

were brought up before the last
 Government promised an
 investigation as soon as the law courts
 established, and had the authorities
 done their duty, there would have
 been no cause for the attack. All
 loyal people asked was a fair trial for
 it and let the world see what it might
 have accomplished.

The following is the statement issued
 by the Government: "We believe in
 constitutional policy of this Govern-
 ment, and while we deny the right of
 any or any other Province to inter-
 fere with the prerogative of the Gov-
 ernment of Canada, we do not believe
 that any British subjects their right
 to express their opinion in a matter
 affecting the whole Dominion, and none
 so near them as the Province of Ontario,
 is less than that of any other British
 subject; was a British subject and a citizen
 of that Province; and therefore, the
 majority of the people of this
 country sympathize with them in their
 desire to see the Government under
 which we live, and that its
 organs with all legal authority should
 resort to justice."

the delivery of Mr. Hay's speech from the crowd in the gallery frequently expressed their feelings of approbation, and at the conclusion burst forth into a general cheer. This led to the Attorney-General calling upon the Speaker, who then requested the members of the gallery to give up their seats in order that all save the representatives of the press and the Lieut. Governor's private secretary. In the course of half an hour the gallery was reoccupied. The French members were longly thanked for their support of the Government.

Donald A. Smith called the attention of the House to the fact that Lieut. Governor Archibald's name had been called in question by the Ontario Standard, which he condemned unreservedly. He said that the Standard's investigation of the mutiny coincided with the rebellion, and he was pleased that, when that did occur, by the greater share of the responsibility

They replied, that for the best of us, not only every Canadian but Britain ought to feel ashamed of conduct of Lieut.-Governor Archibald on his affluente dealings with the clerics of a fellow-subject.

The debate then ran off into a side issue, the fact of the anti-slavery movement, that though Mr. Archibald had hands with Riel, he did so not being who it was.

Mr. Guesard explained, in reference to the alleged shaking hands with — I was myself near His Excellency, — as I was at St. Boniface, and the French people were ready to the troops. I introduced His Excellency to the man who had been on of all the French people as their ally. I briefly introduced him as the ally, of His Excellency shook hands with and naturally encouraged him to do better.

The amendment was put on a vote of 5 to 5.

5. The motion was carried by a same vote. Intense excitement arose on account of the Parliamentary proceedings of the day, and nothing but counsel of a few calm spirits saved the Manitoba Parliament from some such a Cromwell made in Eng-

the islands of Polynesia are being populated, by slavers, who kidnap the natives and sell them in Java, the Philippines, and other countries where labor is in demand. Various laws have been enacted and a report for some time, and laws are now being enforced, on account of the hostility of natives, whose friends and relatives have been carried off. One of the most useful kidnappers has been creating trouble for the island under the name of a pirate, and has been called the "Black Rover." The Bishop Patterson was a well-known avenger, and the bold adventurer who assumed his name succeeded in gaining many an unwary native eager to prove the truth of Christianity. The positive Bishop took a trip from the island of Hawaii to the Philippines, the Santa Cruz, to the Santa Cruz.

On arriving in sight of the coast of Nakupe, the Bishop's vessel soon surrounded by a number of canoes, filled with apparently friendly natives. The Bishop stepped into a canoe and was warmly welcomed. Arriving there the natives turned out and he was ridden by a shower of arrows. His body was recovered and conveyed back to Norfolk Island. This

people employed in the lake fishery just discovered one of the benefits of the Washington Treaty. There were thousands of persons engaged in this business, and the amount expended on the boats and the catches and the crews was becoming so familiar in our ears as mackerel or shad. The new proposal to admit fish from the coast free of duty, and this promise on the part of the American lake fishermen, is obvious. And the reason is that the fish which are sold here must be bought in the ocean for about half what they cost and have free sails with which to pack their fish, they can sell at a profit in every part of the United States. They can buy their fish from the foreign fisherman and so drive the latter from their markets.—N. Y. Sun.

three inches; around the chest, 34; and around the waist six feet, eight in six feet five and one half.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The session of Parliament was opened shortly after noon. When the members of the House had assembled in the Chamber of Peers, the Queen's speech was delivered.

The Royal speech begins with thanks to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and gratitude for the sympathy of the people. The relations with foreign powers are friendly and in all respects satisfactory. A bill will be presented to check the new trade in Falmouth, which is severely denounced. The efforts to secure a continuance of the commercial treaty with France have, so far, not succeeded, but negotiations are still pending. The following reference is made with regard to the Alabama claims: "The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case submitted by America, large claims were put forward, which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators on this subject. I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

Nothing further is said in regard to the Alabama claims, but it is remembered that the arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting at Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case submitted by America, large claims were put forward, which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators on this subject. I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

The condition of Ireland is improving morally and materially. Crime and pauperism in Great Britain are decreasing. The estimates will soon be laid before the Commons.

The speech commences measures to be submitted for parliamentary action, among them bills for education in Scotland, established licenses and procedures providing for voting by ballot, and preventing and extinguishing bribery.

After referring to the subjects of future legislation, the speech closes with an expression of confidence that the people and Parliament will sustain the Crown in upholding the rights and honor of the empire.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons, after the reading of the Queen's speech.

Mr. Frederick A. Milbank gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to sentiments expressed in his speech delivered during the recess of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the House to a paragraph of Royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He said:

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On Friday last a child, some six or seven years of age, while walking with its mother in Broad street, on Market street, was suddenly placed in the way of a horse-drawn carriage, and was almost immediately killed. The child's hand was cut off, and on the arrival of the mother, who was standing at the time, and being informed of what had happened, manifested the greatest indifference, and even refused to give the name.

The Ottawa Times instances a remarkable case of longevity, in the person of a Mrs. Meldon, who lives near the head of the Deep Cut, Rideau Canal. On the memorable morning of the 17th of June, 1776, the mother of the child was born, and she has since lived a life of 111 years and 111 days. She is still hale and hearty.

Even in the far-off islands of the sea the ladies appear endeavoring to assert their rights to equal privileges with men in the colleges and other institutions of learning, and to the honor of the name. It seems the Parliament of Victoria, Australia, has been petitioned to compel the University to confer degrees upon such of the fair Victorians as shall prove themselves qualified therefor.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has decided that an emigrant from the Eastern Provinces of Canada may pass with his team, vehicle, and household effects through the North-Western States to Manitoba without payment of duty, on giving his personal transportation bond, properly secured, on any route or in any manner chosen. Circulars to collectors at ports of entry, giving full instructions, are in course of preparation, and will be issued in a few days.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, FEB. 14, '72.

Some politicians, as well as some consciences, are exceedingly pliable. It is well known to most of our readers that, in every political contest that has taken place in the County of Lanark, or in the Ridings of this County, either North or South, for many years past Mr. Bennett Rosmond has taken part with the Tory or Conservative interest. He has been identified with that party in this County, and we find no fault with him for it. It is not many weeks since his "organ" was wounding down the Reform Government of Ontario and copying from the Telegraph some of the vilest slanders that were ever printed, to try and damage the Reform cause in this Province. Even the C. P. Herald was abused without reason or even common sense, because we supported the Ministry and approved of the change which had been made in the Government. We find no fault with Mr. R. for this, either, because we know that he was acting true to his instincts and political leanings. He was then consistent with himself and with his past political career. But when he comes out this week and announces that he is a Reformer! Has not converted from the errors of his former political opinions, and that his views are in accord with those of the staunch old Reformers of North Lanark, and expect people to believe it, we can only smile at his incoherence. He might have exercised a little more policy and appeared before the public for a week or two in the character of a Liberal Conservative. This mark would have been more becoming, at least, until he had completed his first tour of canvassing in the Ridings. If his change be permanent and his Reform principles continue to grow and increase in the same ratio to his visit to Lanark and Dalhousie as they appear to have done in Ramsey, he will return to Almonte an out-and-out Clear Grit! We can fancy what a source of amusement it will be to some of our old friends to hear Mr. R. relate the tale of his "new departure!"

The hopes of a peaceful solution of the threatening troubles between England and the United States, as the result of the Washington Treaty, have been short-lived. If the report from Washington be correct that the American arbitrators at Geneva have presented a bill against England amounting to Eight Hundred Millions sterling, the Gladstone Ministry and the English people may well stand aghast at the exorbitant nature of the demand. It is scarcely credible that the claims are so large; but as the American government has committed itself to the principle of asking for indirect or consequential damages—i.e., damages resulting as remote consequences from the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels—it is supposed that the bill will be made out at a heavy figure. Eight hundred millions of pounds is, however, a large sum, and no English Ministry could ask the people to be taxed to meet this amount. War itself would be preferred to any such paying of tribute to America. English Statesmen are now urging American Statesmen to lessen their demands for consequential damages and so to pave the way to a peaceful settlement, and the issue that is before the two nations depends on the answer of the American Government.

We publish, to-day, a synopsis of the Queen's Speech on the opening of the Imperial Parliament. It throws very little light upon the Washington Treaty, simply reciting that, in the case presented by America large claims were included, which were understood on her part not to be within the province of the arbitrators on this subject, and that she had caused a friendly communication to be sent to the Government of the United States. Mr. Gladstone's speech in answer to Mr. Disraeli furnished more information. He admitted that the government had amicably made a

mistake. He characterized the American demands as preposterous, and as proving their own absurdity. They were such, he said, as no people in the last extremity of war or the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. (Cheers.) Gladstone said that the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

We would direct the special attention of our readers in this village, to the By-Law submitted by the Council, for the approval of the electors.

A copy of this document is published in our advertising columns and it will be submitted to the electors for their approval or disapproval; and on one will have the privilege of saying yes or no, as to its adoption.

The Municipal Law of this Province very wisely provides that by-laws to create debts on the municipalities shall be submitted by the ratepayers, and the by-law to which we refer is one of this class. In considering the same, there should be taken in reference to it, there are a few points which should be borne in mind by those who are its provisions most deeply interest.

Of course we, as well as other electors, are expected to express our opinion on the merits or demerits of the question; and in doing so we would most unhesitatingly condemn the action of a few individuals in trying to divide the interests of the village into sectional branches; and calling them by the names of "South" or "North," or by any other name by which to divide what should be a unit—the general well-being, and prosperity of the village, as a whole. It is not what will pamper the pride or foster the peculiar notions, prejudicial or predilections of a few individuals in any particular corner or segment of a community that will always conduce to the public good. We trust the electors will weigh the question in all its bearings and consider it upon a higher and more worthy basis.

The want of a Town Hall and Look-Up building has long been felt in this place; and the necessity for such an institution is increasing year by year, in proportion to the increase in our population. And if the improvements which are anticipated in all branches of industry and manufactures take place, as it is confidently expected they will, within a very few years, it will become absolutely indispensable.

This fact was palpable to the minds of the inhabitants of our village, generally, during the last summer season, when numbers of strangers—not over refined in their habits—were most commonly to be met with on the streets, and the right thinking people of our community felt that something must be done to preserve law and order. This conviction in the public mind assumed the shape of a petition, which was signed by One hundred and Twenty-seven of the ratepayers, praying the Council "to make such provision as in their judgment may seem advisable."

The Council, feeling the weight of the petition and their own heavy responsibility in the matter, acted promptly, and we believe honestly, and to the best of their judgment, in carrying out the prayer of the petitioners. We are happy to see that the building is now under contract and a great part of the building material is now on the ground; and preparations are made to have it fully completed early in the summer.

At a later period in the season, September 25th, a requisition was signed by a large number of the ratepayers admitting the necessity for such a building and requesting the Reeve to call a public meeting, "in order to take into consideration the procuring of a proper location for a TOWN HALL and LOOK-UP for the Village."

Attached to this requisition are the names of a number of the most prominent of those gentlemen who have since opposed the idea of having such a building erected and have gone so far as to threaten to go to law with the Council, and to make them personally liable for the payment of any work that might be done towards its advancement.

We stated in a former issue of our paper, due notice was given of this meeting. It was well attended, and the points of objection were ably discussed, and the people decided, by a considerable majority, to sustain the action of the Council. We think it would be very unmanly (and we are sure we will do it) of those who signed the petition in the first place, and afterwards attended the public meeting, approving of the action the Council had taken, to stultify themselves now by rejecting the provisions of the by-law, the sanction of which is necessary in order to carry on and complete the work.

It will be seen that the by-law for raising the money is so arranged as to extend the payments over a term of fifteen years; and so small a tax is to be raised each year as to be almost imperceptibly felt by any of the ratepayers. And with the present rapid growth of the village in material wealth and prosperity, it is expected that the total assessed value of property will become so much larger, as to reduce very much the rate which will be required to be imposed, to meet the payments as they come due.

We think it is clearly the duty of the electors to support the Council in their undertaking. We would urge them to do so; as we believe it is for their interest and for the general good of the village. We shall probably refer to this matter again before the polling day; as we know there are more factories in this place than there of either woolen, cotton, or "sugar" material; and misrepresentations are being made which will have to be contradicted.

We understand that the Rev. A. Cameron of Ottawa who is to be one of the speakers at the Baptist society next week is the same gentleman whose defence of Protestantism against the attacks of the Jesuits in Ottawa has called forth such warm encomiums from portions of the Press and whose letters were so crowded that hundreds failed to obtain entrance; the inhabitants of Carleton Place appear to have a treat before them.

We are happy to hear that Mr. McParland has recovered the bag of gold lost in the St. Lawrence some time ago. Mr. Chas. Wells of Ogdensburg made an ingenious apparatus for the purpose of fishing for the bag, and in about an hour brought it to the surface. He was presented with \$100 for his trouble.

The debate in the Manitoba Legislature, on the 3rd inst., in regard to the action of Ontario in the Scott murder case, has dispelled all doubt regarding the fratricidalism of His Excellency with the outlawed rebel and murderer, Riel, on the occasion of the late Fenian raid on Manitoba.

The new Company which proposed laying a cable direct to New York, has been registered in London. They propose to limit the tolls on despatches at 20 shillings per ten words.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers in this vicinity to the notice of the Readings of Mr. Eastly to be given in the Hall here, on Saturday evening next. Those who attend may expect a treat. It too often happens that wandering vagabonds and unworthy minstrels come round, and we do not advise our readers to patronize such characters; but when real merit appears it should be encouraged and supported. The press speaks very highly of Mr. Eastly's reading, and we are sure it will be running no risk to give him a full house. We have not room in our columns for a title of the numerous complimentary notices we have cut out of our exchanges in reference to the manner in which Mr. Eastly is received in other places. The Cornwall Gazette has the following, in reference to this gentleman's readings:—

"The programme is unusually varied and excellent, and when we tell our readers that Mr. Eastly has long been known in the Commercial Metropolis, as one of its most finished claustricists, and that he is equally at home in 'grave or gay—lively or severe,'—we have said enough to commend him to the good offices of all who seek to encourage entertainments of this nature, in contrast to the trashy performances of singers and music-banks who seem on all occasions, to command popular approval to the small detriment of the rising generation. The Montreal papers speak highly of Mr. Eastly, and we, who have heard him more than once, can testify that, by the programme before us, he is a most excellent choice. We hear Mrs. Canby's Lecture on Freemasonry (which reminds us that Mr. Eastly is himself, a Mason, which we account for the 'rim' he throws into it) is alone worth the charge of admission. We hope and believe he will have a House filled with the respectability of the town."

Mr. Eastly will give readings in Pakenham, Wednesday 21st; Arnprior, Thursday, 22nd; Pembroke, Monday & Tuesday, 26th & 27th.

We are very sorry to have to chronicle the sudden death of Mr. Peter Cram, an old and highly respected resident of this place, and a near and obliging neighbor of ours for over forty years. He died on Wednesday last. He was in his usual health in the morning, and attended to his accustomed round of duties; only complaining of a coldness in his feet. He sat a while at the stove reading a book and about ten o'clock went to the cattle at the river, saying, as he left the house, that he would call on his way home to enquire for a couple of neighbors who were ailing. Not returning to dinner his wife and daughter became uneasy, and the latter went in search of her father, whom she found on the ice quite dead. It would appear that he had chopped open the usual watering place and was returning home when he was called to give his account. He was on his knees on the ice, his feet down in the snow. He was taken home and medical aid summoned; but life was extinct. Truly may it be said that "In the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Cram was well known to a large circle of our readers as an industrious honest man. His remains were conveyed to their last resting place by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Since the above was in type we have been furnished with the following additional particulars:—

Deceased was a native of Comrie, Scotland. He came to this country in the year 1820, and soon after settled upon the farm adjoining the village where he has since resided. His death was exceedingly sudden and unexpected. For some time previous he had been threatened with heart disease, and on the day in question, he went down to the river to water his cattle, and was just in the act of returning when he was instantly struck down. But though the call was thus sudden we have reason to believe that he did not find him unprepared for having lived the life of a Christian, his latter end would be like his. He was a man of unclouded piety. For many years he was an Elder of the Church of Scotland, in Ramsey, under Mr. Fairbairn's Ministry, and when a new congregation was organized here a few years ago of the Canada Presbyterian Church he was at once called to that office in connection with it, and this he continued to do until the time of his death. The circumstances in which his demise took place, and the respect in which he was held by all classes of the community created a feeling of universal sympathy, and almost the entire inhabitants of the place, as well as many from the surrounding country, turned out on Saturday to show him the last tribute of respect, his funeral being one of the largest that has ever passed through our village.

Old friends are departing one by one, and none more deeply regretted than Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., one of the old hands of the Ottawa country. He died about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. He was well known to most of our readers as one of the most enterprising business men on the Ottawa. We understand that he was the first to erect a mill at the Chaudiere, which he kept in motion until his removal to Arnprior in the year 1846, when he entered the milling business on a large and magnificent scale. He was extremely enterprising and successful in his business operations and his bequest added wealth to his family. We know that he was always ready with funds to assist in every good work, and in giving him seemed to prosper the more. We trust that some friend more intimately acquainted with the late Mr. McLaughlin will do justice to his memory by publishing an obituary, in some way worthy of the man.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Sweetland, wife of Dr. John Sweetland, of Ottawa, formerly of Pakenham. She was the daughter of our old friend Sheriff Dickson, and was a lady of very amiable qualities and kindly disposition which endeared her to the hearts of a large circle of friends. She had been gradually declining for about two years past and was relieved from her trials on the 6th instant. Her memory will live in the hearts of her friends for many years to come.

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Deceased was a native of Comrie, Scotland. He came to this country in the year 1820, and soon after settled upon the farm adjoining the village where he has since resided. His death was exceedingly sudden and unexpected. For some time previous he had been threatened with heart disease, and on the day in question, he went down to the river to water his cattle, and was just in the act of returning when he was instantly struck down. But though the call was thus sudden we have reason to believe that he did not find him unprepared for having lived the life of a Christian, his latter end would be like his. He was a man of unclouded piety. For many years he was an Elder of the Church of Scotland, in Ramsey, under Mr. Fairbairn's Ministry, and when a new congregation was organized here a few years ago of the Canada Presbyterian Church he was at once called to that office in connection with it, and this he continued to do until the time of his death. The circumstances in which his demise took place, and the respect in which he was held by all classes of the community created a feeling of universal sympathy, and almost the entire inhabitants of the place, as well as many from the surrounding country, turned out on Saturday to show him the last tribute of respect, his funeral being one of the largest that has ever passed through our village.

Old friends are departing one by one, and none more deeply regretted than Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., one of the old hands of the Ottawa country. He died about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. He was well known to most of our readers as one of the most enterprising business men on the Ottawa. We understand that he was the first to erect a mill at the Chaudiere, which he kept in motion until his removal to Arnprior in the year 1846, when he entered the milling business on a large and magnificent scale. He was extremely enterprising and successful in his business operations and his bequest added wealth to his family. We know that he was always ready with funds to assist in every good work, and in giving him seemed to prosper the more. We trust that some friend more intimately acquainted with the late Mr. McLaughlin will do justice to his memory by publishing an obituary, in some way worthy of the man.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Sweetland, wife of Dr. John Sweetland, of Ottawa, formerly of Pakenham. She was the daughter of our old friend Sheriff Dickson, and was a lady of very amiable qualities and kindly disposition which endeared her to the hearts of a large circle of friends. She had been gradually declining for about two years past and was relieved from her trials on the 6th instant. Her memory will live in the hearts of her friends for many years to come.

We would direct the special attention of our readers in this vicinity, to the notice of the Readings of Mr. Eastly to be given in the Hall here, on Saturday evening next. Those who attend may expect a treat. It too often happens that wandering vagabonds and unworthy minstrels come round, and we do not advise our readers to patronize such characters; but when real merit appears it should be encouraged and supported. The press speaks very highly of Mr. Eastly's reading, and we are sure it will be running no risk to give him a full house. We have not room in our columns for a title of the numerous complimentary notices we have cut out of our exchanges in reference to the manner in which Mr. Eastly is received in other places. The Cornwall Gazette has the following, in reference to this gentleman's readings:—

"The programme is unusually varied and excellent, and when we tell our readers that Mr. Eastly has long been known in the Commercial Metropolis, as one of its most finished claustricists, and that he is equally at home in 'grave or gay—lively or severe,'—we have said enough to commend him to the good offices of all who seek to encourage entertainments of this nature, in contrast to the trashy performances of singers and music-banks who seem on all occasions, to command popular approval to the small detriment of the rising generation. The Montreal papers speak highly of Mr. Eastly, and we, who have heard him more than once, can testify that, by the programme before us, he is a most excellent choice. We hear Mrs. Canby's Lecture on Freemasonry (which reminds us that Mr. Eastly is himself, a Mason, which we account for the 'rim' he throws into it) is alone worth the charge of admission. We hope and believe he will have a House filled with the respectability of the town."

Mr. Eastly will give readings in Pakenham, Wednesday 21st; Arnprior, Thursday, 22nd; Pembroke, Monday & Tuesday, 26th & 27th.

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