Carleton Place Herald.

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EARLY RISING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so said I:
And bless him, also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by "patent right!"

Yes—bless the man who first invented sleep,
(I really can't avoid the iteration);
But bless the man with curses loud and deep,
Whate'er the rascal's name, or age, or station
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—Early Rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed!"
Observes some solemn sentimental owl
Maxims like these are very cheaply said;
But ere you make yourself a fool or fowl,
Pray just inquire about the rise—and fall,
And whether larks have any bed at all!

The "time for honest folks to be abed,"
Is in the morning, if I reason right;
And he who cannot keep his precious head
Upon his pillow till it's fair daylight,
And so enjoy his forty-winks,
Is up to knavery, or else—he drinks!

Thomson, who sung about the "Season," said
It was a glorious thing to rise in season,
But then he said it—lying—in his bed
At ten o'clock, A. M.—the very reason
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

'Tis doubtless well to be some times awake,
Awake to duty and awake to truth—
But when alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep,
Are those we passed in childhood, or—asleep!

'Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile
For the soft visions of the gentle night;
And free, at last from mortal care or guile,
To live as only in the angel's sight,
In sleep's sweet realm so cosily shut in,
Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin?

So, let us sleep, and give the Maker praise;
I like the lad who, when his father thought
To chip his morning nap by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songsters caught,
Cried, "served him right!—it's not at all surprising—
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

JOHN AND JONATHAN.

The Boston Courier revives the following fraternal verses which were written at Malta, in address to the late Admiral Farragut and his officers and men, when the United States man-of-war FRANKLIN was at that port during the last foreign cruise of her great commander:

Ho, brother, I'm a Britisher,
A chip of heart of oak,
That wouldn't warp, or swerve, or stir
From what I thought or spoke,
And you, a blunt and honest man,
Straightforward, kind and true—
I tell you, Brother Jonathan,
That you're a Briton, too.

I know your heart, an honest heart—
I read your mind and will'
A greyhound ever on the start,
To run for honour still.
And shrewd to scheme a likely plan,
And stout to see it done—
I tell you, Brother Jonathan,
That you and I are one.

"God Save the Queen" delights you still,
And "British Grenadiers;"
And good old strains your heartstrings thrill,
And catch you by the ears;
And we, oh, hate us if you can,
For we are proud of you—
We like you, Brother Jonathan,
And "Yankee Doodle" too!

What more? I touch not holier things,
A loftier strain to win;
Nor glance at prophets, priests and kings,
Or heavenly kith or kin.
As friend with friend, and man with man,
Oh let our hearts be thus—
As David's love to Jonathan,
Be Jonathan's to us!

EDDY'S SEARCH
—OR—
A BRAVE BOY'S BATTLE.

"NEW GRANADAN JUSTICE"

We will now resume our narrative of the adventures of Mrs. Burns, whom we left in such trouble back on the Isthmus.

As Hart Burgoyne and his ally Gazzum bounded from the prison chamber from which Tina's father had so cleverly rescued her—drawing her up by a rope into the upper room of the adjoining house, as we have described—the courage of Mrs. Burns again almost deserted her. She looked up wildly into Mr. Perry's face, clinging to him as to an ark of safety and gasping out:

"You heard? They have discovered my escape. They saw this open window. They are coming here. In God's name Mr Perry, protect me from my enemies!"

That wild wailing cry went to another heart besides that of Mr. Perry. While Tina's father was about to assure the lady of his protection, the New Granadan, who had assisted in the rescue of Mrs. Burns from her prison, and who had been standing apart near the door during her brief colloquy with Mr. Perry, now advanced toward the frightened fugitive with an air of respectful sympathy.

He was a short, stout man, with a swarthy face and jet black hair and eyes, and was attired in loosely fitting garments of white linen. But although he was not tall, he was so broad-shouldered and portly as to seem tall, and he had an air of command and a quiet hauteur of deportment in general, which never failed to impress people with a sense of his personal dignity and nobleness of character.

He was Senor Otero, the owner of the house in which Mr. Perry had found a home during a long convalescence from the fever which had so nearly destroyed his life. Formerly wealthy, and now somewhat impoverished, Senor Otero was one of the first citizens of Panama, had held various public offices, and was known throughout New Granada as an honorable upright gentleman, of an unflinching integrity, and with a warm heart and generous sympathies.

"Have no fears, Senora," he said kindly. "This is my house. No enemy will dare to intrude upon you here.—My servants will give no one admittance beyond the portal. This enemy of yours will not dare to make any demand for you. He has no claim upon you—"

"He thinks he has a claim," cried Mrs. Burns, blushing scarlet, and speaking in a breathless, panting way. "He claims to be my husband."

"Your husband?" exclaimed Mr. Perry and Senor Otero in a breath.

"Yes he wrote to my husband that I was dead. And I had a letter from California from a man who said he saw my husband die. This man—a miner—a year afterward called upon me at my house at Riverton, giving me particulars of my husband's death. For two years I mourned for my supposed dead husband. I was poor, and supported and educated my boy by teaching music and sewing. My son was fond of his books, bright and ambitious. I had high hopes of his future, but my strength began to fail me. And, at last, I consented to marry this man, Hart Burgoyne, who offered to educate my son; send him to college, and make him his heir. We were married. On the very eve of my bridal day, I discovered that my husband Richard Burns, was not dead, and that Hart Burgoyne had made me the victim of a terrible conspiracy. I refused to acknowledge that fraudulently obtained second marriage, and he has since persecuted me almost to death.—He put me in a mad-house. I escaped, and started for California. He came on the same vessel, and captured me last night at the Panama Hotel. This is my story, gentlemen. I am not mad. My true husband—the only husband I can have or own—still lives. I want to get to him. In the name of Heaven befriend me!"

It was a strange, wild story, told in a wild sobbing voice, but neither Mr. Perry nor Senor Otero doubted for an instant the sanity or truthfulness of Mrs. Burns. They had not been previously prejudiced against her by the arts of her enemy, and her fair noble face, her frank, honest eyes, so open in their gaze, won their confidence in her. Hastily sketched as her story was, both her listeners had a fair idea of the facts, and the New Granadan said warmly:

"Calm yourself, Senora. Have no more fears. You have found protectors at last. I—"

He paused as a thundering knock sounded upon the great closed gates of the house.

The next instant one of the wings of the gate clanged heavily, as it was thrown open.

Mrs. Burns retreated to her chair, unable to stand, her white face appealing to the two men in a desperate entreaty.

"Remain here with the lady, Senor Perry," said the New Granadan calmly. "I will go down to meet my strange guests."

He bowed and withdrew into the wide veranda, upon which the rooms all opened as upon a corridor. The veranda encircled the court, and two staircases, open to the court, led from the third story to the second, and from thence to the paved ground. Senor Otero descended the staircase to the court.

At the very bottom step he was met by Hart Burgoyne and Gazzum, who had pushed past the half-dozen servants who had striven to intercept them, not comprehending what they wanted. The intruders were now endeavoring to make their way up stairs to the upper chamber, where they were persuaded that Mrs. Burns had taken refuge. Their faces were inflamed, their manner excited.—The servants followed close at their heels, indignant and apprehensive, but fell back a few paces as they saw Senor Otero upon the steps.

Burgoyne and Gazzum would have pushed past the master of the house with the same insolence with which they had rushed past the servants, but a sudden lightning leaped to the eyes of Senor Otero, a haughty flush sprang to his cheeks, and his form seemed to expand until it filled up the breadth of the staircase. He waved his hand with a commanding sternness, and the intruders halted involuntarily, and with a sort of awe of him.

"I suppose you own this house?" said Burgoyne, not taking the trouble to raise his hat. "Do you speak English? I can't make one of these blockheads here understand a word—"

"I do speak English, Senor," said the New Granadan haughtily. "What do you mean by this intrusion into the house of a private gentleman? Are you some of those rough fellows who are the terror of Panama while they halt here, to or from the California gold mines? Mateo," and Senor Otero turned to a gigantic negro, who stood near, "show that gentleman out!"

"Wait one moment," cried Burgoyne, his face flushing yet more deeply. "I have something to say to you Senor."

Senor Otero stayed the steps of Mateo by a gesture.

Burgoyne looked upward at the latticed vine-grown verandas. He saw three or four dark and lovely faces, with eyes like midnight and lips like coral, and forms clad in white, looking down upon him from between the parted vines above, but he did not see the face of Mrs. Burns. The ladies who were hearkening to the scene were the wife and daughters of Senor Otero.

"If you have anything to say, say it!" said the New Granadan coldly and haughtily.

"I am here in search of my wife," said Burgoyne. "My name is Hart Burgoyne. I am a respected, honored and wealthy citizen of the United States. My wife is an insane woman who burned the mad-house to which she was consigned by order of a magistrate, on the certificate of three physicians that she was insane, and who, in pursuance of her mania, started for California. I tracked her to Panama. The man with me is one of the keepers of the mad-house which she destroyed. We recovered the fugitive last night at the Panama Hotel, and brought her to the house adjoining yours. She made her escape from her room this very evening. She must be at this moment within your house—"

"Your wife is not in my house," said the New Granadan quietly.

"She is! She must be! She could have gone in no other direction. Her door was locked. You know yourself that she could not escape from the passage between the two houses, even if she succeeded in lowering herself into it. She has worked upon some one's sympathies, and been assisted into the upper chamber of your house. She is a most dangerous mad woman. She has a mania for setting fire to buildings, and may burn your house above your head."

"I repeat," said Senor Otero haughtily, "that your wife is not in my house.—There is no Mrs. Burgoyne here."

"She calls herself Mrs. Burns," said Burgoyne, scanning Senor Otero's face keenly.

"There is a Mrs. Burns here," said the New Granadan calmly. "A Mrs. Burns whom I myself assisted to rescue from a prison chamber in the next house. She is not the lady you are searching for?"

"She is! She is! She has perhaps imposed on you a belief in her sanity? She is one of the most cunning, shrewd and artful of insane people. She would impose upon a doctor not learned in mental diseases. No doubt you thought her quite sane?"

"I did indeed!" said Senor Otero dryly.

"And yet she is the most dangerous of mad-women!" sighed Burgoyne. "I love her despite her affliction, Senor, and hope against hope for her recovery. Lead me to her—"

"By no means," said the New Granadan. "Mrs. Burns is my ghost. I have promised her my protection. She cannot be molested by any one while she remains under my roof. You cannot see her."

Burgoyne's face darkened with a deadly scowl.

"Not see her?" he ejaculated. "Do you know whom you address, sir? I am the lady's husband?"

"Can a lady have two husbands at once, in the United States?" asked Senor Otero.

"I see she has completely deceived you. She was a widow when I married her, but it is her mania that he still lives. He is, however, dead. This man, a former keeper in the mad house in which my wife was confined, will confirm my statements."

Senor Otero bestowed a single glance upon Gazzum. One glimpse of the low brows and villainous face of the mad-house keeper was enough for the New Granadan, who was a keen student of faces.

"You injure your cause, Mr. Burgoyne," he said, "when you bring a witness like this in support of your statements."

"You do not believe my story?" cried Burgoyne savagely.

"You say truly Senor."

"I have proofs—my marriage certificate, the doctors' certificates of my wife's insanity, a letter from the distinguished Doctor Bullet, my wife's daguerreotype—"

"I decline to look at them, Senor.—We will not prolong the interview. Mrs. Burns is under my protection, and she will remain under my roof until she chooses to depart."

Burgoyne's face was livid with baffled rage. To know that his escaped prey was so near him, and to be unable to seize her, was gall and and wormwood to him. His eyes lit up with the fires of a menacing fury, and he cried out hoarsely:

"Do you understand me? I claim that lady by the right of a husband!"

"I don't recognize the right," was the cool response.

"I will appeal to your laws. The woman is my wife, and a dangerous maniac. If there is justice in New Granada, you will be compelled to surrender her to me."

"Until the law so compels me," said Senor Otero coolly, "I shall extend my protection to the lady. I am well known throughout Panama. I have been a long time in Washington, as the Minister of this country. You have but to inquire of any one to learn my social standing. Permit me to give you my card;" and he withdrew from his pocket a card-case from which he extracted a bit of pasteboard. "And with the card this bit of advice. You had better keep yourself quiet while you remain at Panama, or you may get more of New Granadan justice than you bargain for. The lady has but to appear in court to confound your base schemes. And with me to vouch for her, your defeat would be complete!"

Burgoyne grated his teeth. The easy grace of Senor Otero, his careless haughtiness, the scornful smile on his lips, goaded the American to the wildest fury. A perfect chaos of anger raged in his soul. He strove to speak, but his voice would not raise above a whisper. He glared at the New Granadan like a mad-man.

Suddenly all prudence thrown to the winds, he gave utterance to a hoarse cry, and bounded toward Senor Otero. The latter stood like a wall of rock.—Burgoyne hurled himself against him; while Gazzum yelled:

"Are you crazy, Mr. Burgoyne? There's a house full of servants here, and the man has only to call out—"

He paused as a treble shriek came from the upper veranda. At the same moment the white hand of Senor Otero clutched at the swelling throat of Burgoyne.

"Mateo," said the New Granadan in his easy voice, speaking in Spanish, and holding the American in a grip like a vise, "you may remove this dog of a stranger. Cast him out into the street."

With a bellow like that of a bull, Mateo, the giant negro bounded toward Burgoyne and seized him.

Senor Otero returned up stairs to reassure his family.

His departure was hailed by his attached servants as a signal for the utmost license on their part, and they did not fail to wreak full vengeance upon the man who had offered violence to their beloved master. They hustled Burgoyne and Gazzum across the court into a room used principally as a lumber-room. One of the men procured mule whips, another tore off the coats of the shrieking wretches, and two others bound the victims to some old and long disused furniture which had been lodged in this secluded chamber. And then and there was administered to Burgoyne and Gazzum, such "justice," as they had not bargained for even in New Granada.

"Lay it on well, Leandro," said the portly steward, listening at the door opening upon the court. "They can't hear you up stairs. We'll teach these insolent fellows that they can't come into a respectable house and assassinate the master before the eyes of his servants. Perhaps this will put an end to some of the disturbances these lawless fellows are so fond of making every time a ship brings them to this port. Lay it on, Leandro!"

And Leandro did "lay it on," with a vigor that surprised himself, and more than surprised his victim who was Hart Burgoyne. A fellow-servant of Leandro dealt out similar justice to Gazzum. Never, probably in the history of the world, had two persons deserving of punishment received it in a more humiliating and exasperating form and more liberal quantity, than was now dealt out to the persecutors of Mrs. Burns.

But at last the servants' arms grew weary, and they began to fear that Senor Otero might appear, and not be well pleased with their treatment of this "dog of a stranger." Then they desisted from their discipline or hurled them across the court, and out of the gates into the dirt street, Burgoyne and Gazzum, more dead than alive.

Bewildered, weak and well frightened, they staggered to the door of the next house, crept into the court and sat down feebly upon the stairs leading to the upper veranda. And the curses the pair then joined in uttering the wails they united in, the threats they gave vent to, no language save that they themselves employed can do justice to. But we may be imagined, the one longing, the one wild yearning of Burgoyne was for revenge!"

"I *will* be revenged!" he muttered. "And on *her!* She has made me enough trouble. I will show her no mercy henceforth!"

"You'd better give her up to Burgoyne," wailed Gazzum. "She's proved too much for us. We'd better go back to the States."

"And let her go on to San Francisco, find her husband, and set out with him to punish me? Let them go to Riverton and ruin the reputation I have been all my life building up? Never! I'll go through with this business if I have to kill the woman," hissed Burgoyne. "I'll double your reward, Gazzum. And you must stick to me. The woman's out of our hands at present, but we'll go on to San Francisco if necessary. I know of a man there who will help us—a doctor who used to be partner with Bullet in his Jersey mad house. He'll do anything for money, like people in every profession, and I shall yet be master of Julia Burns. Then let her beware!"

The world is full of meetings and partings. People who have mutual tastes and sympathies often come together only to drift apart again. Despite the fact that all her hopes went out to the California shores, Mrs. Burns felt that strange pang which all of us who have travelled much have felt at times, when called upon to part with chance acquaintances, when the hour came for her departure for the steamer.

Senor Otero accompanied her and Mr. Perry on board the *Golden Gate*, and went ashore at the last moment. Mrs. Burns stood on the deck with Tina's Father, when the last boat from the reef brought out Gazzum without his master. Burgoyne was still ill from the severe punishment he had received, and had decided to remain over till the next steamer. Such was the excuse he had given to his faithful ally.

In good truth, he was unable to continue his journey, but had received, about an hour before his intended departure for the steamer, a message from Senor Otero, warning him to wait for another vessel, on penalty of being arrested at the last moment, and detained at Panama upon charge of assault. And although Burgoyne fancied that he could make a counter-charge of assault against Senor Otero's servants, he had imbibed such a wholesome respect for the new friend of Mrs. Burns as to accede unquestioningly to the demand.

The voyage of the *Golden Gate* was prosperous for three days after leaving port. But on the fourth day occurred an accident to her engines, which necessitated a resort to sails, with which the vessel, like all steamers, was also provided.

In this crippled condition, the steamer continued her voyage.

The *Golden Gate* had her share of contrary winds after the fifth day; and on the Captain's great chagrin on the ninth day out from Panama, when the vessel was beginning to pick up a good and favorable breeze, the steamer *California*, which had gone into Panama Bay as they came out, steamed past them at a mile's distance, her decks crowded. Signals were exchanged between the two vessels, and the *California* passed on and the *Golden Gate* came slowly and sullenly in her wake.

One person there was upon the deck of the *California* that looked upon the crippled steamer with gleaming eyes and an evilly exultant soul. That person was Burgoyne.

"I never dared to hope for such a luck as this," he whispered, surveying the throng upon the deck of the rival steamer through a powerful glass. "I can almost distinguish the form of Mrs. Burns. After all the precautions of that New Granadan, I shall get to San Francisco first. It would seem that Satan prospers his own."

The provisions of the villain were only too well realised. The *California* arrived at San Francisco three days in advance of the crippled *Golden Gate*. Burgoyne took his luggage and went ashore, booking himself at a hotel. It was not long when he landed, and his first morning, after securing a good breakfast, was to look up the address of a certain Dr. Wisewell, a man of ambiguous antecedents, who had found his way into an honorable profession, as a thousand charlatans have done, and who was reputed to possess a good practice in San Francisco.

This Dr. Wisewell had been a partner of Dr. Bullet in the private asylum in New Jersey, to which reference has been repeatedly made. When that asylum had been broken up, partly by a mob and partly by course of law—Dr. Bullet had left standing after a time at the scene of violence had been closed by judicial force—Dr. Bullet had migrated to Illinois, and Dr. Wisewell, in due course of time, had drifted out to the Pacific coast with the human tide. The doctor had striven to build up a respectable reputation in his new sphere of action, and enjoyed a fair repute. That he retained his old partner Burgoyne, who had heard of him from Dr. Bullet, found no difficulty in believing.

He called on Doctor Wisewell, and wished to talk to him about Mrs. Burns. She was an inmate of Doctor Bullet's asylum at Riverton, set fire to it, escaped, fled to Panama, and immediately from there to San Francisco. She was a widow when I married her, and has an extraordinary hallucination that her husband still lives, and that I am her enemy. She regards me with loathing and hatred."

"Hum!" said the Doctor softly, looking Burgoyne with peculiar cat-like keenness. "A strange hallucination! Has—ah, excuse the question—has the lady any property?"

"Not a cent!"

The Doctor looked puzzled. He had partially fathomed Burgoyne, believed the lady to be sane, because his customers were generally of an unprincipled order, but he could not see why his visitor should pay out money to retain a penniless wife.

"You love her, I suppose?" he inquired.

Burgoyne's face glowed.

"I love her, and hate her equally!" he exclaimed. "Sometimes I could kill her. Permit me to show you the documents relating to her."

He drew out from his breast pocket the packet of certificates, depositions, commitment, and Dr. Bullet's written declaration that "Mrs. Burgoyne" was insane, with the authority for her arrest as an insane person not fit to be at large.

Dr. Wisewell studied these several papers carefully, saw that they were genuine, and his respect for his visitor increased tenfold.

"You must have paid out quite a pile of money!" he observed.

"My purse isn't empty yet," returned Burgoyne significantly.

"Ah!" said Dr. Wisewell again, in his soft, deep whisper his eyes gleaming. "My wife will arrive in the *Golden Gate*," said Burgoyne. "No doubt she has made friends on board. She left Panama in company with an American gentleman. I saw them together, she clinging to his arm. Now this man may mean to make us trouble. He certainly believes her sane, and will befriend her. What I have planned is easily told. A carriage might be waiting at the wharf when the *Golden Gate* comes in. My wife should be got into the carriage, and be driven to your house under the impression that she is going to a hotel. The man who is looking after her must be rid of, eluded, thrown off the track. Can this be done?"

"It might be done," said the Doctor, "with money."

"The money will be forthcoming. Once in your house, she must be shut up as a mad woman. Every precaution must be taken against her escape. I hope in time to cure her of her malady," and Burgoyne's face glowed with a savage heat. "What will you charge to conduct the business to a successful termination?"

"You say she looks sane?"

"Yes. She couldn't be told from a sane person!"

"Ah!" said the Doctor once more. "What does she call herself?"

"By her first husband's name—Mrs. Burns. That's her picture. You'd know her by it."

Dr. Wisewell studied the daguerreotype thrust into his hands.

"Is she any relation to Judge Burns?" he inquired.

"What Judge Burns?"

"Judge Richard Burns of the San Jose Valley. One of the richest, most prosperous and rising men of the State."

"Perhaps so. Her husband's name was Richard Burns," said Burgoyne incautiously. "She thinks he's living—"

"Hum! And you know it? Well, well, it's none of my business. The lady married you, and should stick to you. Under the circumstances—Judge Burns being so rich—I should say five hundred dollars would remunerate me for my trouble—at least for the present—"

"I'll double it, Doctor, if you get rid of her escort and lock up the woman safely, so that I get her once more in my power."

The Doctor's eyes sparkled.

"Done!" he ejaculated. "I would know Mrs. Burgoyne anywhere, after seeing her likeness. When she lands at San Francisco it will be to come to my house. Leave it to me. Mr. Burgoyne. I'll outwit a steamer load of friends, and shake them off. It's a bargain. An hour after the *Golden Gate* comes in, you will find your wife up stairs, in a small chamber I will have ready for her."

A MAN AND WOMEN PERFORM THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE HALF A MILE HIGH.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

J. E. Warner, of the Great Pacific combination is the restless and enterprising manager of some thirty-eight summers, who modestly hides behind a big diamond breastpin, and is not satisfied with owning the biggest elephant and the only two horned rhinoceros on this continent, with thirty cages of wild beasts, a museum and splendid circus, exhibited under ten different pavillions, but is dying to give the people more of the good thing for fifty cents. Warner has actually persuaded a young and beautiful Spanish girl, named Leona Dare, who does marvellous feats upon the trapeze in the circus, to make balloon ascensions. The trial trip was made on Thursday morning at a point of about nine miles southeast of our city. The balloon was duly inflated and at a quarter to eight was cut loose, and the fine formed Leona in circus clothes dangling downward from the trapeze bar, holding in her teeth a strap which encircled the waist of Tommy Hall, her companion for her first voyage in the air, left terra firma. Everything was still as death, and it was observed that Hall weakened a little, but the plucky "Queen of Antilles," Leona, was perfectly cool. Just as soon as they left the earth Leona commenced spinning Hall around until it made us giddy. After the performance, and about three hundred feet in the air, they commenced their hifalutin performances, and known in show language as the double trapeze, and almost everybody who has attended, the circus can imagine much better than we can describe the various evolutions and gyrations. They performed all of the difficult and hazardous feats of an altitude of a half mile, with the same reckless daring that characterize their performances under the pavillion, where if they were to tumble, their fall would not exceed thirty feet. Up, up, they went, until they went scarcely larger than our hands, and when we looked at them through a glass, provide for the occasion, we breathed free and felt a relief, to see that they had climbed upon their trapeze bar, and were apparently enjoying a tete-a-tete while resting from their exciting and perilous exercises. The balloon descended very rapidly and landed about a half mile from the starting point in an open field, and our party rode up in time to witness their alighting.

Ten million gallons of "whiskey," the vulgar name of which is gin, are said to be made annually at Schiedam.

CHEESE.

Not many years ago the produce of Cheese in Canada was very small. Our farmers were to a great extent "old country farmers," they adopted when they came to Canada the method of farming that they knew something about. They cut down the forests, burned the wood, and tilled the land as best they could. They obtained by means of many hard knocks, enough to live on and pay for their land, and many of them became, by dint of scratching and working, pretty well off. This system continued without any rotation of crops till at last the land refused to yield enough to support the farmers families, and they had to look elsewhere. The families had increased by that time, and the young men went off to the prairie land of the Western States, while their fathers stayed upon the homestead. For several years they continued the old system and became poorer each year till at last, partly by reading, and partly by the return of their sons from the States, they gained enough knowledge to see the folly of their conduct, and changed their mode of farming from the tilling of the soil to Dairy Farming. No part of the country presents more evidence of this transmutation than the Counties of Leeds and Grenville in Ontario, of which Brockville is the county town. Not possessed of a soil equal in fertility to some of the counties of Western Canada, it was among the first settled counties, and consequently reaped all the baneful consequences of excessive tillage without judicious manuring. The land had depreciated to that extent that the average crop of wheat was about *twelve bushels* to the acre, and if it had not been for the sale of cordwood many of the farmers would have found it difficult to tide over their difficulties and keep themselves and families alive. Now this is all changed. With less cordwood to sell, and with less labour they make more money, and the lowing of cattle can be heard throughout the land while the spruce buggy, the new farm house, and the rich dresses of the women, all betoken the fact that where there was once almost penury now there is prosperity. Dairy farming has produced the change. The farmer who took the ferry boat went across to Morristown and through St. Lawrence county, in the State of New York; saw land that in Leeds would only be worth $10 an acre selling for $30 an acre without a stick of wood on it, and with a good deal of rock in soil; and he found from his conversation with his cousins of New York State that it was *Dairy Farming* which produced the wealth in that kind of soil; also that the tilling of the land had been long ago abandoned, as the people found that they could not possibly compete with the Western Prairies. He also found a strange way of selling farms in vogue there; viz., selling the land houses, outhouses, cattle, &c., altogether for one price. The result of these advantages was that the men were well off. Land was much dearer, and the intrinsic value of the soil was increased year by year instead of being exhausted as it was on the northern side of the St. Lawrence. He came back to Canada and followed the example he had seen. The prosperity of the United States does not arise from Republican government. While the farmer of the county of St. Lawrence is active, energetic and intelligent; while he takes advantge of all opportunities to advance his interests, he pays about as much attention to politics as the people of Montreal. He pays his taxes, grumbles, growls, and does some tall talking interspersed with ejaculations more intense than eloquent; but the country is done for him by means of "caucuses, conventions" and "platforms" manipulate by the rings composed of that vast assemblage of politicans, Custom House Officers, post masters and every body that has anything to lose or gain by a change of administration. It is the American farmers attention to his own business which enriches him, and offers an example to the Canada farmer. Let us follow the latter back to Canada, and see how he prospers in his amended career. Let the result in the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville answer. Mr. George Morton, of Morton, President of the Dairyman's Association, has eight cheese factories and manufactures only Cheddar Cheese. There are also factories at Farmersville, and in fact all over the counties, while the amount of butter produced is something quite wonderful, not only in quantity but in quality. Let the farmers of worn out lands in Quebec take a lesson from those of Ontario, instead of trying to raise a feeble crop of wheat and oats from a soil already exhausted by excessive tillage, let them turn their attention to Dairy Farming, and we venture to say that they will soon be able to live like the farmers in Ontario.—*Montreal Herald.*

A singular railroad accident has given the people of West Haven, Ct., something to ponder over. A rotten bridge over the track of the New Haven railroad has given way, and a menagerie train has been tossed about and the cages broken to pieces. The wreck of the car was so complete that nearly all of the animals belonging to the show people were injured or escaped from the car. Most of them were recaptured after a lively chase, but his imperial snakeship, the big boa constrictor has not been found, and is hidden away snugly in the woods by the side of the roadway. If the heated term continues, the reptile will probably have reason to congratulate himself upon the change of position which the broken bridge has given him. He will find the woods quite up to his natural tropical temperature, and will crawl around in the wake of the New Haven picnic parties with a looseness which may be amusing, if not commendable. It must be a lively piece of woodland, this New Haven Grove; and if the boys and snake hunters of the neighborhood will read up Du Chaillu or get the advance sheet of Livingstone's impending African volume, they may be able to master the science of snake charming in time to effect his capture.

Victor Hugo says he has been challenged about fifty times in his life to fight duels, but he has always treated the challengers with disdain.

RACE AGAINST TIME.—The Woodland *Democrat* of June 22nd, relates this amusing incident:—"The most successful race against time that we ever heard of came off a few days since on the road from Woodland to Buckeye. The match was a private affair arranged by a moral young friend of ours who is a devoted admirer of fine stock. Without having advised any one of his intentions he quietly hired a celebrated steed at Roberts's livery stable and galloped away to enjoy the country air some seven or eight miles from town. On his return he was accosted by an old lady who lives by the roadside, and requested by her to carry her clock, a splendid eight-day time piece, to town for the jeweler to repair, the difficulty being that the clock ran too fast. The good-natured soul consented, and taking the clock under one arm he cantered away. Now it so happened that it was an alarm clock, a fact that our friend was totally ignorant of, and while riding confidently along—he cuts a good figure on horseback—just as he crossed the corporation limits, there came a thrilling, confused rambling sound from the clock that culminated in buzz-z-z, whiz-z-z, bang, whir-r-r-r—and it is not known how long the din and uproar continued, for horse as well as rider took fright and a terrific race ensued. Our hero held on to the lines with one hand and the infernal machine with the other. Jim cried for some one to come and help him let go of the crazy thing. But faster flew his gallant steed, while the spectators gazed with amazement at the hatless philosopher's fearful ride, Jim's brain grew dizzy, he was in danger of falling from the horse. Thinking it necessary to cast away his ballast, in a fit of desparation he threw the precious clock away. The good old time piece struck a stump, and the wheels—oh! where are they? And this is how Jim lost his hat and beat time all to pieces. He says he don't intend to write a book on "What He Knows about Clock and Horses."

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company Are trying an interesting experiment in Western Kansas by planting trees along the line of their road and in its neighbourhood. Several thousand trees have been planted at different points. This year the rains have been propitious, and the trees are reported to be doing well With abundance of rain, it is hoped that the "Great American Desert" will become a country of great resources. Scientific men differ about the prospective character of these lands, generally called the "desert," but many of them believe they will be reclaimed and made valuable for agricultural purposes. Agriculturists have advanced so much farther west than anybody believed was tillable, have made good farms and raised crops, that their success have given great encouragement to hope that Kansas at least is to have no "American Desert" within her limits. The Kansas *Tribune* remarks that if the company shall succeed in showing travellers a few sections of good growing trees, they will do much towards encouraging the hopes of the people for the ultimate success of agriculture all over our State.

Beaverton, July 5.

Another distressing case of drowning occurred here this morning. A young man named James Calville was engaged in getting out logs from the river, when he slipped off one on which he was standing and fell into the water he was speedily taken out, but life was extinct. He was a young man much respected in the community by all who knew him for his quiet demeanour and sober industrious habits.

It is not often that a thief has the fortune to make such a rich haul as recently fell to the lot one of the light fingered gentry in South Africa. It appears that the postmaster of De Berrs, New Rush, the richest spot in the diamond district, after making up his mail on the 9th of May, left the bag near a window, and stepped out for a moment or two. When he returned he found that some one had quietly raised the window and walked off with the bag. The plunder is said to have amounted to between $400,000 and $500,000. The largest part of this enormous sum was the value of six pounds of diamonds which were on their way to Cape Town.

The New York Home Journal says: "The story of Mr. Greeley's white hat and coat will not hold good as to the present time. The candidate for White House honors passed the Home Journal office on Monday last, wearing, as is his habit of late years, a black dress coat, black trousers, single breasted black velvet vest, black silk neckerchief, and a dark brown straw hat; the latter somewhat the worse for wear. He seemed not to know that he was the observed of all observers, but walked along in his slipshod easy way, like a man who cares more for what he is, than for what he looks like."

James O'Neil, clerk of the New York board of Excise and ex-assemblyman from the Ninth Ward, who died suddenly last week, has been found by *post mortem* examination to have met his death in a singular manner. He ate a few raw oysters. Shortly after he was attacked by what physicians called cholera-morbus, and expired in two hours. It was ascertained, however, that a small piece of oyster shell he had swallowed had perforated an intestine, allowing the contents to escape, and causing death as before stated.

Referring to the prospects of the crops in Wentworth County the Hamilton *Times* says:—The clover was never heavier in this county, and the farmers have commenced to get it in. In fact, the crops of all kinds, including fall wheat, will be far above an average this season.

When the morning train of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was approaching the city of Ottawa on Wednesday, two large deer got out on the track, and after running before it about a quarter of a mile, jumped into McKay's bush and looked back at it not the least intimidated, apparently.

A Patterson boy put a lighted match into a nearly empty powder keg, to see what would happen. He won't do so again, as his curiosity is satisfied, but the girl who sits next him in school thinks he looked better with his nose on.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

THE WOOLEN MILLS OF ALMONTE
A LITTLE BRADFORD IN CANADA
THE ROSAMOND WOOLEN COMPANY.

The average old-countryman, who comes to Canada expecting to find this a great "wooden country," but nothing more, would get a quick surprise, and something to open his eyes in a hurry, were he taken from Ottawa some fine morning, and set down suddenly, without warning given him of what he was to see—in the splendid and substantial building at Almonte, thirty five miles distant, in which the Rosamond Woolen Company carry on their extensive manufacturing operations. Seeing also other woolen factories, some of them establishments of considerable importance, in the place, he might well express his astonishment at finding a busy little woolen manufacturing town, a little Bradford he might call it—not exactly in the Canadian backwoods, for Lanark and Renfrew are well advanced and prosperous agricultural counties—but at all events on the borders of vast Northern ping forest, into which as yet only the lumberman and the *voyageur* have penetrated. He might inquire, perhaps how so large a woolen manufacturing business came to be established in such an out-of the way place as Almonte would appear to an old countryman to be. The answer would be that it was the great water power that gave Almonte the start in the first place, and that more recently the building of railways has assured the permanence here of an industry which but for them would inevitably have to be transferred to other localities. The railways have this effect, viz., that they intensify—so to speak the peculiar advantages which any particular place possesses, and render the choice of location for manufacturing or other purposes less dependent upon the element of distance merely—a truth which is presented in a striking light when we look at the position and prospects of Almonte, also at present and projected manufacturing enterprise at Cornwall and Gananoque, for an instance of which places we shall have something to say soon, in following papers of this series. The splendid water power of the little Canadian Mississippi (how it got this big name nobody knows) sufficiently accounts for the building of mills here at first, but it is safe to add that without the Grand Trunk and the Brockville and Ottawa railways the business of woolen manufacturing here could have had no such assured prospect of both extention and *retention* as would have induced the investments of capital which have been made. Almonte has the water power, but something more is wanted, there must be machinery, skilled labour, and plenty of the raw material also. Well, the machinery is brought from England and from the United States, some also being made in Canada, of the skilled labour some is imported, though Canada is every year training more and more of such labour at home, while the wool used is brought from Australia and the Cape, principally from the latter. Lancashire and New England send their most perfect machinery; from the distant Cape of Good Hope come supplies of fine wool; from various quarters come artizans thoroughly skilled in their respective departments, and all for the purpose of turning out, at a little town on the borders of the great Canadian forest, some of the best and most finished products of the loom. Formerly, Cape wool was only obtainable in Canada by purchase from English importers, but that day has gone by and now Canada imports direct for herself, the business of importing wool direct from place of growth having already become with us an established branch of mercantile enterprise. What particular national system or policy it is which best promotes the importation of fine complicated machinery, skilled labor and raw material into Canada, rather than of the finished article as heretofore, let the reader consider and determine for himself. Wool from the Cape, landed at Montreal, is sent to Almonte, 177 miles by rail, returned to Montreal again, this time to the wholesale warehouse, whence in the shape of finished goods it finds its way to all quarters of the Dominion, and even to places beyond our own borders, sometimes. But for the railways, it is evident, this system of drawing supplies of the raw material from Montreal and returning the finished article to the same great commercial centre for sale, could not be kept up. And in this way it is that railways enable small places like Almonte, Cornwall and Gananoque to profit by the great financial power and the far reaching commercial connections of such a place as Montreal, which otherwise it would not be possible for them to do, or at all events permanently to continue doing. It has been said that the tendency of railways is to build up the great centres, to comparative injury to the smaller towns and villages; but it is just as true that their tendency is also to build up those towns and villages which happen to have peculiar advantages for manufacturing, through intensifying these advantages, as has already been remarked. The result comes in both cases from operation of the same general cause the diminishing, through railway facilities, of the importance of the element of distance in the calculations that have to be made. And the railway it is, then, which is the connecting link between the bank and the warehouse in the great city, and the valuable water power in the distant village or town, enabling the two to work together in business. The view here urged is of the more importance, as it is more clearly seen from experience that, wherever manufacturing machinery of other kinds may be located, the spindle and the loom, or whatever material employed, must on this side of the Atlantic have their permanent home where there is water power. Fortunately Canada possesses abundance of this great natural ally of manufacturing enterprise—the relative importance of which will certainly not diminish in time to come, should the general anticipation of increasing dearness of fuel be realized.

To the stranger visiting Almonte the Rosamond Woollen Company's factory will at once be pointed out as a principle object of interest. As to approache

the building he will be struck with its fine, substantial appearance and romantic situaton, and his admiration will not be lessened on viewing the perfect equipment and thorough systematic arrangement of the interior. Just where it is erected the Mississippi has a fall of 45 feet, which makes the locality a most favourable one. The present building was put up by the Messrs. Rosamond in 1866, and is consequently quite new. It is built of the dark blue limestone which is found in such abundance in central Canada, which the traveller will observe is so much used in Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa and other places, and which gives an agricultural effect, by no means an imaginary one merely, of great solidity and durability. The main building is 160 x 56, six stories in height nearly overhanging the river at the deep water below the falls and with 34 windows in each flat except the lower two. It is now some twenty five or thirty years since the business of woollen manufacturing was started by Mr. James Rosamond, Senr., at Carleton Place, six miles from Almonte. In 1857 he shifted his business to the latter place, and 1862 retired from the business, from which time it was carried on by his sons exclusively, until the formation of the present Company, which came into operation on 1st July, 1871. The capital stock of the company is $300,000, $200,000 of which represents the value of the building and plant necessary for carrying on the business. Mr. Bennett Rosamond is President of the Company, and Mr. James Rosamond, Jr., is Secretary and Treasurer. All the goods made here, consisting of fine tweeds, fancy cassimeres, and the like, go to Montreal to be sold.

At the handsome gate and entrance to the premises stands the office, a separate building, with interior arrangements such as one might expect to find in a bank of considerable pretensions. To the office clock is attached a telegraphic register, which records the hour and the minute of the night watchman's visits to the various parts of the premises, in going his rounds. It is his duty at certain times and certain places, to touch a telegraphic key, and as he does this the pencil of the apparatus attached to the office clock marks on a paper dial the hour of his doing so, indicating also the locality of the key which was touched. This is a New England invention, and a valuable one too, as a means of securing careful watching the night through. Near the office stands the wool warehouse, also a building by itself, 130 by 40 feet, two storys, in which the wool is stored before being taken to the mill. From the warehouse the wool is forwarded by rail, (a short line narrow gauge) to the mill, and we will now endeavour to follow it in the process through which it passes. It goes first through the washing machine, a series of troughs or cisterns, in which by machinery it is stirred about and exposed in every fibre of it to the action of various solutions of chemicals, and to that of clear running water last of all, from which it comes away of beautiful fleecy whiteness—a remarkable contrast in appearance to what it was when it entered the machine at the other end. It is next put on the dryers, each of which consists of a large frame of wire work stretched over an open space, through which a powerful blast is blown by a fan, which quickly dries it. The dyeing process comes next and for this the arrangements are extensive and complete in all details; which vats of gigantic proportions, steam from two large boilers and almost enough dye-stuffs to make a respectable cargo of the same. In the carding room (third story from the foundation), are twelve sets of cards, six of English and six of American manufacture. These fill the whole of this floor or "flat," and to see them all in operation gives one some idea of the large amount of work a twelve set mill is capable of performing. From this the wool goes to the mule room, sixth or top story, in which are eight self acting mules or four pairs, of 400 spindles each, all from the celebrated "Plat's" of Oldham, in Lancashire. On the next floor below are four more of the same machines, making twelve altogether the mules taking one half of this room, and the other half being used as the dressing wrapping room, and containing six twisters, three wrapping machines, and three spooling machines. The next stage forward brings us to the weaving room, the third story from the top, in which are sixty looms, forty narrow and twenty broad. The broad looms make two pieces at once of the ordinary width or one of double width if required. From the loom the cloth goes to the basement story, where there are eight fulling mills, three washers or scouring machines, one squeezer, and one hydro extractor. Passing through the squeezer, the cloth leaves behind it the greater part of the water which it carries from the washing machine, and in the hydro extractor the most of the remaining moisture is thrown from it by the centrifugal force caused by the rapid revolution of the maheine. In the drying machine steam pipes and hot air carry the drying process still further, this being the improved mode which has displayed the slow, old fashioned ne of hanging the cloth on tender hooks to dry. Next the nap has to be raised, and is done by "gigs," of which there are four double and one single, which completes the process of what is called "wet finishing." "Dry finishing" comes next, and this is done on the second floor, which contains four shearing machines, two brushing machines, two hydraulic presses, and one machine for winding up and measuring. After measuring, the pieces are ticketed and tied up, and packed in boxes for Montreal. All the wool used here is Cape or Australian, and some 350 or 400 pieces of fine tweeds and cassimeres are turned out every week, with from 220 to 320 hands employed.

Connected with the establishment is a well appointed machine shop, with lathes, drills, &c., by which work is conveniently done on the spot, and much trouble in carrying machinery to and fro is saved. The large tower of the building, over the main entrance, adds much to its appearance, and is of indispensible use besides. It contains the elevator, by which the wool, yarn or cloth, as the case may be, is carried from any floor of the building to any other floor; also water closets of the most perfect construction, and the fire apparatus. A 13½ inch Leffel water wheel, driven by water with a head of forty five feet, is ready at any time, with a turn of the wrist, to put in motion a force pump, capable of throwing water enough to drown out any ordinary fire in a very few minutes. On each floor of the tower are the hose and a nozzle, with connections with the force pump throughout, so that in any part of the building the stream can be turned on almost instantly. The waste room, which is both woolen and cotton factories is considered more or less a source of danger, is here carefully enclosed so as to be fireproof, and from the other buildings is approached through double iron doors. The boilers in use here are of peculiar construction. There are two of them, of the kind called Harrison's patent, made in Philadelphia. One of these boilers consists of a series of hollow globes of cast iron, about eight inches inside diameter, in twelve separate "slabs" or rows, the connection being complete throughout each row. The great merit claimed for this sort of boiler is that one of these globes there may burst or break without injury to the others and in such a case, to repair the boiler it is necessary only to unscrew the broken globe, putting in its place a new one, a small lot of new globes being kept on hand for emergencies. A break rarely happens, however, it is said, and when it does is attended with little or no danger. One of these boilers has been in use here three years or four years, and the other was recently added. As regards the fuel required for producing a given quantity or pressure of steam they are very economical.

ELLIOT, ROUTH & SHEARD.

This firm, well known in the trade, has the establishment of next importance in Almonte, a "five set" mill, making first class and medium tweeds. All their consumption is of imported fine wool from Australia and the Cape, and the entire product of the mill goes to the warehouse of Messrs. Robertson, Stephen & Co., Montreal. The firm is composed of Mr. Andrew Elliott (formerly of Galt), Mr. John Routh, and Mr. Samuel Sheard. In the office is Mr. Inman, of whom his many friends who remember him in the woolen mills at Port Dover and Dundas, in the West will be glad to hear. This firm has been running the mill for three years, and with an average of seventy hands, turns out about 130 pieces per week. In the mill are one large set of English cards, and four sets of American make, with three of Platt's self-acting mules, 300 spindles each, (made at Oldham, in Lancashire), and five American spinning jacks. There are four spoolers, one warping machine, and twenty five Crompton looms, (American), a steam pipe and hot air cloth drier, made by Goldie, McCulloch & Co., of Galt, and a power press from the same establishment, with the necessary equipment of washing, fulling and finishing machinery, dye house, &c. The desription above given of the process of woolen manufacture in one establishment will, in a general way suffice for all.

J. & A. HUNTER,

Who have for five years back carried on the woolen manufacture at Huntersville, six miles distant, commenced in Almonte also on the 1st of February last. They manufacture entirely from Canadian wool, turning out here about seventy five pieces tweeds per week, the goods going principally to Montreal. They have two and a half sets of cards, three jacks and eight looms (two broad and two narrow). They continue also to run the mill at Huntersville, which is of one and a half set capacity, so that their works have a four set capacity altogether.

WILLIAM H. WYLIE

commenced the first of October last to run the mill formerly known as Mr. Gilbert Cannon's. This is a two set mill, with two spinning jacks and ten looms, and employing from twenty five to thirty hands. Mr. Wylie makes all fine tweeds, from imported wool, and his goods are all sold by Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co. Montreal.

MR. JOHN BAIRD

commenced last year with one set of cards and two jacks, but has now formed with other parties the firm of Baird & Co., with the intention of putting in another set of cards and additional machinery to correspond, employing about twenty hands. The intention is to run the mill on imported wool, making fine tweeds and cassimeres.

Messrs. Reilly & Doutigny have also started in the same line here lately, the locality having apparently a powerful attraction for woolen manufacturers.

In Almonte there are also two saw mills, two grist mills, two planing mills, and a shingle mill. It has one weekly paper, the *Gazette*, which has a good circulation in the surrounding townships. Altogether it presents the appearance of a stirring, thriving place, and stores we fancy, must do a good business, as there exists no better class of customers than mechanics and factory hands in the regular receipt of wages.

Where there is so much machinery at work one would naturally expect to find a machine shop, and there is one in Almonte, carried on by Messrs. Flett, Miller & Scott. Believing, however, that the requirements of Almonte and the surrounding district warrant the establishment of machinery works on a larger scale, some of the enterprising men of the place now propose to form a company with a capital of $100,000, and to build on the premises of the above firm a machine shop worthy of a manufacturing centre. With the Pacific and other great railway enterprises in prospect, which will almost certainly have a great effect on Almonte and its neighbourhood, the venture ought to be a safe one, we should say; the more so that this important water power centre, for reasons already stated, is likely to be benefitted rather than injured by all the railway extensions, in all directions leading to and from it, that can possibly take place.

While speaking of the woolen factories of Almonte, we may mention also that of Mr. Archibald McArthur, at Carleton Place. It is a three set mill, and is soon to be enlarged to six sets, for the manufacture of fine tweeds from imported wool—*Cor. Mail.*

We understand that Mr. Charles Mohr is about to announce himself as a candidate for the County of Carleton at the coming election.

The vote on the by-law granting two hundred thousand dollars to the Northern Colonization Railway, has been carried by a majority of over fifteen hundred in the County of Ottawa.

A man named Duncan McDonald made a bet on Thursday that he would swim across Currie pond, near Glencoe. When half way across his strength deserted him and he sank. He was under the influence of liquor.

Ten million gallons of "schnapps," the vulgar name of which is gin, are said to be made annually at Schiedam.

A SHOWER OF TOADS.—Ogdensburg had a shower of toads during a thunder storm recently. The *Journal* says it was an opportune arrival, as the old toad crop appears to have been about exhausted. A shower of the same kind of reptiles would, no doubt, be hailed with joy by the gardeners in this vicinity, as the grub is destroying the cabbages and cauliflowers out of a face, and the currant bushes have been completely denuded of leaves by the currant worm.

MURMURING.

I was tired of washing dishes. I was tired of drudgery. It had always been so, and I was dissatisfied. I never sat down a moment to read, that Jamie did not want a cake, or a piece of paper to scribble on, or a bit of soap to make bubbles. "I'd rather be in prison," I said one day, "than have my life teased out so," as Jamie knocked my elbow, when I was writing to a friend.

But a morning came when I had one plate less to wash, one chair less to set away by the wall in the dining-room; when Jamie's little crib was put away in the garret, and it has never come down since. I had been unusually fretful and discontented with that damp May morning that he took the croup.—Gloomy weather gave me the headache, and I had less patience then than at any other time. By-and-by he was singing in another room. "I want to be an angel;" and presently rang out that metallic cough. I never hear that hymn since that it don't cut me to the heart; for the croup cough rings out with it. He grew worse towards night, and when my husband came home he went for the doctor. At first he seemed to help him, but it merged into inflamatory croup, and all was soon over.

"I ought to have been called in sooner," said the doctor.

I have a servant to wash the dishes now; and when a visitor comes, I can sit down and entertain her without having to work all the time. There is no little boy worrying me to open his jack-knife, and there are no shavings over the floor. The magazines are not soiled at looking over the pictures, but stand prim and neat at the reading table, just as I leave them.

Your carpet never looks dirty say weary-worn mothers to me.

"Oh, no," I mutter to myself, "there are no little boots to dirty it now."

But my face is as weary as theirs—weary with sitting in my lonesome parlor at twilight, weary with watching for the little arms that used to twine around my neck, for the curls that brushed against my cheek, for the young laugh that rang out with mine as we watched the blazing fire, or made rabbits with the shadow of the wall, waiting merrily together for papa coming home I have the wealth and ease I longed for, but at what a price? And when I see other mothers with grown up sons, driving to town or church, and my hair silvered over with grey, I wish I had murmured less.—*The Appeal*

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, JULY 10, '72

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

GENTLEMEN,—

A writ for the election of a member to represent you in the House of Commons, in the Second Parliament of the Dominion, has been issued. I have the honor to announce myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. During a recent visit among you I had an opportunity of explaining my political acts for the last eight years, not merely as your representative in Parliament, but as a Minister of the Crown. At all the meetings I held, resolutions were passed by large majorities, in some cases unanimously, expressing unqualified approval of my conduct in both positions. A further resolution was adopted at these meetings (with one exception) to the effect, that it was the desire of the electors present that I should place my services again at their disposal.

It would be ungrateful towards you, and derogatory to my own position as a public man if I declined an invitation, as generous as it was spontaneous, and so nearly unanimous, that I cannot doubt it will be ratified by a majority at the polls. I shall visit the Riding again in a few days, when I hope my opponents will be ready to meet me and to discuss face to face, in your presence, the grounds of their opposition. Hitherto, they have made their objections behind my back, and (as I see by the newspapers) have dealt largely in statements which they could not know to be true, and which, if they give me the opportunity, I can prove to be false.

With respect to my political "principles", I need hardly tell you that they are unchanged—that they are as liberal, as loyal, and as constitutional, as when I entered Parliament in 1858; as when I joined the Government in 1862; or, as when I assisted to frame, and to put into practical operation the free, popular, economical, "reformed" constitutional system of 1867.

With respect to my "party" relations, I stand to-day where I stood in 1864, when you elected me as your representative; where I stood in 1867, when, under the new constitution, you again elected me by acclamation. I am not, and never can be, the slave of any party dictator, under whatever name he may attempt to hide his unprincipled character and dishonest motives. I am proud to belong to the great UNION party of the Dominion—a party that embraces in its ranks the ablest and the best men of all the old parties of the Provincial period; a party that devised, proposed, and CARRIED Confederation, in spite of the lukewarm assistance, and final desertion of a few selfish political adventurers, who now claim all the credit of that great and crowning "Reform"; a party that is at once national and patriotic, liberal and loyal, progressive and stable; a party that acknowledges no sectional domination, submits to no individual dictatorship, and cowers under the lash of no partizan newspaper. In the creation and consolidation of this great, United "National" party, I have, under your authority and by your instructions, zealously labored since 1864. If you approve of those labors—of my humble efforts in the past to build up our New Dominion and to unite the political forces by which alone it can be defended and preserved—I ask you to give me your confidence and your votes. There is yet work to be done by the Union party. The conspirators and factionists must be kept at bay for another term. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are still needed to crown the stately edifice. Like two noble spires of unequal length, but of equal grace and symmetry, they are necessary to fulfil the grand design.

The Political system which you commissioned me in 1864 to plan, and in 1867 to build, is still incomplete, and I confess that my ambition prompts me to ask a renewal of the commission from the Electors of North Lanark, rather than from any other constituency. As your representative, I desire to give the finishing stroke, if only as a workman on the walls, to the noblest political structure that any Canadian politician, could ever hope to take part in planning or in building.

As respects the gentlemen who at present advise His Excellency, I have so much confidence in their ability and patriotism, and so little in the ability, patriotism, or honesty of those who constitute the regular Parliamentary Opposition, that I should be very unwilling to displace the first in order to make room for the last. Nevertheless, I believe all Governments require to be watched, advised, aided and sometimes opposed by the representatives of the people who are free from official influences and responsibilities. The next Parliament will contain a larger proportion of independent, or non-partisan members than the last. My own experience has convinced me that a representative who exercises an independent judgment upon the measures of a Government, criticising them with candour, and in the interest of the people instead of a party, will often be able to influence the action of the Government, and to procure amendments, when the utmost efforts of an organized Opposition will only confirm the disposition to adhere to first impressions. It is my intention, if elected, to go to Parliament unfettered, and to deal with the Government of the day in the spirit of fair-play, and with a single eye to the interests of my country.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Ob'd't. Servant,
WM. McDOUGALL.

July 13, 1872.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The following despatch has been received by the Dominion Government, respecting the action of our Parliament in relation to the Washington Treaty:

"Downing Street, 20th June, 1872.
Canada, No. 153.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 147, of the 30th of May, reporting the passing by the Dominion Legislature, of the Bill "To carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed in the City of Washington, on the 8th of May, 1871."

Her Majesty's Government desire to express their high sense of the prompt and able manner in which this measure has been brought forward by the Canadian Government, and they have observed with great satisfaction, the marked cordiality towards this country, and attachment to the Crown which has been manifested in the discussions which have taken place in the Legislature on this subject.

I have at the same time to convey to your Lordship, Her Majesty's entire approval of the ability and judgement with which you have brought to a close your successful administration of the important Government which has been entrusted to you.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLY.

Governor General, the Right Honorable Lord Lisgar. G. C. B., G. C. M.

The Annual Report of the Emigration Commissioners for Great Britain, recently laid before the Imperial Parliament, sums up the results of the emigration movement during the past year, some of which are of much interest to Canadians. It appears that the total number of emigrants that left the United Kingdom in 1871 was 252,435, being a decrease as compared with 1870 of 4,505, and as compared with 1869 of 5,592. The most striking feature of the emigration of the last three years has been the increase in the number of English emigrants, especially as compared with Irish. Up to the year 1869 the Irish emigration had always been much larger than the English, but in that year the latter for the first time exceeded the former. In 1864, the numbers of English and Irish emigrants were 56,618 and 115,428 respectively, or in the proportion of 33 to 67; but in 1869 they were 90,416 and 73,325, or in the proportion of 55.22 to 44.78. The following year the difference was still better marked, the number of English emigrants being 105,293 and Irish 74,283, or in the proportion of 58 63 to 41.37. In 1871, the numbers of English and Irish emigrants were 102,452 and 71,067 respectively, being as 59 to 41. These figures show that while the number of Irish emigrants has fallen off from 115,428 in 1864 to 71,067 in 1871, the number of English has increased from 56,618 in 1864 to 105,293 in 1870, and 102,452 in 1871. The number of Scotch emigrants has remained almost stationary. In 1864 it was 15,035 and in 1871 it was 19,232; the largest number in any one year was 52,935 in 1870, and the smallest 12307 in 1866. In proportion to population, however, the Irish emigration is still much greater than either the English or the Scotch, the proportion in 1871 having been, of Irish, 1.31 per cent. of the population; English, .45 per cent.; and Scotch .57 per cent.

One of the notable effects of emigration is a great and increasing excess of females over males in the population of the United Kingdom. In the last ten years, out of the 2,128,235 emigrants from the United Kingdom, the males numbered 1,279,240 and the females only 848,995. The census of 1871 showed an excess of females over males of 913,162. There can be no remedy for this until a larger proportion of young women are content to emigrate with a willingness to accept such employment as offers in the colonies, which of course is chiefly in the shape of domestic service. It is worthy of notice that during the year 1871, the large sum of £702,488 stg., was remitted to Great Britain and Ireland from Canada and the United States, £310,990 of this being in the form of prepaid passages. The price of passage in steamers has been fixed by arrangement among the steam shipping companies of Liverpool at £6 6 per statute adult. The present report, of course contains no statistics on the head of assisted immigration. Mention is made of the fact that the Dominion Government have transmitted to Mr. W. Dixon, the agent London, 10,000 warrants to be issued by him to approved emigrants. These warrants entitle the emigrants to passages by the Allan line of steamers at a reduced rate; but the system, it is stated, has hardly yet been brought into working form.

In South Lanark the contest will be between James Bell and John G. Haggart, Esq.

RAILWAY MEETING IN CARLETON PLACE.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton Place was called on the evening of Tuesday last by A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings, to take into consideration the propriety of granting a bonus to aid in the construction of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, on conditions that Carleton Place shall be the starting point, westward, of the said railway. About 250 were present. Robert Crampton, Esquire, Reeve, presided at the meeting.

Mr. Wood entered at some length into the subject of the advantages of railways. He said he came before the meeting in a double capacity. As the representative of the directors of the road and as the representative of the County of Hastings—a County which would be much benefitted by the road. He showed how railroads were in a high degree educators of the public mind. He alluded in truthful and fitting terms to the advantages which would result to Carleton Place from being located on the line of such a great commercial and travelling highway, as this road will ultimately prove to be.

He was followed by Messrs, A. McArthur, R. Bell, W. Bredin, D. Galbraith, Wm. Caldwell, A. Code, and P. Struthers, all of whom referred to the benefits likely to result from the building of the road and recommending that a bonus should be given to the Company. It was then

Moved by A. McArthur, seconded by James Gillies, Resolved that the village of Carleton Place grant a bonus of $5,000 in aid of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, on condition that the road is built by way of this place.

In amendment it was moved by Wm. Bredin, seconded by Joseph Cram, that Carleton Place give a bonus of $10,000 towards the Ontario and Quebec Railway, on conditions that the road commences, westward, from this village; and that the council be requested to pass a by-law for that purpose.—Carried with only one dissenting vote.

THE EIGHT HOURS MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* contends that its opinion that the work of the world cannot be done in less than ten hours a day, certainly not in eight hours a day, has been proved by actual experiment. In some trades, either because they could not help it for the moment, or because they wished to give the thing a fair trial, the employers yielded. But the result is that they must go back to the old system or shut up their establishments. This is the case especially among the iron and metal workers. They consented to give a trial to the short hours, and they have had to go back to ten hours on penalty of bankruptcy. In the same way the cabinet makers and wood carvers obtained the concession of eight hours as day's work. The employers had, therefore, to raise their prices; and the result was such a falling off in the demand for their goods as to make it necessary either to stop or to give up the ruinous experiment. The *Journal* says that the same thing is or will be true of all the trades, as the limit is only possible on Government jobs, where money is no object, and where soft places have to be made for voters at Government expense.

American papers state that never before has such an exodus of clergymen been chronicled as during the present summer. Since the middle of June there have sailed or are booked to sail for Europe between thirty and forty ministers of different denominations, and during the present month the number will be largely incrarsed. The Baptists lead off with the largest number of clerical pilgrims; the Catholics, who, until lately, rarely gave their pastors vacations, are this year stepping on the heels of the Baptists, and the Episcopalians follow hard after them. Of Methodists and Presbyterians very few have sought rest and recreation in European travel; and the Congregationalists have sent one—perhaps two pastors to visit the Old World, that they may see for themselves the places and scenes mentioned in the Bible.

The cause of female education continues to move on in Europe. The Russian ladies are now seized with the desire to figure as doctors and woman of science. A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsbourg *Gazette* says that lately several Russian ladies, widows and unmarried, have gone to the University of Zurich to devote themselves to the study of medicine and the sciences. The authorities of the university having previously denied admission to other Russian ladies who were not able to present the necessary certificate of capacity, the ladies who have now applied had the prudence to obtain beforehand from duly qualified examining committees all the certificates necessary for their entrance to the university.

THE RAILWAY MUDDLE.—An attempt was made at the Railway meeting here on Tuesday last, by Messrs. McArthur and Galbraith, to explain away the matter referred to in our last issue, and hush up investigation into the subject of the mismanagement of that affair. The meeting was told that the government would, probably, cancel the debt against the County. Suppose the government should do so, of which there is little probability, the ugly fact still stares in the face, that, through the blundering and mismanagement of our Reeves, Wardens, Railway Directors and vice presidents, the County has lost, as appears by the statute we quoted last week, about $100,000, which might, to-day be to the credit of the county, and might be made available to assist some railway, or other enterprise for the benefit of the people.

Prince Kana of Tigra has been crowned Emperor of Ethiopia. This is the potentate whose name was prominently before the world at the Abyssinian expedition. He has now been crowned "King of Kings of Ethiopia by the will of the people of Abyssinia." Upwards of [illegible]00,000 persons were present. The camp reached for about eight miles, and the feast lasted ten days. About 20,000 cows were killed, and 40,000 gallons of honey were drank.

☞ We publish, to-day, Mr. McDougall's address to the electors of North Lanark; and we have assurances from all parts of the riding that he is the man of the people.

THE NEW ANCHOR LINE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLEET.—On the 10th inst., the new steamer California, the first of the new fleet of steamers which Handyside & Henderson are about to introduce into the Clyde and New York trade, went down the Clyde on a trial trip. She is a vessel of 3,400 tons, and was built by Stephen & Sons, Glasgow. The engines of the California are on the compound principle, the cylinders being 58 and 103 inches respectively, and the stroke four feet each. The steam is supplied by six boilers, which have each three furnaces. One of the improvements introduced is a recently patented engine for steering the ship. By means of valves which are opened and shut by the turning of a wheel on the bridge, the rudder is driven from "hard a starboard" to "hard a port," or to the most minute point either way, without the least effort on the part of the steersman. The sleeping cabins are handsomely furnished, and the saloon, which is 45 feet by 40 feet, is seated for dining 150 passengers. The steerage contains sleeping accommodation for 900 adults. The second of the new fleet, the "Victoria," a sister ship to the "California," has just been launched, and the "Bolivia" and "Ethiopia," of 4,000 tons each, are well forward. Three other steamers for the Anchor Line are in frames—viz., the "Eutopia," "Castilia," and the "Italia," making in all seven steamers, of over 23,000 tons in the aggregate, and valued at half-a-million of pounds, which will be built for this firm within one year. Since 1857, when the "United Kingdom" was launched, seventeen vessels, of from 1,500 to 3,500 tons each, have been built for the Anchor Line New York fleet; and from the Don Pedro, in 1857, twenty-nine steamers have been built for the Anchor Line Mediterranean fleet, making in all forty-six steamers in fifteen years.—SCOTTISH AMERICAN.

NORTH LANARK.—We see by the C. P. 'Herald' that Mr. McDougall has been holding meetings in all parts of the Riding—that he has met with very gratifying success—so much so, that he has decided to be a candidate. The Herald, which has a large circulation in North Lanark, and may be considered the organ of the Reformers in that County, comes out strongly for Mr. McDougall. If Mr. McD could only hold a meeting in every School Section, he would sweep the Riding. The electors of the North are very susceptible to eloquence.—EXPOSITOR.

Mr. Mackenzie has been dining with his Rouge friends in Montreal, whom he highly eulogized. He made an announcement in the course of his speech which we welcome with delight. He said "the time for mere press blackguardism is come to an end." Now then may we not hope for some improvement in the manner in which the leading organ of his party is conducted. Let us hope that our contemporary the *Globe* will in future contain something besides mere invective and coarse abuse.

A QUEBEC MURDER.—A terrible story comes from St. Jerome of the murder of an old man named Labelle by his son. The old man, it is said, was found in his bed with wounds on the back of his head, and considerably burned by the fire which had destroyed his house. It is supposed that the son set fire to it to conceal his crime. He had been known to threaten his father some time before, and the old man had complained to the neighbors of his treatment. The miscreant has not been seen since the day of his father's interment, and is supposed to have gone to the United States.

The Civil Service Gazette remarks upon the remarkably large number of changes which have recently occurred in the Governments of our Indian and Colonial dependencies. India has received a new Viceroy, and a new Governor General has arrived in Canada. Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Honkong, Queensland, New South Wales, and the West African settlements have all lately had new Governors appointed, while numerous posts of lesser importance have also been newly filled. Changes are, of course, always going on, but such a wholesome migration of Governors of important dependencies was probably never before known.

The most favorable news is published regarding the crops in Manitoba. Wheat looks exceedingly well, and the prospect is that the yield will be the largest and best had for some years. All other cereals are equally good, and should nothing unforseen happen, the yield will doubtless supply the demands caused by immigration. It is certainly a good thing for the Province that incomers are not compelled to burden themselves with provisions from the United States.

A terrible accident occurred in Hotchkiss & Co's saw mills, Collingwood, Saturday evening, resulting in the instant death of a millwright named Robert Reid, while engaged filing the three edging circulars, the engine running at the time, the pole which held up the belt, was accidently knocked out, and the saws instantly set in motion.—Reid's right leg and arm were cut off, and he was otherwise mutilated, presenting one of the most shocking sights ever witnessed. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, and he was highly respected. He never spoke after the accident.

Lately an English plow was introduced into one of the provinces of India, and the natives were taught its superiority over their own clumsy machinery. At first, astonished and delighted at its effects, as soon as the agent's back was turned, they took it painted it red, set it up on one end and worshipped it.

A colored preacher at Sparta, Ga., some time ago was heard to say in a funeral sermon of a deceased brudder: "He ruminates no longer among us; he have exonerated from the syllogisms of this world's discrimenation, and when he gits to de cold streem of the River Jordin, the Kerosines and Periphens will meet him dare to row him over on dry land to the silveresting city."

Miss Lizzie Barrigan is the champion swimmer of Charleston, Mass. She can swim faster and further, dive deeper and come out dryer than anyone else in the place; and, altogether, she is a "duck of a woman," though some envious detractors allude to her as a "little goose."

A little four year old beset his mother to talk to him and say something funny. "How can I?" she asked; "don't you see how busy I am baking these pies?" "Well you might say, 'Charley, won't you have a pie?' That would be funny for *you!*"

"Sire, one word," said a soldier to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the king, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. The king stared, whistled, and signed.

"How hollow it sounds!" said a patient under the movement cure, as the physician was vigorously pounding his chest. "Oh, that's nothing!" said the doctor; "wait till we get to the head!"

The County Council of Simcoe have made a grant of $200 towards erecting a lock-up for Collingwood, provided the town Council appropriates an equal amount.

Rev. J. McCollum was presented by the Wesleyans of Sarnia, with a gold watch and chain, previous to his departure to Collingwood.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Our French contemporaries in this city and Montreal are divided in opinion as to the character and probable results of the settlement of the Pacific Railway difficulty just reported. The combination of Lower Canada and Upper Canada capitalists and politicians, represented by Sir Hugh Allan on the one side and Hon. Mr. Macpherson on the other should be all-powerful. Some fear that, were these parties willing to unite for the construction of the railway, troubles might hereafter spring up in the company through personal, sectional or political jealousy. Not a few observers of public events imagine that Sir Hugh Allan might desire the predominant influence in the combination, and that Mr. Macpherson might also aspire to this enviable position. The basis of the settlement announced would yield the supremacy or the presidency to Sir Hugh, giving each company eight representatives on the Board of Directors. In the event of an equal division Lower Canada or whatever side best accorded with the views of Sir Hugh, would prevail, by means of his casting vote. Those who speculate upon the possible difficulties and dangers may conjure up others besides a tie of this description; but no conflicts of view between the representatives of the two Provinces may arise. In the first place the pecuniary interests of the country may outweigh personal preferences and sectional jealousies. If the surveyors decide that such a route would save hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars, private or local feelings may have to yield to the economical consideration; and this is the more likely that in any event Ontario and Quebec in their northerly or rearward sections must be traversed by the Railway. From the head of Lake Superior to the head waters of the Ottawa, at Lake Nipissing, the line will pass through the Western Province, having a course of six hundred miles or more, and from Nipissing to opposite Pembroke, or Ottawa, the route will be through Quebec. Ontario must thus obtain a far larger share of the road than this Province, whose railways, now under construction, or contracted for will meet the Pacific but a short way from its Upper Canada terminus. For example the North Shore Road from Quebec to Hull, opposite Ottawa may be said to be already begun. From Ottawa there will soon be a rail to Pembroke, the road of the B. & O. being considerably advanced beyond Sand Point. But should the railway be carried up the north shore of the Ottawa, from Hull to Nipissing, there will be about three hundred miles to construct. This is only half the purely Ontario section which is inevitable, should the Canadian Government persist in the scheme of finding the whole of the Pacific Railway route in Dominion Territory. Of course many of us thought the Lake Superior section, which must be frightfully difficult and costly to build, and no less onerous to work, when completed would be put aside for the present, and use made of the American Northern Pacific from Sault Ste Marie to Fort Garry or Pembina. However, the Government surveyors may discover a region north of Lake Superior and Nepigon, affording a practicable route. In this event, the pressure from Ontario to carry the line through that Province will be powerful, perhaps irresistible. Its cabinet, under the Sandfield Macdonald *regime*, promised to urge the Legislature to make the necessary land grant in aid of the road, proportioned to the grants from Manitoba and British Columbia for the sections throughout the North West. During the discussion on the Pacific Railway at Ottawa, last session, the Ontario Ministers abstained from declaring their policy as to the land appropriation, but Sir Geo. Cartier assumed, and was not contradicted, that Ontario would do what the late Cabinet undertook to pledge in its behalf. There would be nothing unreasonable in this, for Quebec has given 10,000 acres a mile to its northern roads up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa which will form the Eastern branches of the main trans-Continental line. This land, be it observed, moreover, is of greater value than that north of Superior, which is known to be a forbidding region of lakes, rapids and mountains. Perhaps the country is better a considerable distance northward, but it would still be inferior to Quebec's lands owing to its distance from the sea and the main routes of travel. Then, the question as to boundary arises. Perhaps the Province of Ontario does not extend backwards to the level region. In any case, it would be well exchanged for a railway. Returning to the combination scheme, it is alleged to be the work of Sir Geo. Cartier, who saw no other way of reconciling, or satisfying the rival interests. Political and financially this may be the best solution possible. The leading men in both companies are, we believe, friends of the present Government, each possessing, or thinking he possesses, claims upon its gratitude. The question arises, however, whether the Western men will be willing, assuming, as many do, that the Eastern are favourable. A few days may furnish us all the light needed for reliable conclusions. While there is often an advantage in rivalries of this kind, with their competitions, and mutual criticisms, there are occasions when a union of all the forces and resources available, is most preferable. The present may be one of them, when the work to be undertaken is gigantic, and the difficulties serious. Who will say that a road of two thousand five hundred or three thousand miles, through a region uninhabited for two-thirds of the way and much of it bestrewn with such natural obstacles as lakes, rivers, rapids, hills, mountains and deep valleys, does not come up to our description? Whatever perils or drawbacks a union of intelligence and means may involve, the strength to be derived from it would seem desirable if not essential in the interest of this great work.

CANADIAN SARDINES. A novel undertaking to Canada is now being carried out by Messrs. Crepin and Paquet, of Quebec. The new undertaking in which they have engaged, is the preparation of beef, soup, and sardines which sealed in tin vessels are so prepared as to keep sweet and good for years, being particularly adapted for use on shipboard or on long voyages, and for the use of invalids. The sardines are procured in abundance at the river Ouelle to which place the tin vessels in which this dainty species of the finny tribe when prepared are preserved, are sent fom Quebec where the boxes are made, the beef and soup being prepared at their establishment in the city.

The following note written to her schoolmate by a girl who had been absent several days illustrates the sweet simplicity of childhood.—"Dear Susie—I shant attend school again until I get some new cuffs, collars, and jewellery—dear Mamma agrees with me that it is my duty to take the shine out of that upstart Mamy Jones, and I'll do it if I never learn nothing."

THE LAST DAYS OF DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.

A good many of the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Norman McLeod in this country have expressed a desire to know some particulars about the disease of which he died, and the manner of his death. The papers which have as yet come to hand give but very meagre accounts. The following from the Glasgow *Herald* of the 17th June is the fullest we have come across:—

"For some time Dr. McLeod had not been in good health. He was still, however, able to continue at work, and although of late his family have not been free from anxiety on his account, those beyond this inner circle had no reason to doubt that he would yet for many years be spared to the Church and to the world. So recently as the 30th of last month, Dr. McLeod appeared in the General Assembly at Edinburgh, and resigned his Governorship of the Indian Missions of the Church. He was compelled to take that step, he said, by the advice of his medical attendant, who warned him that he could only continue in office at the risk of his life. How sadly truthful these words were, no one in the Assembly except Dr. McLeod conceived.

"The simple fact is, that for several days before he had been seriously ailing, but bodily weakness did not turn him aside from the path of duty; and no one who heard him then deliver what was perhaps the most thoughtful and striking of his many brilliant public utterances, could have supposed that the end was so near. On that occasion his address consisted of a statement of the spirit in which missions in the East should be conducted in the future, and may be regarded as his last testimony respecting a department in the Church's work in which he had long taken the deepest interest, and to which, at immense self sacrifice, the later years of his life were largely devoted. We have reason to believe, indeed, that the anxiety and strain consequent upon the preparation and delivery of his recent speech in the Assembly formed the immediate cause of his death.

"As we have said, he was ill to begin with, and dealing, as it was necessary for him to do, with questions of the utmost importance and delicacy, he spoke at considerable length, and, as was his wont, with all the earnestness, and self-surrender, and Christian fearlessness of his nature. The effort proved too gerat for his enfeebled condition; and on returning home, effusion of the pericardium set in. No organic disease of the heart previously existed, but the members of his family became aware that fom the malady under which he labored a fatal issue might be dreaded at any hour, and about noon yesterday he sank into rest. His end was sudden, although not unexpected. He died possessed of the peace and joy which mark the last moments of those whose lives have been spent in the fear of God, and in the service of their fellow-men."

The routes of commerce are now being straightened in every part of the world. The gain of a few hundred miles is sufficient inducement to tunnel a mountain, run a canal through a desert, or construct a railroad up the steepest hill-sides. Among the latest projects of this character in the United States is one to push a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida. The indicated route is up St. John's River 127 miles, then up Ocklawaha River for 60 miles. To this point a ship canal for the distance of forty miles must be cut through the swamps to the Amaxara River, at a spot 30 miles from its mouth, where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico, near Cedar Keys. By this route 650 miles will be saved on the voyage between the mouth of the Mississippi and the Atlantic ports. As the trade of the past year between the ports of the Gulf and those of the Atlantic Coast amounted to 800,000 tons, it is believed that a handsome revenue would be derived from the proposed canal.

A contemporary illustrates "the importance of having all following the business of an apothecary thoroughly educated in the knowledge of medical chemistry," by an anecdote of an ingenious Boston doctor who, after much study, succeeded in framing a prescription, the ingredients of which would form corrosive sublimate, and who found only one apothecary wise enough to detect the lethel *tertium quid*. To our way of thinking it is more important that physicians should be sufficiently educated not to commit dangerous blunders in prescribing than that the care of the public health should be wholly entrusted to druggists' clerks. The doctor who converts his patient's internal economy into a chemical laboratory for the synthesis of poisonous substances, should be held responsible for his misdeed; the apothecary is simply an agent to whom no blame can be ascribed for following strictly the instructions of his principal.

A GOOD FARMER.—One of our best and most accurate farmers informs us that when a boy, as soon as he had learned book-keeping at school, his father employed him to keep his farm accounts—the cost of labour, the amount of work expended on each field, time of performing operations, ploughing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting, amount of crops, prices at which sales were made, &c. He soon became much interested in farm operations and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of work, in a more complete manner than he ever could in any other way and was early placed on the track of farming regularly and systematically. Let other farmers follow this example with their sons, and we should have less of random, hip-skip husbandry, and more of order and success.

EDWARDSBURG, July 5.

Four young men named Duan Atkins, John Kennedy, Hugh Bain, and James Short, all of the village of Waddington, N. Y., were returning from Ogdensburg in a skiff, and not being acquainted with the river here, were upset in the roughest part of the Galops Rapids.—Three of them clung to the boat, and were rescued by Geo. P. Anderson and John Adams of Edwardsburg, who heard their cries; but James Short did not succeed in reaching the boat, and is supposed to have been drowned. He was last seen trying to support himself with an oar, but as yet the searchers have been unable to find him.

In reference to Mr. Scott's admission to the Ontario Cabinet, Mr. Blake said in his speech the other day that those who had supported the Sandfield McDonald Government had no right to complain of it. We never knew before that supporters of the Sandfield McDonald Government had complained of the formation of the Blake-Scott Coalition. They have only pointed to it as a notable instance of inconsistency.

A letter from Mr. Galbraith, on Railroad matters, will appear in our next issue.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION.

A WOMAN BURNED TO CINDERS.

About nine o'clock last night the alarm of fire sounded from box 19, St. Antoine Street, to which locality, without the slightest delay, the firemen hastened along at the top of their horse's speed. Arrived at the locality indicated it was found that a fire was raging in one of the rooms in the house of Dr. Duncan McCallum, a few doors along St. Antoine street. The firemen rushed in and found one of the rooms and its contents

IN FLAMES,

and the people of the house in a terrified and distracted state, their energies, what few of them remained, being directed to the task of quenching the flames, which played around the body of the servant girl, who lay at the door in an unconscious condition, and from whose body the fire was surely and speedily

LICKING OUT THE SPARKS OF LIFE.

The firemen never paused, but set themselves to putting out the flames, on and in the neighborhood of the dying girl, whose screams were most piercing and heartrending. Dr. Drake was soon upon the spot, followed by, Dr. Tabb and Reid, who did their best to allay the excruciating sufferings of the unfortunate female, to whom they administered chloroform, to make her

END AS EASY AS POSSIBLE,

as there was no hope of saving her life. Dr. McCallum, who had been out visiting a patient at the time, came in, and concurring in the opinion of his colleagues assisted them in every way possible in their mournful and hopeless task. His grief was of the most poignant nature, as was also that of the rest of the family, who had the

HIGHEST OPINION OF THE GIRL.

The sufferer's name was Mary Toole, or O'Toole, aged 35 years of age, and one theory of the accident is believed to have been that she was lying on the sofa reading, when the lamp, which was on a table adjoining, exploded, setting fire to her clothing; all of which was burned on her. In her agony she must have ran round the room, and at length reaching the passage fell to the ground, her poor body, a few minutes before so full of life and activity, presenting a

MOST SICKENING SPECTACLE.

She lingered until nearly twelve o'clock before life was pronounced extinct. The flesh had peeled off her arms and legs; in fact, the only part which was not a cinder was a small patch on one of her cheeks.

ANOTHER OPINION

as to the cause of the sad occurrence is that as she lay on the sofa she was taken with an epileptic fit, to which she was subject and in her struggles upset the lamp, thus causing her untimely end.

THE DAMAGE.

with the exception of the fatal result, is comparatively trifling, the fire not having spread beyond the room and passage.

It is a wonder that more coal oil accidents do not more frequently happen this hot weather, as the coal oil in general use is only

PUT TO A LOW TEST,

whilst the temperature in the shade has several days been upwards of 95°. This is reaching within a few degrees the dangerous point, in fact, the immediate proximity of a light would be even sufficient to cause an explosion. In connection with this we may call attention to the gross disregard of the very proper provision of the law, limiting the number of barrels in store in town to five barrels in any one building. Warnings have not been unfrequent of late, but, perhaps, a most scandalous infringement of this most sanitary law, is the fact that at the present moment a large number of barrels of this highly dangerous fluid are from time to time deposited on the street in which our largest warehouses are situated. Many of the barrels being in such a state from the present intense heat that the oil oozing out between the staves might be easily ignited by a cigar end or match carelessly thrown away by a passer-by. In such a case not only would the contiguous buildings be in danger of destruction, but the whole shipping also, in which case the loss of life and property would be most fearful to contemplate.—*Montreal Herald.*

In the British Parliament, a bill has been introduced for the protection of children employed in Agriculture, which applies, in a modified form, to the fields and farm yards, the principles which have long been applied to British factories and workshops. The bill provides that no children are to be employed under eight years of age, nor under ten, unless they have previously been a year at school; and none between ten and twelve years of age, unless they spend part of their time at school. A system of dividing the time of children between labor and school, giving them alternately a day at work and a day at study, has been tried with success among the labourer's children, on the estate of Mr. Baget, at Ruddington. The result was, that the boys who thus alternated farm work and school were found to learn more than those who were always at school, while their work was better done than that of boys who gave their whole time to labor.

Cooly labor is largely employed in the British West India Islands, as well as in the Spanish, as a substitute for colored servitude. In the thirty-seven years from 1835 to 1871, inclusive, there were 137,981 cooly emigrants introduced into the British West Indies, and in the twenty-nine years from 1843 to 1871, there were 346,101 coolies from India introduced into the island of Mauritius. During 1871, British Guiana and the British West Indies received 6,163 coolies. The coolies are found to be much more useful and willing to work on the plantations than the liberated colored men. Many of the latter have acquired an ambition to work for themselves, and those who have not won't work for anybody.

Lower Province papers publish a letter received from General Butler announcing that the Secretary of the United States Navy has sent three war vessels to the fishing grounds to protect American fishermen, in view of possible necessities; and requesting that fishermen, in case of any trouble, apply at once to the commander of these vessels to investigate the matter on the spot.

A special telegram from Baltimore informs us that Greeley's nomination was unanimous, with the exception of Delaware and New Jersey, which divided, nine voting for Greeley and nine for Bayard.

The hearing of the appeal in the House of Lords on the Mordaunt divorce case has been adjourned *sine die*, in consequence, it is understood, of the absence from England of Sir Roundell Palmer.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed to decide upon the best rifle to be introduced into the Turkish army have declared in favor of the Henry-Martini weapon.

A GLASGOW PROFESSOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

When the studies of a philosopher, and especially of a mathematician, have been described, his discoveries recorded, and his writings considered, his history has been written. His private life is generally unvaried, filled with speculative inquiry, amused by scientific reading, variegated only by philosophic conversation, unless when its repose is broken by controversy, an incident scarcely possible in the history of mathematicians. Dr. Simson, the famous Glasgow mathematician, loved to amuse his leisure hours, and unbend his mind in the relaxation of society, and from the simplicity of his manners and the kindliness of his disposition, as well as from his very universal information, he was ever a most welcome member of the circle which he frequented. He lived in his college chambers to the last, but received his friends at a neighboring tavern, where a room was always kept at his disposal. He attended a club near the college, and in good weather its members dined every Saturday at Anderston, a suburb of Glasgow. In these meetings his chair was always reserved for him, being left vacant when he happened to be absent. It is also said to have been his habit to sit covered. He was fond of playing for an hour or two at whist, and of calculating chances, at which he generally failed; but he was on the whole a good player, though he was not very patient of his partner's blunders, nor did he always accept a bad hand of such partner with philosophic meekness. He was fond of music, and sometimes would sing a Greek ode to a modern air. Professor Robinson says he twice heard him sing "a Latin hymn to the Divine Geometer," and adds that the tears stood in his eyes as he gave it with devotional rapture. His voice was fine, says the Professor, and his ear, most accurate. That he did not always interrupt his geometrical meditations in the hours of relaxation is very plain, not only from the singular anecdote related of his discovery of prisms, but from the date of "Anderston" attached to some of his solutions, indicating that they had occurred to him while attending the Saturday meetings of the club in that suburb. In all his habits he was punctual and regular, even measuring the exercise which he took by the number of paces he walked. Anecdotes are related of him when interrupted by some one on his accustomed walk, and after hearing what was said, continued at the number he had just before marked, and surprising his acquaintance by speaking the next number aloud. He was exceedingly absent; and the younger part of the University pupils were wont to play on this peculiarity. It is related that one of the college porters being dressed up for the purpose, came to ask charity, and in answer to the Professor's questions, gave an account of himself closely resembling his own history. When he found so great a resemblance adds the story, he cried out "What's your name?" and on the answer being given, "Robert Simpson," he exclaimed, with great animation, "Why it must be myself!"—when he awoke from his trance. Notwithstanding his absent habits, he was an exceedingly good man of business; he filled the office of Clerk of the Faculty of the University for 30 years, and managed its financial and other concerns with great regularity and success. Like all minds of a higher order, he not only had no contempt for details, but a love of them; and while clerk he made a transcript with his own hand of the University records, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Senatus Academicus. In 1750 being turned of three score and ten, he found it necessary to have an assistant, when Dr. James Williamson was appointed his helper and successor. The University passed a resolution fully recording in detail his services to the college and to science at large, and pronouncing a warm but just panegyric upon him. He continued for ten years in the pursuit of his favorite studies, and the enjoyment of the same social intercourse as before. His health, which through his life long had been unbroken, remained entire until within a few weeks of his death, and he died on the first of October, 1768, having almost completed his eighty-first year.—*Lord Brougham.*

The Governor General seems to have been pleased with the appearance of the volunteers and their various arrangements at the different Ontario camps.—He distributed the prizes to the best shots at Kingston a few days ago, and in addressing the Brigade observed: "He was, besides, a member of the militia force in his own country, and had taken a deep interest in it from the first. A few remarks from him, therefore, on this occasion, he hoped would not be out of place. Before coming to this country he had heard much in praise of the Canadian Volunteers, but had to confess that he was agreeably surprised at the splendid phisique of the men, their steadiness in the ranks, and the efficient manner in which they went through the various military movements of the day. As Her Majesty's representative he had rejoiced to find that she had such an efficient army to defend this part of Her empire, for he doubted not that, if the occasion should ever arise, they would all go promptly in defence of their homes and country.—He would not soon forget what he had seen to-day. The steadiness with which the men marched, and their soldierly appearance, were worthy of all praise, and, though not familiar with the details of military science, he could not but notice the excellent manner in which the various corps performed their movements. He would take great pleasure in reporting these facts to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Commander-in-Chief and of congratulating them upon the possession of so fine a body of troops in this part of the Empire, of which they ought to be proud. He knew that soldiers did not like long speeches, and he would therefore close his remarks by sincerely thanking them for the pleasure he had experienced in reviewing them to-day.

Workmen who have been excavating in the vicinity of the new Presbyterian Church, Dartmouth, during the past few days, have exhumed large quantities of human bones. It will be remembered by those familiar with the early history of the Province that about the year 1745 a fever broke out in a French fleet, then lying in the harbor, which swept away hundreds of the seamen. The commanding officer, who also fell a victim, was interred on St. George's Island. Large numbers of the seamen were buried on the Dartmouth side, and it is probable that it is the remains of these unfortunate men which are now being brought to light, after a repose of a century and a quarter.

Mr. Dewe, the inspector, is busily engaged in the improvement of the mail facilities in British Columbia.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Lanark

GENTLEMEN,—

After a period of eleven years, during which I have enjoyed, as your representative, your unwavering support and generous confidence, which I believe, I still retain, it is with deep regret that it becomes my duty to intimate to you that I will not, at the approaching General Election, become a candidate for your suffrages.

I have found the wear and tear of political life, the management of one of the large receiving Departments of the Government, and the anxiety, labor, and attention requisite for the discharge of the duties of a member of a Cabinet charged with the well-being of the affairs of the Dominion, too great a strain on my constitution, and I have therefore been compelled, in obedience to the decided representations of my medical advisers, to withdraw, for a time at least, from active public life.

This decision has not been a hasty one, as upwards of a year ago I tendered my resignation, but was prevailed upon by the friendly urgency of the Premier and my colleagues to withdraw it, in the hope that I might be enabled to continue in the discharge of my duties. Time has shown, however, that the hope has not been fully realized, and I have been compelled again to ask for a release from the honorable positon of a member of the Government of the Dominion. This has been acceded to, and I have been offered and accepted the position of Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba, to which new land I propose shortly to proceed, in the belief that, in helping to mould the institutions and develope the resources of that country which will soon be thickly peopled, I will find a wide field for usefulness in the future, and be, moreover, fully restored to my wonted health. Under these circumstances I have to bid you farewell, and to thank you for all your kindness to me in the past.

In retiring from political life, I do so at an auspicious period.

The consolidation of the Dominion, under the statesmen who have wisely guided its rising fortunes has gone on steadily—the vast North West and the rising Province of British Columbia have been added to Canada—the revenue is ample to meet all demands upon it, and the country in all its interests is prosperous.

Under such circumstances I return to private life, confident that the Dominion has entered on a bright career, and assured that, as years roll on, the wisdom of the policy of uniting the scattered British Provinces of North America under one control (which, as you will recollect, I advocated at my first election in 1861), will be amply proved, and Canada, growing in strength and power, will be recognised as the right arm of Britain, and the bonds of affection and sympathy between our country and the Parent State will day by day grow stronger.

Again thanking you for your past confidence, and wishing you and yours all of good,

I have the honor to be,
Your obed't serv't,
ALEXANDER MORRIS.
Perth 9th July, 1872.

It will be gratifying to the surviving Parishioners of the late Rev. Michael Harris, A. M., for, thirty-three years Rector of Perth, to learn that a handsome monumental stone has been erected in the burial ground of St. James' Church, to his memory and that of his amiable wife, by his son-in-law, Colonel Crawford, M. P., at a cost of over $200. A subscription, some years ago, was set on foot by his parishioners and friends in the adjoining missions, to erect to his memory some such well-deserved tribute of esteem but, through mismanagement, but $22 reached the treasurer. As such a sum in any shape from his former congregation would neither do honor to the memory of the departed nor be creditable to their own liberality, we trust that this trifle may be made the nucleus of a fund to place a handsome stained glass memorial window in the chancel of the new church, thereby beautifying the building, shewing a becoming reverence and affection for the memory of the deceased Rector, and in this way more directly honoring God. An opportunity is now afforded for doing this, as funds are being collected for the ornamentation and beautifying of the fabric of the church, and to which object a stained glass memorial window would much contribute. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rector, Rev. R. L. Stephenson or the Church-wardens, St. James Church, Perth.—*Expositor.*

No less than eight cows have died in the government pasture, attached to the barracks here, during the past hot weather. Cow doctors say that they died from sunstroke, but never in our capacity as journalists have we recorded or heard of "bossy' *coups de Joleil* attacking animals. It is strange those that have died are fat,—fat enough to butcher. A similar mortality among cows is said to have prevailed lately at Locollo, but we have been unable to verify this collateral statement. One of the animals that died was cold all over, sometimes before death. If the head were hot this would indicate sunstroke. We believe the cause to be want of shade. If a shed were built, closed only to the south, it might stop this mortality—or even if the animals were allowed access to shady trees. One animal only showed she was sickening by her milk falling off; and the the next day she died. We would suggest bleeding as a cure, and the shed as a preventive, and meanwhile sympathise most heartily with the sufferers by this strange occurrence.—*St. Johns News.*

GRANDPARENTS.—Oh, the delight of being a grandparent! To have nothing to do with mending, and scrubbing, and reproving, but only with excusing and extenuating, in the light of which long experience gives, showing us how to pass lightly over trifles, and how to postpone grave rebuke for grave occasions! Many a child has been ruined by that constant iteration of complaint which is sure to burden both ear and conscience. Grandparents know that when people call their loving forbearance and discretion" spoiling children," they can well afford to smile at the mistaken accusation.

A despatch from Aden announces the arrival there of Stanley, and says he will start to-day for London in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is bearer of letters from Dr. Livingstone for the British Government, and his family and friends. Stanley states that when he left the interior of Africa Livingstone was unwell, but he was nevertheless determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Mississippi Boys, of Carleton Place, and the Lanark Cricket Club, was played on the Carleton Place Cricket Ground, on Saturday last, 13th inst. The match resulted in favor of Lanark by 14 runs. Messrs. Wm. Pattie and J. J. Glass acted as umpires. The following is the score:

LANARK CLUB.—FIRST INNINGS.

G. Foley, b. Wilson	7
D. Young, b Wilson	0
W. Doherty, run out	5
W. Dorroway, b. Moffatt	5
R. Watchorn, c Horn, b Moffatt	8
D. McDiarmid, c & b Moffatt	0
J. Gemmill, c & b Wilson	1
F. Dinwoodie, not out	10
T. Wilson, c Moffatt, b Wilson	0
J. Dousette, b Wilson	0
T. Caldwell, c Sumner, b Wilson	1
Wides 1, byes 2, leg byes 2	5
	42

SECOND INNINGS.

F. Dinwoodie, c Sumner, b Wilson	14
G. Foley, b Moffatt	0
D. Young, b Moffatt	16
W. Dorroway, b Wilson	3
W. Doherty, run out	8
R. Watchorn, c Sumner, b Wilson	1
D. McDiarmid, b Moffatt	1
J. Gemmill, b Moffatt	7
T. Caldwell, b Wilson	12
T. Wilson, b Wilson	3
J. Dousette, not out	0
Wides 2, byes 3, leg bye 1	6
	71

MISSISSIPPI BOYS.—FIRST INNINGS.

C. Patterson, b McDiarmid, c Foley	2
A. Peden, b McDiarmid	12
R. McDiarmid, stumped out	1
A. Wilson, b McDiarmid	7
G. Adams, c Foley, b Dinwoodie	3
D. Moffatt, c Young, b Dinwoodie	0
A. Horn, b McDiarmid	5
F. Murphy, b McDiarmid	0
R. L. Bond, b McDiarmid	0
G. Sumner, not out	4
P. Peden, b Dinwoodie	0
Byes 3	3
	37

SECOND INNINGS.

G. Adams, b Dinwoodie	4
D. Moffatt, b Dinwoodie	5
A. Peden, c Foley, b McDiarmid	20
R. McDiarmid, b McDiarmid	14
G. Sumner, c & b McDiarmid	10
C. Patterson, b Dinwoodie	0
A. Wilson, b Dinwoodie	2
R. L. Bond, c Doherty, b Dinwoodie	1
A. Horn, b Dinwoodie	1
F. Murphy, not out	0
P. Peden, b McDiarmid	1
Byes 2, leg byes 3	5
	62

Lanark Club, both innings	113
Mississippi Boys, both innings	99
Majority for Lanark	14 runs

The Writs for the Dominion Elections will be issued on the 15th inst.

Earthquakes occurred in Iceland simultaneously with the recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

"Boy, you are not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that," was the reply.

It is said that Chicago alone, in the next three years, will require 800,000 tons of iron for building purpose, to say nothing of other uses to which it will be put.

Centreville, 12th.—A man named Joel Huff dropped to-day while driving in his buggy, near the Camden Roman Catholic Church in Centreville. Sunstroke was the cause.

Hamilton, July 12th.—William Mercer Wilson, of Simcoe, was last evening elected Grand Master of Canada. There is a large gathering of Masons here at present and the proceedings have been unusually interesting.

A Massachusetts judge has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons of Cambridge, that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one!"

A colored woman at Georgetown undertook to make a little child eat some dry bread recently, using her thumb to assist in forcing the food down. As the result of her humane efforts the child choked to death, after suffering terrible agonies for fifteen minutes.

Wellington, 12th.—Yesterday the house of Mr. Frank Macdonald was struck by lightning and two girls hurt. One young woman was very badly burned about the face; the other, a small girl, had her boot completely torn from her foot without much damage to the girl.

A most searching inquiry is being instituted by the Hamilton Jury, empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of the unfortunate children at the beach on Dominion day, on which occasion a wharf gave way, precipitating a large number of people into the water.

The little son of Charles Hurdman, of Aylmer, Q., was accidentally killed at that place on Friday evening. The child attempted to climb on one of the Union Express waggons while in motion, but failed, and the heavy wheel passing over his head killed him instantly.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the House of Commons, the Speaker of that House has given a general increase of salary to the officers and servants. A number of the civil officers and clerks are to be placed on the superannuation list during the ensuing month.

Brudenell, July 11th.

A Prussian woman was murdered on the 6th inst., in the woods about two miles from Brudenell. An examination was held yesterday by Judge Doran of Pembroke, and several others. Verdict was "That the deceased came to her death by being wilfully murdered." There were several wounds on her body and neck.—Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

A leading wine firm of San Francisco give it as their opinion, that it is almost certain that the vintage of the present year, though somewhat reduced by frosts in some localities, will foot up much greater than that of the previous year. They estimate that 8,000,000 gallons of wine will be made, besides the large quantity of grapes manufactured into brandy.

We learn from a reliable source that two successive attempts were made during the last two nights but one, to throw from the track the express train going east somewhere between Shannonville and Napanee. Ties were used in each case, one of which being caught by the engine was nearly cut through. The matter has hitherto been kept quiet with a view of detecting the culprit. No language can properly convey, as no statute law has provided a proper punishment for this crime.—*Belleville Ontario.*

In the end of May last, says the *Free Press*, Mrs. Parker, of Stukely, lost a fine cow which had become the prey to bears. Failing to come home at night when called, next day it was found she had been almost all devoured. Apparently there had been a long and severe fight, for the trees in the vicinity bore marks of the struggle. A whole family of bruins must have shared in the repast, so little was left of the poor cow. Nothing similar has happened in Stukely for fifty years.

RAMSAY COUNCIL.

RAMSAY, 10th July, 1872.

Council met this day, at 2 o'clock p.m. Present, Councillors Drummond, McCreary and Snedden. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. P. Drummond presented the petition of an indigent woman, praying for assistance to obtain the necessaries of life.

Mr. Drummond gave notice that he would at the next meeting of Council introduce a by-law to regulate the commutation of Statute Labour at seventy-five cents a day.

Moved by Mr. McCreary, and seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the sum of ten dollars be granted to the woman whose petition has been received to-day, and that Mr. M. Foley be a commissioner to see the same properly expended; and that the Reeve be and he is hereby authorized to grant an order on the Treasurer for the same, in favor of Mr. Foley. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drummond, and seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the by-law subdividing the township of Ramsay into polling subdivisions, be now brought up a second time, and passed. Carried.

The council adjourned until Saturday, 3rd August. THOS. COULTER,
Township Clerk.

WHIPPING HORSES.

I would caution all who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing or stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity, crushing the will through which resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this; and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and care should be taken not to rouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate on the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as in training a child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing still in his stall. I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill-usage especially with fine blood horses, and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases may be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck and giving apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond. Remember the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and cause irreparable injury.—*Wagner's Education of the Horse.*

SOMETHING ABOUT WOMEN.

Mr. Warner writes in the "Black-Log Stories" in *Scribner's Monthly*:

Woman is perpetual revolution, and is that element which continually destroys and recreates. She is the experimenter and suggester of new combinations. She has no belief in any law of eternal fitness of things. She is never ever content with any arrangement of her own house. The only reason the mistress could give when she rearranged her apartment, for having a picture in what seemed the most inappropriate place, was that it never had been there before. Woman has no respect for tradition, and because a thing is as it is, is sufficient reason for changing it. When she gets into law, as she has come into literature, we shall gain something in the destruction of all our vast and musty libraries of precedents, which now fetter our administration of individual justice. It is mandeville's opinion that woman are not so easily touched with the unspoken poetry of Nature; being less poetical and having less imagination, they are more fitted for practical affairs, and would make less failures in business.

I have noticed the almost selfish passion for their flowers which old gardeners have, and their reluctance to part with a leaf or blossom from their family. And they love the flowers for themselves. A woman raises flowers for their use.—She is destruction in a conservatory. She wants the flowers for her lover, for the sick, for the poor, for the Lord on Easter day, for the ornamentation of her house. She delights in the costly pleasure of sacrificing them. She never sees a flower but she has a desire to pick it.

MARRIED AT SEA.—The propellor Fountain City, from Chicago to Buffalo witnessed a very pleasing ceremony on Sunday morning last, as Miss Lucy Dean and a Mr. T. S. Temple of Chicago were happily married by the Rev. G. P. Nicols, of Milwaukie. They met on board on Tuesday morning, as the boat left Chicago; were introduced on Wednesday entangled; and when at last on Thursday Mr. Temple proposed, Miss Dean was only too happy, the *denoument* was as stated above. May they, as the books say, "live happy ever after.

An unusually lively and acrimonious scene diversified the dull decorum of the British House of Lords on the 17th of June. The Ballot bill had been sent to them from the Commons, and their lordships, after accepting the principle of the bill, spent seven hours in cutting it into little bits and throwing all the valuable bits away. They changed the compulsory secrecy provided by it into an optional secrecy, struck out the clauses prohibiting the clerks from telling how any person voted, and otherwise made the bill useless. When this had gone on for some time the Lord Chancellor said that the Tory lords were "spoiling the bill." The Marquis of Bath at this flared up, and cried out that the Lord Chancellor "never rises to speak without showing acrimony and bitterness, and imputing base motives to his opponents." Earl Granville could not stand this, and rebuked the Marquis for his "ignorance," and said that the Tory lords were "accustomed to exercise despotism in the House." The Duke of Richmond hereupon boiled over, and affirmed with great heat that he had "never before heard so personal a remark," and that Earl Granville "had no right to tell me that I exercise a despotism, and to impute to me motives which would render me unworthy to sit in this House."

A wealthy man in Pike county, Ind., recently died, having left his property to all the widows in a radius of eight miles from his residence.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILROAD AND DANIEL GALBRAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

SIR.—The proceedings in the last sitting of the County Council show plainly the shuffling, cunning, dishonest course Mr. Galbraith has pursued towards the Counties with the B. & O. Railroad. The municipalities borrowed from the Government $800,000 and through their Councillors handed it over to the B. & O. R. R. Co. This sum with the interest now amounts to nearly one and a half million of Dollars. Every one knows the Railway Company have paid us not a cent of this money, and the Government holds us responsible for it. Already we have paid a part of the interest and our share of the Clergy Reserve moneys has been detained—some eighty or ninety thousand Dollars. Here is close on a hundred thousand Dollars we have already paid, with over a million of Dollars yet to pay and very little prospect of getting any of it back. While these negotiations were going on Mr. Galbraith whispered words of encouragement in our ears, but used his influence at the same time in behalf of the Company. Soon Mr. Galbraith is made a "director". In this way the eight hundred thousand dollars was gently laid first upon our shoulders, but the burden has increased to nearly double the weight and is weighting us down and pressing us so hard that we are unable to assist enterprises that would benefit us as others are doing. By the action of Mr. Galbraith we are crippled—tied down—unable to move the big burden which he tries to fasten on more tightly—securely riveting the iron yoke as will be seen from his last moves in the County Council. Every word he utters in the matter only mystifies us more and more. His "amendments" or measures are all in favor of the Company. See his last "amendment"—the kind, obliging, benevolent director's last effort. Mr. Caldwell moved to have the matter tested at once to collect our money at once from the Company, but our complaisant, high-souled, honest Councilor, Reeve, &c., the member for North Lanark in Ontario, pressing towards Ottawa with all his might, proclaiming honesty, patriotism, truth, justice and all the other cardinal virtues of a good christian, while denouncing corruptions and robbery in unmeasured terms, moved in "amendment"—instead of pressing the matter—"that a "committee to demand for this Council from "the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co., information with respect to the present position of the Company as far as regards its "proprietorship, (does he not know) annual "revenues, working expenses, outlay for rolling stock and other such expenditure as "may be necessary in the economical management and working of the road, (how "mindful of the Company's interests) and "the amount of surplus earnings annually "to the Company; together with the disposition of such surplus earnings, and what "provision if any has been made by the Company for the payment of the Government "claims against the municipalities on account of the indebtedness of the Counties "to the municipal Loan Fund, &c , &c., &c." What does he mean by all this? why not put it into the hands of a lawyer at once as Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Code, Mr. Lees and Dr. Mostyn want? But no, he wants to give them another chance to rob us. It is not enough that we should loose what we have paid already, almost one hundred thousand dollars, but we should let Bolckow and Vaughen first come in and get paid which would swallow up the earnings of the road and let us, the poor municipalities wait patiently, trusting for some miraculous interposition of Providence on our behalf, or if not thus miraculously delivered that under the wise statesmanship of Messrs. Blake and McKenzie, the debt may be forgiven us. Now a great many of the electors never trouble themselves about him, believing that an able and honest man is guiding their affairs till the inexorable creditor takes them by the throat saying "pay us that thou owest." No plausible promises from the lips of the humble, honest, self-sacrificing Galbraith will satisfy the exacting creditors, but "fork over" the million and a half of dollars in hard cash, or we will collect it as we collected the interest a short time ago, and if the R. R. Co. owes you anything make them pay up. Galbraith, you said we had a first mortgage on this road, you are one of the "directors", you are our councilor, at your suggestion we borrowed the money from the Government and handed it over to them, make good your promise, collect the claim from this Railway Company, and pay it over to the Government, and let us be out of debt at once and for ever. Now his own actions prove he is not trying to make the Company pay. He is baiting you with promises of to-morrow, procrastinating the chance, that may not be offered again, wishing you to send him to Ottawa, whatever the consequences are he would advise you to let Bolckow and Vaughen get paid first. He has matters so muddled up now that he really does not know who the Company are. Judging from his "amendment" we can arrive at no other conclusion: "its proprietorship," as if there was an uncertainty. Pretty question for an honest servant of the people to ask to embody in a resolution. It is like a story we heard of a man sent out into the country to sell "sewing machines". He met a customer on the road and stumped him to buy. The man did not want one but his brother did, he had ten dollars which he would pay now and his brother would pay him the balance at some future time. The bargain was concluded, the man paid the ten dollars and carried off the machine. The vendor went home to give an account to his master of the business he had done, but he forgot the man's name he had sold the machine to, he had forgot to ask, he never thought of such a thing, the all important thing who the man was, was he good, &c. He did not know who the man was, could not identify him if he met him, lost for his employer the twenty-two dollars balance at all events. This is something like the way our servant manages our Railway matters. This is the man that now comes before you soliciting your suffrage, tells you to elect him to the House of Commons, he parades before you his integrity and honesty, a Reformer of the Reformers, a slavish follower of Blake and McKenzie, guided by the infallible Geo. Brown, the "Globe", reads it, commits it to memory, swears by it, in fact feeds upon it, votes by it. The truth is Mr. Galbraith has entangled the municipalities with a debt amounting to between one and two millions of dollars. He wont even press the payment of these claims, wont assist you to get them, will do nothing for you, consoles you by saying Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughen are in as bad a position as you are and "you should have a fellow feeling with them", poor men, for their goodness in lending this Company their hundred thousand dollars while you have only lent the Co. the trifling sum of over a million, only let them be paid first, let them get everything and all will be well. In this way he has been hoodwinking us for years, "pulling the wool over your eyes, clinging more closely to the Company, accepting more willingly their gilded baits "director", "stockholder" and "submanager". In trusting to Mr. Galbraith you are leaning on a "broken reed", a man without ability, that is without prudence, skill, forethought, full of a multiplicity of unmeaningless words. Too cowardly to come boldly out on any question his chief forte lies in the dark, secret doing of Conventions. He organizes them and puts them in motion while he stands in the background your humble servant apparently uninterested, cannot make a move without the consent of his friends, is perfectly resigned to do as they bid him. From Clayton to Middleville and from Middleville to Lanark he spreads out his sentinels, his little secret spies, imps and correspondents. "Tites Oates", (Outis) the notorious, to the equally notorious Postmaster of Lanark, with these aids, with Blake and McKenzie, the Globe, Geo. Brown, conventions, requisitions, &c., this gentleman hopes to get a seat in the House of Commons and says to men of noble minds, able statesmen who have concluded treaties, created a Dominion, battled all their lifetime for the noble principal of right, stand by these are the statesmen that he the sycophant of Blake and McKenzie terms a "free lance", "unscrupulous", "dishonest", unworthy to be called a "Reformer" such as I am and ever will be. From such silly blunders, "Good Lord deliver us."

ELECTOR.

Almonte, 10th July, 1872.

James McHenry says when the case of the Erie Railway Company against Gould is brought to trial, other large frauds than those charged by the old management, will be developed.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, presided at a meeting the other day in London in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUDDEN DEATH BY HYDRATE OF CHLORAL, A NEW POISON.

Yesterday afternoon, an Englishman named Clifford, boarding with his wife at Mrs. Gordon's Richmond Terrace corner of Kent and Richmond streets, died suddenly from the effects of an over-dose of hydrate of chloral. The deceased, who was a carver by trade, came to this city from Toronto about a month ago and failed to get employment. He was much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and about three weeks ago he relinquished their use, but substituted in their place doses of a new narcotic stimulant, named hydrate of chloral, which is similar in its action to chloroform, producing oblivion and slumber. We understand that this species of stimulant is being extensively used now, and is taking the place of opium. It is generally administered to produce sleep, but by its repeated use an appetite for the stimulant is formed which is not easily relinquished. It is generally given in doses of from fifteen to twenty grains. It acts on the brain, and a large dose speedily produces insensibility, and a comparatively easy death. A jury was empannelled on the above case to-day, by Coroner Nelles, Mr. Geo. Peters being chosen foreman. The jury returned as their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from an over-dose of hydrate of chloral, administered by his own hand; and the jury recommend to the druggists the propriety of putting hydrate of chloral among the list of poisons, and subjecting the sale of it to the same restrictions. The deceased was in somewhat straightened circumstances, and it is stated had threatened to take his life some time ago. The recommendation of the jury with regard to the sale of this new stimulant and poison will meet the approval of all right thinking people.—*London Herald.*

At Carleton Place, on the 5th inst, the wife of R. W. Halpenny of a son.

At Carleton Place, on the 9th inst, the wife of John Clark of a son.

MARRIED.

At Christ's Church, Ashton, by the Rev. R. D. Irwin, Henry Slack, Esq., of the Township of Torbolton, to Annie, eldest daughter of J. Y. Shore, Esq.

DIED.

At Brockville, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Matthew White of a daughter.

At Brockville, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Alfred Stelden Manhard, to Miss Susan Sarah, youngest daughter of Wm. Doyle, Esq.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No 1 Super. bbls		$7.50 to 8.00
do. in bags		6.25 to 6.75
2nd quality		
Grain—Fall Wheat No. 1		1.40 to 1.50
Spring		1.30 to 1.50
Rye		00 to 00
Peas		1.00 to 1.20
Beans		1.75 to 2.00
Oats		75 to 80
Pork, Mess, per bbl		18.00 to 19.00
Prime Mess		15.00 to 16.00
Hay, per ton		20.00 to 25.00
Butter per lb		20 to 25
Hides, per 100 lbs		6.00 to 6.50

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, ₩ bbl	$ 7 00 to	$ 7 25
No. 1	6 50 to	6 75
Oatmeal, ₩ 200 lbs	5 25 to	0 00
Wheat—Fall, ₩ bush	1 35 to	1 40
Spring	1 40 to	1 50
Corn	1 50 to	0 00
Peas	90 to	1 00
Oats	50 to	60
Beans	1 50 to	2 00
Pork—Mess ₩ bbl	18 00 to	18 50
Beef	7 00 to	9 00
Mutton	08 to	10
Poultry, ₩ pair	50 to	1 25
Butter—No. 1 firkin	12 to	15
Eggs, ₩ doz	15 to	00
Potatoes	30 to	35
Hay	20 00 to	00 00

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$1 20 @	$1 50
" Fall	1 20 @	1 35
Oats	0 00 @	0 60
eas	0 90 @	1 00
Beans	1 50 @	2 00
Flour	6 50 @	7 25
Butter, roll	0 12 @	0 15
" keg	0 00 @	0 15
Cheese	0 12½ @	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00 @	0 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 @	15 00
Hogs, dressed	6 00 @	0 00
Hay	20 00 @	00 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15 @	0 00
Apples, per bbl	4 25 @	0 00
Oatmeal	6 00 @	0 00
Cornmeal, bolted	4 50 @	0 00
Potatoes	0 30 @	0 35

Corrected weekly by W. Halpenny, Produce and Commission Merchant.

GOODS THAT ARE GOOD AND NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large addition to his stock which is now very complete in all the leading lines of the trade, and will be sold cheap for cash.

Part of the stock consists of the following articles,
Dress Goods,
Prints,
Tweeds,
Grey and Bleached Cottons,
Denims,
Tickings, &c., &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES in variety, School Books, Statienery, Wall Paper and Bordering, Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Putty, Glassware and Crockery. Also a large lot of Flower Pots, Butter Coolers and Stone Churns. A full stock of HAYING TOOLS.

P. STRUTHERS.
Carleton Place, July 15, 1872. 41

LAND FOR SALE. The East half Lot No. 4, Eighth Concession Beckwith, about 25 acres cleared and under grass, the remainder covered with valuable timber. The soil is of the best quality, two and a half miles from the B. & O. R. and five and a half from Carleton Place. A good prospect for a shingle or stave factory, as there is a great quantity of timber suitable for that purpose on it, and in the surrounding locality; with a steamboat running past the shore. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.
30-tf JOHN MCEACHEN, Beckwith.

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

NOTICE. A special meeting of the Village Council, will be held in the Old School House, at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 19th instant.
ROBERT CRAMPTON, Reeve.
Carleton Place, July 15, 1872.

FOR SALE. West half of lot No. 3, in the 10th concession of North Elmsley. There is about 50 acres under cultivation. There is a house and barn and other outbuildings. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
THOMAS BUDD,
Hubbell's Falls, Ont.
Hubbell's Falls, July 1872. 41

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE at Black's Corners, near Carleton Place. The subscriber being about to engage in another business, offers his place for sale, which comprises both carriage and blacksmithing shops, with all other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing well on the premises. Also 25,000 feet of seasoned Lumber will be sold with the place if required. Possession given at any time. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.
ALEX. STEWART, Blacksmith.
Carleton Place, July 15, 1872. 41

1872.

—NEW—

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which is well assorted and complete in every department.

DRESS GOODS in great variety, newest styles
Jackets,
Ottoman Shawls,
Hats trimmed and untrimmed,
Flowers, &c.
ENGLISH & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
—Shelf and Heavy,—
TEAS, TEAS,
with a good assortment of Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
SEEDS, SEEDS,
Timothy, Clover, and Field Seeds of every description.

The subscriber cordially invites an inspection of his stock, which he shall be happy at all times to show.

JOHN BROWN.
Carleton Place, April 29, 1872.

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS,
Stoneware, Butter and Cream Crocks,
Earthenware Milk Pans,
Choice sets in China, Stone and Glassware, &c , &c.,
FOR SALE BY
ALEX. H. TAIT.

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
Water Lime Cement,
Nails, Glass, Locks and Hinges,
&c., &c., &c., FOR SALE BY
ALEX. H. TAIT.

READY MADE CLOTHING, (special)
The best Clothing for the least money, and the neatest cut in Carleton Place.
Also for a rainy day,
A FEW SOU'-WESTERS—Cheap.
Examine Goods for sale by
ALEX. H. TAIT.

HATS, Men's and Boys' Felt, Panama and Straw Hats at REDUCED PRICES.
Try ALEX. H. TAIT.

GOOD VALUE IN EVERY LINE
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware,
Provisions, &c., &c.
ALEX. H. TAIT.
Opposite New School House,
Carleton Place.
Carleton Place, July 4th, 1872. 40

COME ONE!
COME ALL AND SEE!

A. S. NEWMAN

Having furnished his new store in Carleton Place, and received his stock is now prepared to serve all who favor him with a call. His stock is composed of Dry Goods in all branches, among which are Prints fast, at 10 cts., Grey Cottons at 8 cts., Brilliants, at 12 cts. Dress Goods, Cloths, Linens, &c, at like low prices. In Groceries he has a complete stock, Sugar at 10 cts., Raisins, 8 cts., Tea, Tobacco, Rice and Spices as cheap as the cheapest. Liquors of all kinds, Brandies, Rum, Port and Cherry Wines, Malt, Rye and Common Whiskey, Ales, &c., &c In Boots and Shoes we have a full stock. Ladies Prunella from $1.20. Gent's Gaiters at all prices. Also a few select lines in Felt and Silk Hats very low. In Crockery and Glassware I have the largest supply at the smallest price ever offered in Carleton Place His full stock in fact is just what the Farmers and Mechanics require.

Hoping by an honest one price deal to merit a share of public patronage,

HE SOLICITS A CALL.
A S NEWMAN.
Carleton Place, June. 1872

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received
500 Bags Coarse Salt and
50 bags Fine Factory Filled Dairy Salt, the best quality for Butter.

Also a large stock of HAYING TOOLS,
Scythes,
Snaths,
Forks,
Rakes,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we purchased before the recent rise in Hardware, and will be sold at the old prices.

JAMES H. WYLIE.
Almonte, July, 1872.

RAILWAY FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO. A. F. WOOD, Esq., Warden, Co. Hastings, who represents the Directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, will hold a meeting in the interest of the said road at Lanark, on Monday evening, 15th July, after which he will visit Lanark, Dalhousie, Bathurst & Drummond townships in succession, and of which due notice will be given by posters. As this railway is a matter of very great importance to the section of country through which it will pass, a large attendance is requested, so that the ratepayers may fully understand the project, and be prepared to assist by way of bonus.

FARM FOR SALE, containing 200 acres, being composed of the west half of lot 18, in the 3rd, and the west half of lot 18, in the 4th concession of Admaston. The land is of good quality with a house and barn erected thereon, and a never failing creek running through one of the lots. Terms to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to ROBERT LOCKE, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay.
July 10, 1872. 41a

COUNCIL MEETING. The Municipal Council of the Village of Carleton Place, will meet at the Old School House, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock p.m. 41-a

INDIA—LIVING AMONG INFERIOR RACES.—The late Earl of Elgin, during the Indian Mutiny, wrote from Calcutta: —"It is a terrible business this living among the inferior races. I have seldom, from man or woman, since I came to the East, heard a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that Christianity had ever come into the world. Detestation, contempt, ferocity, vengeance, whether Chinamen or Indians be the object. There are some three or four hundred servants in this house. When one first passes by their *salaaming* one feels a little awkward. But the feeling soon wears off, and one moves about among them with perfect indifference, treating them, not as dogs, because in that case one would whistle to and pat them, but as machines, with which one can have no sympathy. Of course those who can speak the language are somewhat more *enrapport* with the natives, but slightly so I take it. When the passions of fear and hatred are grafted on this indifference, the result is frightful; an absolute callousness to the sufferings of the objects of those passions, which must be witnessed to be understood and believed.——tells me that yesterday, at dinner, the fact that Government had removed some commissioners who, not content with hanging all the rebels they could lay their hands on, had been insulting them by destroying their caste, telling them that after death they should be cast to the dogs and devoured, &c., was mentioned. A rev. gentleman could not understand the conduct of the Government; Could not see there was any impropriety in torturing men's souls; seemed to think that a good deal might be said in favour of bodily torture as well! These are your teachers, O Israel! Imagine what the pupils become under such leading."

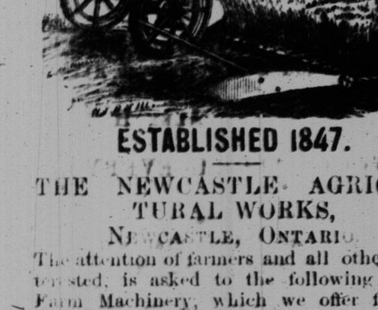
A Mr. Kuner has invented an ear ring which can be attached to the ear by means of a spring, thus removing the necessity of the barbarous operation of piercing the ears.

An unfortunate man named Joseph Williams, died lately in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, from a wound inflicted by a woman. She has been found guilty of manslaughter.

New Mexico and Colorado are threatened with a general Indian war, for which purpose a combination of the most powerful tribes is being organized.

Paisley, June 29.

Yesterday evening a boy about 17 years old, who worked at Bates' hotel, and whose name is unknown, was drowned while bathing at Fisher's dam.



ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE NEWCASTLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

The attention of farmers and all others interested, is asked to the following list of Farm Machinery, which we offer for the coming harvest.

WOOD'S MOWER

AND WOOD'S SELF RAKE REAPER, for simplicity, perfection of construction, durability, portability, lightness of draft and efficiency have no equal. No other Reaper leaves so compact a bundle and one so easily handled.

THE HUBBARD
Changeable Speed Mower
AND *Self-Rake Reaper Combined*,
The most desirable combined machine in use.

JOHNSTON'S SELF-RAKE REAPER, with all the latest improvements, acknowledged by all to be the best Reel Rake Reaper made.

THE ITHACA WHEEL RAKE (steel teeth) is the best hay and stubble Rake in use. Thousands sold and giving perfect satisfaction. No farmer can afford to be without one.

In addition to the above we also manufacture
Threshing Machines, 8 and 10 horse power,
Grain Crushers,
Power Straw-Cutters,
Gang Plows,
Common Plows, and
A variety of Agricultural Implements.

EARNESTLY DESIRING to supply every customer PROPERLY, and to make every machine GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION we suggest the propriety of intending purchasers ordering early. For catalogue and full particulars address The Massey Manufacturing Co., Newcastle, Ont., or the local agent for your section. John Roberts, Carleton Place, D. McIntyre, Balderson, Thos. Elliott, Arnprior, Robert Smith, Bristol, P.Q. Repairs kept at Carleton Place by P. Struthers. 36-cg

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received
500 Bags Coarse Salt and
50 bags Fine Factory Filled Dairy Salt, the best quality for Butter.

Also a large stock of HAYING TOOLS,
Scythes,
Snaths,
Forks,
Rakes,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we purchased before the recent rise in Hardware, and will be sold at the old prices.

JAMES H. WYLIE.
Almonte, July, 1872.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE will open Wednesday, September 4th, with a large and able staff of Teachers, Rev. John Laing, M.A., Principal. Accommodation for two hundred and fifty pupils. An early application for boarders necessary, as rooms are rapidly filling up. Terms for Education and Board can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

REV. W. MOORE.
Ottawa, June 8, 1872. 37-e

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.

FOR SALE. A First class established Dry goods and Grocery Business in the growing town of Almonte, on the line of the B. & O. R. R., 30 miles from Ottawa. Stock amounting to Dry Goods, $1,000 chiefly Staples, Groceries, $450. The premises are centrally located and the Shop in capital order, business capable of being extended materially. Good dwelling house in connection with the Store. To a desirable party Easy terms will be given on stock. Premises to lease or sell. Apply personally or by letter to

R. JOHNSONTON, Merchant,
39-tf Almonte.

ONE OSBORN Sewing Machine, quite new, has never been used, will be sold under value, at this office.

ROOMS TO LET. Apply at the Carleton Place Bakery.

1872.

—NEW—

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which is well assorted and complete in every department.

DRESS GOODS in great variety, newest styles

Jackets,
Ottoman Shawls,
Hats trimmed and untrimmed,
Flowers, &c.
ENGLISH & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
—Shelf and Heavy,—
TEAS, TEAS,
with a good assortment of Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
SEEDS, SEEDS,
Timothy, Clover, and Field Seeds of every description.

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JOHN BROWN.
Carleton Place, April 29, 1872.

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Stoneware, Butter and Cream Crocks,
Earthenware Milk Pans,
Choice sets in China, Stone and Glassware, &c., &c.,
FOR SALE BY
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BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
Water Lime Cement,
Nails, Glass, Locks and Hinges,
&c., &c., &c., FOR SALE BY
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A FEW SOU'-WESTERS—Cheap.
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GOOD VALUE IN EVERY LINE
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Boots and Shoes, Hardware,
Provisions, &c., &c.

ALEX. H. TAIT.
Opposite New School House,
Carleton Place.
Carleton Place, July 4th, 1872. 40

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Hoping by an honest one price deal to merit a share of public patronage,

HE SOLICITS A CALL.

A. S. NEWMAN,
Carleton Place, June, 1872.

FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale the farm at present occupied by him, being the East Half of Lot No. 11, in the 10th concession of Ramsay. The farm consists of one hundred acres, 90 acres cleared and under good cultivation, well watered and good fences. There is a stone house, 38 x 28, with kitchen 24 x 20, tin roofed and well finished throughout. Also good barns, stables, &c. Terms made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT BRYSON.
Ramsay, June 19, 1872. 37-cg

SOMETHING MORE FOR FARMERS TO READ. This is to certify that I have been and am now manufacturing and selling Bolton's Patent Dog Power, for churning, and that the machine is giving most perfect satisfaction, and taking the place of all other Dog Powers heretofore used in this county. ALEX. TIMBLICK.
North Augusta, County Grenville.

The following parties can also be referred to who are using the above power:

JAMES LEWARS, North Augusta; ANDREW McROBERTS, do; W. STACEY, do; M. CULLEN, do; W. KERR, do; W. EDWARDS, do; D. GREER, do; J. BURNS, Bishops Mills, N. BATES, Merrickville, and hundreds of others.

The subscriber has the same right to make the Gear Machine as those who do, as it is not patented, but being aware of the superiority of the Friction Gear over cog wheels, paid a large sum for the right to make them.

All machines warranted not to slip, and to have more power than any Gear Machine. Send in your orders to

WILLIAM WILSON, Manufacturer,
33-tf Appleton.

REMOVAL. The subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Carleton Place and vicinity that he has removed to his new Store, next door to PATTERSON'S CABINET SHOP, and hopes by close attention to business, keeping a good stock, and selling at moderate prices to largely increase his Grocery and Liquor business.

ALEXANDER SIBBITT.
Carleton Place, June 10, 1872. 36

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

HARDWARE — TINWARE



STOVES AND PUMPS.

THE subscriber has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of the undermentioned goods, which he now offers to sell cheap for cash or approved credit, cast, spring, and tire steel, band, bar and hoop iron, mechanic's tools, cutlery, bolts and screws, latches, locks, hat and coat hooks, files, planes, cross and hand saws, cut, pressed and finishing nails, spades, shovels, manure and hay forks, hay and manure fork handles, pots, kettles and spiders, glass, paints, putty, machine, paint and coal oil, coach and furniture varnishes, turpentine, Stain and drier's cistern, well and force pumps, lead and iron pipe, all sorts of cook and box stoves first class steel ploughs, very cheap, points to fit. Tinware, wholesale and retail. Particular attention paid to roofing and eave-troughing. I hold also the patent right for Carleton Place, Beckwith, Ramsay and Almonte, for Archer's patent non-bursting conductor pipe, warranted not to burst in any climate. No house should be without them. Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, special price to builders and contractors. Cut Nails cheaper than in Montreal. Orders received by mail promptly attended to. Remember the place, Bridge street, three doors north of the river.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Carleton Place, June 12, 1872. 36-ly

FIRST PRIZE MACHINE



Plain Osborn, with cover $35 00
HALF CASE, Extra Finish, $38.00.
Extra Finish, Silver Plated, $40.00.
Full Cabinet Machines, from $55 to $100.

THE NEW OSBORN,

This machine has been greatly improved since taking the First Prizes at the various exhibitions throughout Canada. It has now no equal for the price.

It will now sew with any kind of thread from No. 10 cotton, to No. 100, and from No. 30 linen to No. 90.

It runs much easier and with less noise than ever.

All the wearing parts to be made of steel.

Every machine has a cover, lock and key, and is to have the full outfit, Tucker, Corder, Friller, &c.

Every machine is warranted for 3 years by the manufacturers. We will give a guarantee with each machine that will exempt purchasers from charges for repairing for fifty cents a year. The New Osborn will last 40 or 50 years if it will get anything like fair play. The Osborn, as it is now, will challenge the market for its equal.

GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.
General Agent: D. J. McKINNON.
Local Agents—Carleton Place, ——; Almonte, J. M. Munroe; Clayton, Mrs. Dickson; Lanark, R. Robertson; McDonald's Corners, J. H. Fleming; Arnprior R. Leishman; Eganville, W. W. Austin; Havelock, W. G. Leroy; Quio, Wm. Loque; Aylmer, Boulton McGrath; Richmond, John Reilly; Smith's Falls, Wm. Keith; Perth, P. B. Walker; Balderson's, James Bothwell; Sand Point, R. Flint; Clarendon Centre, Thomas Fletcher.

THE EAST END STORE.

We are now showing the very nicest
DRESS GOODS & PRINTS,
in Carleton Place.

Our new stock for the summer months has just been opened and comprises a few new lines never before offered in this market.

In LUSTRES, PARAMETTAS, NORWICH CLOTHS and BATISTES we have a complete assortment.

Already our prices are cut, being determined to keep up the reputation of the East End Store, as having the largest and choicest selection of Dry Goods at the lowest figures in town.

Everybody knows of our French Dress Prints at 17 cents per yard (good value for 20 cents.)

Everybody should know of 45 inch. Mexican Sheeting at 15 cts. per yard. Who knows of our beautiful fitting Prunnella at $1, and French Calf Gaiter at $3.50—worth $4.50 at the present price of leather.

We show a full display of Gents' Hats, in Fur, Felt, Silk, Cloth, Panama and Straw. They have just come in, and are of the very latest styles.

Ready Made Clothing we sell at a small advance on cost. Parties wishing a good fitting suit will please give us a call.

A fresh supply of Choice Family Groceries always in stock. Tea we sell very low.

JAMES L. MURPHY.
East End Store,
Opposite Lavallee's New Hotel,
June 21, 1872.

32 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.
Terms to suit the purchaser.

THE CHEAP DRUG & BOOK STORE.

HOLLIDAY & McVEAN,
RETAIL DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Offer the best and the cheapest stock of all merchandise in our line in this section of the country.

We take pleasure in guaranteeing satisfaction to all parties who may favor us with their orders.

IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,	Dye Stuffs, all kinds,
Coal Oil, best quality,	Paints,
Hair, Nail and Tooth brushes,	Linseed Oil, boiled & raw
Feeding Bottles,	Turpentine, Japan,
Nursery requisites,	Olive oil,
Perfumery, Combs,	Sewing Machine Oil,
Fancy Goods & Soaps,	(Glyns,)
Wall Paper, in great variety,	Glass and Putty,
	Varnishes,
School Books and Stationery,	Dryers,
	Paint Brushes,
and all School requisites,	and all
Standard Works always on hand.	Dry Colors, &c., &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes only.

Campbell's Quinine Wine, Campbell's Cod Liver Oil, Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites, Depew's Medical Victory, and all popular patent medicines on hand.

Horse and Cattle Medicines always on hand, and of the best quality.

If you want Goods of the best quality, at the lowest possible rates go to HOLLIDAY & McVEAN'S.

Liquid Dyes—Green, Blue, Orange, Purple, Mauve, Magenta, Scarlet, &c.

Lamps and all lamp furnishings. A select stock of Ladies and Gent's Gold, Silver and Jet Jewellery.

Farmers take Notice—A few barrels of Superphosphate of Lime, to be sold at a low figure.

Agents for Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s Perfected Spectacles. Physicians prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded. Give the new firm a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOLLIDAY & McVEAN.
Carleton Place.

WANTED. A journeyman Joiner, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Also an Apprentice wanted.

F. McEWEN.
Westmeath June 14, 1872. 39-

J. 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.

McDONALD'S WOOLEN FACTORY RE-OPENED. The undersigned wishes to inform the public that his factory is now in full running order, and that he is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Custom Work such as Roll Carding, Carding and Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dressing and Dyeing, which will receive prompt attention. The highest price paid for Wool either in cash or exchange for Cloth.

ALLAN McDONALD.
Carleton Place, May 25, 1872. 34-tf

WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE at the APPLETON GRIST MILL. One Custom Roll Card, one set of Manufacturing Cards, one Jack, one Warper and Beamer, one Reel, two Crompton Looms, one set of Shears, two Pickers, one Grinding Machine, one Waste Duster, Spools, 15,000 Bobbins. All the Machinery in good running order. Possession given at any time. For further particulars apply to

C. T. DRINKWATER & SON.
Appleton, May 11, 1872. 32-cg

NEW WATCHMAKER'S SHOP. J. B. Patterson, Watchmaker & Jeweller, begs to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and the surrounding country that he has leased the premises lately occupied by Mr. Lavanway, opposite Wilson's Hotel. Having worked in some of the best watchmaker's shops in Canada, and feels confident that by strict attention to business, he can give satisfaction, and merit their patronage. All kinds of watches clocks and jewellery neatly and properly repaired, and warranted.

J. B. PATTERSON.
Carleton Place, April 16th, 1872. 29

A. SAMUEL & CO., beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity, that they have opened a General Store in Cornell's New Brick Building, where they intend keeping a large and varied Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats of all Kinds, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware, &c. Also a large and splendid Stock of Gold and Silver watches, watch-chains, Ladies' setts of Jet and Gold. Japan teas, of the best grades, from 45 to 75 cts. per lb., Coal oil 40 cts. per Gal. All kinds of farmer's produce taken in exchange. 34-

BLACKSMITHING. The undersigned thankful for past favors would now inform the people of Carleton Place and surrounding country, that having again leased the McNeely property for a term of years, is now prepared to receive and fill all orders in his line of business. A few wagons on hand as good as any in the County. Also Harrows, Cultivators, Ploughs, and all other work warranted to give satisfaction. Horse Shoeing done in the very best manner and on the shortest notice.

Boarders kept as usual.

EDWARD BENNETT.
Carleton Place, March 25, 1872.

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

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Axe Maker.
Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871. 6

LAND FOR SALE. The East half Lot No. 4, Eighth Concession Beckwith, about 25 acres cleared and under grass, the remainder covered with valuable timber. The soil is of the best quality, two and a half miles from the B. & O. R. and five and a half from Carleton Place. A good prospect for a stave factory, as there is a great quantity of timber suitable for that purpose on it, and in the surrounding locality; with a steamboat running past the shore. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

30-tf JOHN McEACHERN, Beckwith.

FOR SALE. A few good Lumber Wagons, now ready, for sale at the Carleton Place Carriage Factory. Also carriages and buggies made and repaired, painting and trimming in connection, horseshoeing and general jobbing.

WM. M. GLOVER.
June 3, 1872 3

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the 10th Concession of Beckwith, and within a mile of the Appleton station on the C. C. R. It contains 175 acres, about one half is cleared and under good cultivation. The remainder is well timbered. The land is of good quality. For terms apply on the premises to

PETER McCUAN.
Beckwith, 10th concession. 23-tf

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

THE inhabitants of Carleton Place are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a Tailor Shop in the village next door to Bond's Tin Establishment where he can be found ready to accommodate all customers who want anything in his line, with promptness and despatch. From the experience he has had and the known ability to make and fit garments, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Parties desiring garments to be cut only will be attended with due diligence. Latest reports of fashions regularly received

D. McEWEN.

Bring on your goods and get them properly manufactured.
Feb. 7, 1872. 19-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Lanark. } In the County Court of the County of Lanark.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Perth, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
By JOSEPH JAMIESON, His Attorney ad litem.
Dated at Almonte, in the County of Lanark, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1872. 36-p

TO FARMERS. The subscriber wishes to inform the farmers of the counties of Renfrew, Carleton, and Russell, that having purchased the right to manufacture Bolton's Friction gear Dog Power Machine for churning &c., and having improved the same so as to regulate the speed, for which he has obtained letters patent dated 25th March 1872, he is prepared to furnish all those requiring one with a good substantial article. They are admitted by competent judges to be far superior to any cogwheel power in use, for giving greater power, ease to the dog, less liable to get out of repair, and will last twice as long. The machine is also complete in itself and does not require to be attached to any building or post, but can be moved at will. He would also caution the public to beware of false statements made against the machine by interested parties. All orders promptly supplied.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Appleton, April 24, 1872.

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, 1872 18 ly

ALMONTE MILLS. J. C. Stevens, of the Almonte Mills, is now manufacturing Fine Family Flour, and keeps same for sale at the store of R. Metcalf, Carleton Place, put up in packages of 50 lbs. and sold low.

ROBT. METCALF.
September 12, 1871. 50

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

1872. SUMMER GOODS 1872.

NEW GOODS
AT
DOMINION CASH STORE!

WE have just received a first-class stock of New Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, &c., all of which we will sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

The highest price paid for Eggs and Butter.

R. W. HALPENNY.
Carleton Place, May 21, 1872. 33

ALMONTE & PAKENHAM.
J. & W. THOBURN,

HAVING just laid in a new stock of Groceries, and added a large and well selected stock of Crockery and Boots and Shoes, take this opportunity of returning their hearty thanks to a discriminating public for their generous patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favor in the future.

Owing to a large increase of business, we have removed to the building formerly known as the People's Store, Almonte, and James Hartney's old stand, Pakenham, where we will be found always at our post, ready and willing to oblige all who may favor us with a call.

J. & W. THOBURN,
31- Pakenham & Almonte

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS For One Month. In order to make room for a large Stock of French Calf and English Kipps to arrive, will sell very CHEAP FOR CASH. Will sell Sole Leather for Two cents per pound less than it can be bought of the manufacturers.

No. 1 SOLE LEATHER 23 TO 25 CENTS.
UPPER LEATHER 42 CENTS.
CANADIAN KIPPS, 50 TO 55 CENTS.
ENGLISH do. 55 TO 60 CTS.
ELASTIC 20 TO 50 CENTS.
FRENCH CALFSKINS $1.25.

R. Woodland being the only direct importer of English and French Leather in the city, by importing it direct from the manufacturers is enabled to offer a genuine article for the same price as inferior Stock, as purchased in Montreal. So the cheapest and best place in Ottawa to buy Leather and Shoe Findings is at the

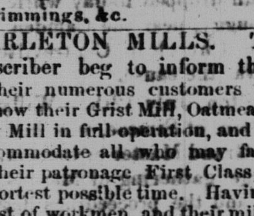
OTTAWA TANNERY.

So if you want bargains of all kinds call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place St. Paul Street.
RICHARD WOODLAND,
36- Ottawa Tannery.

NEW FACTORY at Youngville, near Snedden's. The Suscriber, in returning thanks, would remind the farmers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of custom work in a superior manner, with promptness and dispatch, viz., carding, spinning and weaving, also fulling, dyeing, and cloth dressing. Parties having any of the above work to do, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. All kind of work guaranteed well done. Sheep pelts taken in exchange for custom work. Cash or Cloth given in Exchange for wool.

PETER McDOUGALL.



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

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

CALDWELL & BROWN.
Carleton Place, Dec. 1, 1871. 10

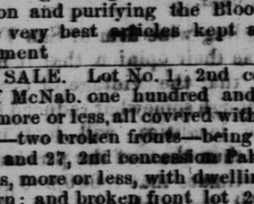
OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE. We have often been asked why we do not advertise. Our answer has always been: "Our Students are our best advertisements." But in order that those who contemplate entering a Business College and have not the privilege of consulting any of our Students who have gone through a course in this Institution, we have deemed it expedient to insert this notice. The subjects taught in this College embrace Bookkeeping in all its branches, adapted to every kind of business, Steamboating, Banking, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Telegraphing, Phonography, &c., &c., &c. For full information, call upon or address

I. M. MUSGROVE,
Ottawa Business College,
26ly Ottawa, Ontario.

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

JAMES SNEDDEN.
Bennie's Corners, June 27th, 1870. 39

ONION SEED, *down again to old price*—12½ *cents per oz.*
GERMAN CAULIFLOWER SEED, (new kind) 60 cts. per oz.
First quality TIMOTHY, $4 per bushel.
WESTERN CLOVER, 15 cts.
VERMONT (late) do., 20 cts. per lb.
CABBAGE SEED 10 cts. per oz., $1.20 per lb.
VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS
W. HEARN, Druggist,
Sapper's Bridge, Ottawa.
(23) Sign of the Spectacle and Mortar.



G. T. O. HOUSTON Brockville, Ont., Wholesale Dealer in Wines, Spirits and Ales; special agent for Labatt's celebrated Ales, John Bull Bitters, Dr. Carson's Bitters. These Bitters are excellent for regulating the appetite, aiding digestion and purifying the Blood. None but the very best articles kept at the establishment.

FOR SALE. Lot No. 1, 2nd concession of McNab, one hundred and twenty-acres, more or less, all covered with valuable timber—two broken fronts—being parts of lots 25 and 27, 2nd concession Pakenham—91 acres, more or less, with dwelling house, and barn; and broken front lot 26, in the 3rd concession, 30 acres. All the said lands fronting the White Lake, about a mile and a-half from White Lake Village. The west half of lot 1, in the 1st concession of Goulburn, 100 acres more or less, with large improvements, situated about a mile and a-half from the Village of Prospect. For further particulars and terms apply to the undersigned, 2nd concession Beckwith, near Franktown, if by letter, post paid.

March 13, 1872. (24 au) JOHN CAMPBELL.

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

McNab, April 17th, 1872. 29-tf

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS. Joseph Boese, Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Oil Cloths, Table Covers, wishes to inform the trade that he will supply his covers wholesale only at lowest prices. Also Proprietor of the Ottawa Dyeing and Scouring Works, 85 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Oil Cloths guaranteed not to crack 48ly



LOOK HERE,

—THE—

NEW FURNITURE DEPOT.

Parties visiting Brockville will save money to call at

NO. 71 CORNER OF MAIN & HOE STREET,

the only place in Brockville where you can buy

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE!

They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of first class furniture, consisting in part of

PARLOR & BEDROOM SETS,
Sofas,
Tables
Sideboards,
Chairs,
Bedsteads,
&c., &c., &c.

which they will sell 25 per cent cheaper for cash than any shop in town.

Upholstering and repairing neatly done on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

BELL & McEWEN,
Sole agents in Brockville for
JACQUES & HAY'S FURNITURE,
Brockville, Dec. 7, 1871. 10-tf

NEW GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,
BELL STREET, CARLETON PLACE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public generally, that he has opened out a large stock of Groceries and Liquors in the building opposite Williams & Holliday's Drug Store. In the Grocery Department will be found a very fine assortment of choice Teas—Japan, Twankay, Hyson, &c., &c., in half chests and catties. Crushed, Loaf and Muscavado Sugars, Tobaccos, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Prunes, Rice, Spices, Pickles, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery. Liquors in wood and bottled—Brandies, Hennessy's and Martell's, Port and Sherry Wine, Gin, Rum, Rye, Malt and Proof Whiskeys, Old Tom Gin and Pure Spirits, Guiness's and Alsopp's Ales and Porter, also Dowe's Ale. The above are of the best quality, and persons requiring liquors for medicinal purposes can rely on getting a pure article. Call and judge for yourselves. R. WAUGH.

Carleton Place, May 18, 1872

NEW PLANING MILL, DOOR, Sash and Blind Factory, in Carleton Place. The undersigned wish to inform the public that their new mill is now in full operation, and being fitted up with first class machinery, they are prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, and Mouldings of every description kept in stock or made to order on short notice.

Flooring, Clapboards, and all kinds of lumber for building purposes kept constantly on hand.

We have also fitted up a new Patent Kiln, for drying lumber, which we are confident will give entire satisfaction.

We are prepared to take contracts for putting up buildings, (furnishing material or otherwise) at reasonable rates.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MOFFATT & CO.
April 22, 1872. 29

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.

J. H. FULFORD. | W. M. CHURCH. 30-au

JACOB LESLIE, Undertaker, Agent at Carleton Place.

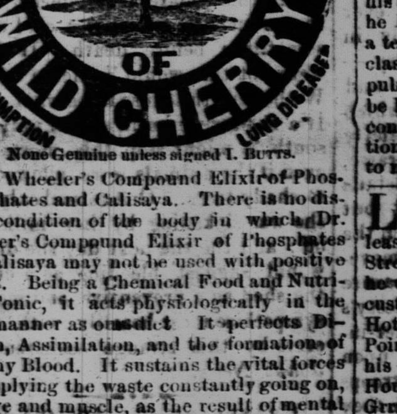


JACOB LESLIE, Undertaker, Carleton Place, respectfully solicits the attention of those bereaved of earthly friends to his Undertaking Establishment in Sumner's new building, High Street, where all things necessary for the proper observance of the last rites due to the departed can be furnished on the shortest notice.

Coffins of all sizes always kept in stock. Scarfs, gloves, &c., supplied with hearse, and funerals conducted with the utmost decorum. Charges moderate.

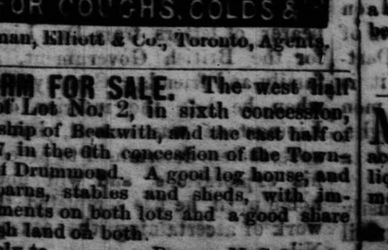
15-tf JACOB LESLIE.





None Genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

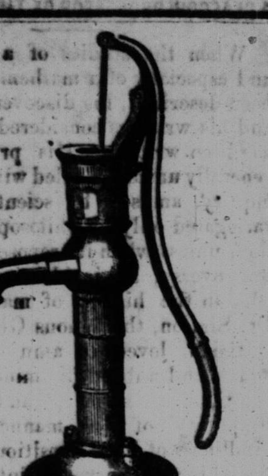
DR. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya. There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustains the vital forces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and growth of tissues, must for time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer. Sold by all Druggists at $1. 24-



Lyman, Elliott & Co., Toronto, Agents.

FARM FOR SALE. The west half of Lot No. 2, in sixth concession, Township of Beckwith, and the east half of Lot 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Drummond. A good log house, and two barns, stables and sheds, with improvements on both lots and a good share of bush land on both.

Apply to DUNCAN McGREGOR,
On the premises.
Beckwith, May 3, 1872. 31cg



J. H. BOND, DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, BELLS, TINWARE, &C., &C.,

RESPECTFULLY requests the attention of the public to his stock of the above Goods, which is now very complete. He is sole agent for Rumsey and Co.'s Celebrated Iron Pump and Steel Amalgam Bells, such as

CHURCH & MILL BELLS,



Which will be supplied at Manufacturers' prices. My stock of Pumps is complete, consisting of Force Pumps, Deep and Shallow Wells and Cistern Pumps in great variety.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

A large stock of Stoves, all kinds, at very low prices. Can suit any purchaser in the Stove line.

TINWARE, TINWARE.

My stock of Tinware is complete, and can furnish all kinds of Tinware on the shortest notice. Would call special attention to my stock of Milk Pans, as we have now on hand 200 dozen ready for sale and are prepared to furnish at prices that will suit purchasers.—Give us a call.

ROOFING! ROOFING!

Roofing in all its branches, iron and tin. We call special attention to the Standing Groove Roof, which is a good article in the in the Roof Line.

EVE TROUGHING.

Eve Troughing in all its branches, done on the shortest notice. Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All kinds of produce taken in exchange. Remember the place—opposite Saw Mill. Give us a call.

WANTED, 5,000 CALF-SKINS, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

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

J. H. BOND,
24- Carleton Place.

ALLAN TURNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
LAMPS &
CHIMNEYS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL
THE BEST OIL KNOWN.
98 & 100, MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE

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

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.

BRITISH HOTEL. The subscriber has again commenced business in his old stand, where he will always be found prepared to accommodate the public in a first class manner. The bar is supplied with all the requisites. Good stabling. Charges moderate.

WM. KELLY.
Carleton Place, March, 1872. 22 ly

TOOLEY'S HOTEL, PAKENHAM, has lately been fitted up in good style, for the accommodation of the travelling public. A comfortable buss running to and from the railway station, free of charge. The bar well supplied with the best of liquors. Good Stabling and careful hostlers in attendance. Horses and carriages furnished on the shortest notice. SAMUEL TOOLEY.

Pakenham, July 9th, 1870. 41-ly*

ALMONTE HOUSE, ALMONTE, C. W.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and has fitted it up in first-class style for the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and good Liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent stabling in connection with the house. By strict attention to the wants of his guests he hopes to merit patronage. S. H. DAVIS.

LEWIS HOUSE. The subscriber desires to inform the Travelling Public that he has leased the premises on Buell or Railroad Street, known as the Dominion Hotel, where he will be happy to see and accommodate customers. From his long experience in the Hotel Business in Almonte, Perth, and Sand Point, he is confident of being able to make his guests comfortable. The Lewis House is situated only a few steps from the Grand Trunk Depot.

W. C. LEWIS.
Brockville, April 2, 1872. 27cg

NOTICE.

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

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

MEEHAN'S HOTEL, Corner Pembroke and Main Street, Pembroke, Ontario. Good accommodation. The best of all kinds of liquors supplied at the bar. Terms moderate.

A. MEEHAN, Proprietor.
Pembroke, April 10, 1872.

CAMPBELL'S HOTEL, BROCKVILLE, J. L. Campbell, Proprietor.

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

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

MORRIS & RADENHURST, Barristers Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c., Perth, County of Lanark, Ontario.
ALEXANDER MORRIS. W. H. RADENHURST.

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

J. A. TEMMILL, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—In Lawson's new brick block, Mill Street, Almonte.
N.B.—Money to lend at low rates. 23-ly

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M.,
Graduate University McGill College, Montreal. | Licentiate & Mem. Col. Phys. & Sur. Ontario.
Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

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

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

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.

W. J. ANDERSON, M.D., SMITH'S FALLS. Office hours 10 a.m., to 4 p.m. Assistant Dr. Cowley, late of Ottawa, who stands high in his reputation as a medical man.

A. NOXON, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Eclectic Medical College, Pennsylvania, and of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Almonte, Ontario. Special attention given to chronic diseases. 36ly

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte

T. W. RAINES, L. D. S., Resident Dentist, Almonte, will visit Arnprior, the third Tuesday of every month. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. N.B.—Rejecting all unable to bear it.

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

BELL & THOMSON, PROVINCIAL LAND Surveyors, Architects and Civil Engineers. Office above Mr. Gemmill's Law Office, opposite the Almonte House, Almonte, Ont. Every class of surveying promptly attended to, and accurately and cheaply done. Particular attention paid to Meridian Lines. Plans and specification of all sorts of buildings, &c., prepared at shortest notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
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J. M. O. CROMWELL Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Wilson Street, Perth. All kinds of surveys made at short notice. Parties writing should state exactly where they reside, and what particular kind of survey they desire to have made, giving the numbers of the lots, concessions, etc. 26

W. M. FULFORD, DRUGGIST AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Wholesale jobber in Coal Oil Apothecaries' Hall, west corner Court House Avenue and Main Street, Brockville, Ontario. The highest price paid for Empty Coal Oil Barrels. 17

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

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

E. SPILLMAN, House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Gilder, &c. Orders for paper-hanging, whitewashing, glazing, &c., promptly attended to. Flags and Banners painted in the best styles. Shop—in McDonald's building, Foster-st., Perth, three doors east of Hicks' Hotel. 2-ly

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

JAMES HOPE & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders,
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GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS,
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CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS,
OTTAWA. 21-ly

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

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

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

$20 000 TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE.
19 T. GREIG, Carleton Place.

E. W. SMITH, WATCHMAKER,
MILL STREET, ALMONTE.

THE ABOVE from London, England, and late from Mr. John Leslie's, Watchmaker, Ottawa, begs to inform the inhabitants in general that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes to receive a share of patronage and support.

English and French Chronometers, Duplex's and all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in an unreproachable manner and Warranted.

M. L. KILBORNE, PHOTOGRAPHER, Almonte. Agent for Steinway, Chickering, Dunham, and Haines' Bro's. Pianos, Prince & Co's Organs and Melodeons, and Mason and Hamlin Organs. I will supply Instruments from any of the above makers, at their prices. All instruments warranted. 28-cg

JOHN SUMNER, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark. Agent for the Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati Ohio. Office—Next door to Carley & Cavanagh, Carleton Place Ont., up stairs.

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

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Canada. Established 1849. Capital, $1,743,520. Applications for Insurance and notices of losses promptly attended to. Three Years Policies on isolated or partly isolated Dwelling Houses, issued at very low rates.

No fees payable to Agents on these latter policies.

R. H. DAVIS, Agent at Pakenham
4 1871.