELT HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.

ALSO A FINE LOT OF

SCARVES,

NECKTIES,

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

FANCY FLANNEL DO.

FANCY CASHMERE DO.

TWEED DO.

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS

& DRAWERS,

HOSIERY,

& GLOVES.

—ALSO OUR—

SPRING READY MADE CLOTHING,

WHICH WILL BE

READY FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

A FULL STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.

PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE.

W. MCDONALD'S.

Feb. 26, 1872.

FACTS!

FACTS. FACTS.

SELLING OFF OUR WHOLE STOCK.

—GREAT ATTRACTIONS—

AT

—DOMINION CASH STORE—

As we are determined to make a

change in our business at an early date,

we will sell off our present stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES

CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.

at prices that will attract the attention

of purchasers.

Our stock will be sold off WITHOUT RE-

serve. This is a good opportunity to

BUY GOODS CHEAP.

Call early and secure good bargains

AT

—DOMINION CASH STORE—

R. W. HALPENNY.

Carleton Place, Feb. 20, 1872.

CLEARING SALE AT COST.

—THE UNDERSIGNED—

WILL

DISPOSE OF HIS ENTIRE STOCK

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE & FANCY ARTICLES,

IN ORDER TO MAKE

ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS.

—PARTIES—

DESIRING OF PURCHASING CHEAP,

Will find it to their advantage

TO GIVE HIM A CALL.

—REPORT—

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE,

—AS SUPERIOR BARGAINS—

WILL CERTAINLY BE OBTAINED.

W. M. F. OUTHBERT.

Appleton, Feb. 9, 1872.

PERFECT PEROSCOPIC

SPECTACLES \$1.50 PER PAIR.

W. HARRIS, DRUGGIST, 100 N. B. ST.

Drugs, Medicines, Toys, Machinery, etc.

give a call.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

AT

V. E. CASSELMAN'S GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE

on Bell Street, three doors east of Hard's Hall.

—Complete New Stock.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices,

Curants, Raisins, Macaroni,

Sardines, Herring, Pickles,

Salmon Trout, Potatoes, Onions,

Meat and everything connected with the trade.

Don't forget the place.

V. E. CASSELMAN,

Bell Street, Carleton Place.

—Pa mers produce taken at market

prices.

LEGAL NOTICE. CHAS. T. BAINES,

Attorney at Law, Carleton Place.

THOMAS ERIC, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor

in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Carleton Place.

M. J. O'NEILL & M. DUGALL, Barristers,

Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall,

Carleton Place.

EDWARD HALL, Barrister, Attorney,

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public,

Office—O'Brien's Buildings, Perth.

F. A. HALL, (late Shaw & Hall) Barrister,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor, &c.,

Office, Ferris's Block, Gore Street, Perth.

MORRIS & RADENHURST, Barristers,

Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Perth,

County of Lanark, Ontario.

ALEXANDER MORRIS. W. H. RADENHURST.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Barrister, Attorney at

Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

Conveyancer, &c., Almonte, Ontario.

J. A. CEMILL, Attorney at Law, Solicitor

in Chancery, Notary Public, Convey-

ancer, &c., Office—In Lawson's new brick

block, Mill Street, Almonte.

W. J. ANDERSON, M. D., SMITH'S

FALLS. Office hours 10 a.m. to 4

p.m. Assistant Dr. Cowley, late of Ottawa,

who made high in his reputation as a

medical man.

J. MCNEIL, M. D., C. M. Graduate of

McGill University, Montreal, Physician

in Surgery, Accouchement, &c., &c., Carleton

Place, Ont.

D. P. BOUARD, M. D., L.D.S., Physician,

Surgeon, Accouchement, &c., &c.,

Office and residence, Bridge Street, Car-

leton Place. N. B.—Having recently fitted

up my office and received an Assistant, I am

now prepared to perform all operations in

Dentistry.—D. P. B.

W. M. MOSTIS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon,

and Accouchement, Graduate Queen's

College, Kingston, Corner Almonte, Ont.

J. BARN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and

Accouchement, Graduate of Queen's Uni-

versity, Kingston, Ont.—That which was

occupied by the late Dr. F. R. R. R.

JOHN W. PICKUP, M. D., Graduate of Uni-

versity of Montreal, Licensé in Medi-

cine, Licensé in Midwifery, Surgeon,

Dentist, Edinburg, late Medical Superintendent

at Quebec Lunatic Asylum, &c., &c.,

Physician & Surgeon, Pakenham, Ontario.

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A. BOON, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and

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