



Weekly circulation, 3,000.  
**The Herald,**  
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
\$1.00 per annum in advance.  
\$1.50 if paid within six months.  
\$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.  
LOWEST RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
First page, 10 cents per line for first week, 7 1/2 cents for each subsequent week.  
Second page, 7 1/2 cents per line for first week, 5 cents for each subsequent week.  
Third page, 5 cents per line for first week, 3 1/2 cents for each subsequent week.  
Fourth page, 3 1/2 cents per line for first week, 2 1/2 cents for each subsequent week.  
Fifth page, 2 1/2 cents per line for first week, 1 1/2 cents for each subsequent week.  
Sixth page, 1 1/2 cents per line for first week, 1 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventh page, 1 cent per line for first week, 7/10 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighth page, 7/10 cent per line for first week, 5/10 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninth page, 5/10 cent per line for first week, 3/10 cent for each subsequent week.  
Tenth page, 3/10 cent per line for first week, 2/10 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eleventh page, 2/10 cent per line for first week, 1/10 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twelfth page, 1/10 cent per line for first week, 7/100 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirteenth page, 7/100 cent per line for first week, 5/100 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fourteenth page, 5/100 cent per line for first week, 3/100 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifteenth page, 3/100 cent per line for first week, 2/100 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixteenth page, 2/100 cent per line for first week, 1/100 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventeenth page, 1/100 cent per line for first week, 7/1000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighteenth page, 7/1000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Nineteenth page, 5/1000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twentieth page, 3/1000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-first page, 2/1000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-second page, 1/1000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-third page, 7/10000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-fourth page, 5/10000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-fifth page, 3/10000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-sixth page, 2/10000 cent per line for first week, 1/10000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-seventh page, 1/10000 cent per line for first week, 7/100000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-eighth page, 7/100000 cent per line for first week, 5/100000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Twenty-ninth page, 5/100000 cent per line for first week, 3/100000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirtieth page, 3/100000 cent per line for first week, 2/100000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-first page, 2/100000 cent per line for first week, 1/100000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-second page, 1/100000 cent per line for first week, 7/1000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-third page, 7/1000000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-fourth page, 5/1000000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-fifth page, 3/1000000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-sixth page, 2/1000000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-seventh page, 1/1000000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-eighth page, 7/10000000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Thirty-ninth page, 5/10000000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fortieth page, 3/10000000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-first page, 2/10000000 cent per line for first week, 1/10000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-second page, 1/10000000 cent per line for first week, 7/100000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-third page, 7/100000000 cent per line for first week, 5/100000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-fourth page, 5/100000000 cent per line for first week, 3/100000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-fifth page, 3/100000000 cent per line for first week, 2/100000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-sixth page, 2/100000000 cent per line for first week, 1/100000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-seventh page, 1/100000000 cent per line for first week, 7/1000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-eighth page, 7/1000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Forty-ninth page, 5/1000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fiftieth page, 3/1000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-first page, 2/1000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-second page, 1/1000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-third page, 7/10000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-fourth page, 5/10000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-fifth page, 3/10000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-sixth page, 2/10000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/10000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-seventh page, 1/10000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/100000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-eighth page, 7/100000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/100000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Fifty-ninth page, 5/100000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/100000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixtieth page, 3/100000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/100000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-first page, 2/100000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/100000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-second page, 1/100000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/1000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-third page, 7/1000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-fourth page, 5/1000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-fifth page, 3/1000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-sixth page, 2/1000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-seventh page, 1/1000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-eighth page, 7/10000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Sixty-ninth page, 5/10000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventieth page, 3/10000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-first page, 2/10000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/10000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-second page, 1/10000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/100000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-third page, 7/100000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/100000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-fourth page, 5/100000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/100000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-fifth page, 3/100000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/100000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-sixth page, 2/100000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/100000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-seventh page, 1/100000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/1000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-eighth page, 7/1000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Seventy-ninth page, 5/1000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eightieth page, 3/1000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-first page, 2/1000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-second page, 1/1000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-third page, 7/10000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-fourth page, 5/10000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-fifth page, 3/10000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-sixth page, 2/10000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/10000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-seventh page, 1/10000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/100000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-eighth page, 7/100000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/100000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Eighty-ninth page, 5/100000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/100000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninetieth page, 3/100000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/100000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-first page, 2/100000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/100000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-second page, 1/100000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/1000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-third page, 7/1000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/1000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-fourth page, 5/1000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/1000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-fifth page, 3/1000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/1000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-sixth page, 2/1000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 1/1000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-seventh page, 1/1000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 7/10000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-eighth page, 7/10000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 5/10000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
Ninety-ninth page, 5/10000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 3/10000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.  
One hundred page, 3/10000000000000000000 cent per line for first week, 2/10000000000000000000 cent for each subsequent week.

**THE SNOWDON IRON MINE.**  
(From the *Boboyegon Independent*.)  
We understand the proprietors of the Snowdon Iron Mine, encouraged by the very favourable reports of the scientific men who have investigated the prospects of the ore, and analyzed the same, have decided to push the enterprise vigorously, and that arrangements are now being made to form a Joint Stock Company with a view to raising sufficient capital to fully develop the property. It is proposed, in the first instance, to build a cold blast furnace of sufficient capacity to smelt ten tons of iron per day, and to erect all the necessary works for carrying on the operation to that extent. These works, and the furnace would cost about thirty thousand dollars. It is, of course, intended to use charcoal for fuel, and this, as we have stated, is obtained in required quantities from the extensive pine woods. The total production of the furnace, as estimated at between 2,000 and 4,000 tons pig iron per annum, and is calculated that it could be delivered on a lake port on Ontario for \$20 per ton, the market value at present prices being about \$18 per ton, and the cost of the difficulties, but it is not as yet understood the matter, proposed to take any action in this direction at present. The Port Perry Railway Company, we are informed, have undertaken to carry either iron or ore from Boboyegon to Whitby for \$1 per ton, and the Niagara Railway Company have intimated that they could carry it from the Mine to Toronto for \$2 per ton upon their line being extended from Cobocook to Snowdon. Until other means of transport are available the produce of the furnace will be conveyed by teams either to Cobocook or Boboyegon, and thence by rail to the market. It is estimated that the furnace can be worked at a remunerative profit, a railway to the mine will soon be constructed.

A comparison of the ore with that from other places is exceedingly gratifying, showing that the ore is probably the richest and most valuable ever discovered in Canada. The advantages of the locality are also great, the situation of the mine being such that the ore can be run on trucks to the mouth of the furnace without any elevating power being required. It is noticeable that the ore of Marquette, on Lake Superior, though not so good as that from the Campbell mine, resembles it in some particulars, and that ore is conveyed in large quantities to the smelting establishments on the western coast of the continent, a distance of 1,500 miles and over, and give a fair profit. Considerable quantities of iron ore are smelted at Marquette by charcoal, and wood in the locality is comparatively scarce, one acre in Snowdon yielding as much as six acres at Marquette.

It is probable that there will be a large export of ore to the States from the Snowdon mine, quite independent of what may be smelted on the spot, the ore being valuable to mix with the poorer American ores, and improving the quality of the iron produced. The Ontario Iron Company that it is proposed to form will probably be brought out with a capital of \$200,000, of which \$110,000 will be put on the market in shares. Calls will be made to a sufficient extent to build the necessary furnaces and works, and to give capital required to carry on the business. On the other side of the Lake, the ore is being worked by the Ontario Iron Company, and the necessary arrangements are being made to carry on the business. The Ontario Iron Company that it is proposed to form will probably be brought out with a capital of \$200,000, of which \$110,000 will be put on the market in shares. Calls will be made to a sufficient extent to build the necessary furnaces and works, and to give capital required to carry on the business.

Whether the career of David Livingstone is ended or not, it has been a singular and adventurous and influential one. He leaves a name more closely associated with Africa—more widely known and more respected—than any other man who has ever lived. He has been a man of iron constitution, of indomitable will, of most dauntless courage, and most genuine modesty. So far we have in faithful keeping a record of his journey from Africa up to the time when Stanley left him, and it is to be hoped, if any days now should unfortunately turn out to be true, that his subsequent MSS. and collections may yet be secured. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that he will ever be seen again in Africa, or that he will ever be seen again in Africa, or that he will ever be seen again in Africa.

**RAMRAY COUNCIL.**  
Ramsay 19th January, 1874.—The newly elected Reeve and Councilors for this municipality for the year 1874, met this day at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Town Hall, consisting of Dr. Drummond, Esq., of Clayton, Reeve, and J. McCreary, P. McCord, David Rossden, and James B. Councilors. The Reeve and Councilors severally made and submitted the necessary affirmation of qualification and declaration of office. The Reeve then took his seat and called the council to order. The minutes of the last meeting of retiring council were read and approved. The following were proposed by the Reeve. Mr. McCord presented the petition of William Allen and sixty three other ratepayers in the immediate vicinity of the allowance of road between Lots Nos. 5 and 6 in the third and fourth concessions, asking the council to take no action in opening an allowance of road, the same not being necessary for the interests of the public. Mr. P. Drummond from the Committee appointed at last meeting of Council to examine that portion of the allowance of road referred to, reported verbally as follows: That the allowance of road on this concession is wet and runs principally through beaver meadow and swamp—and that through the fourth concession, about 5 or 6 acres in length, it runs through a swamp which is very deep with mud and water, and would require a very large sum to make it passable for a summer road, say about \$50 per acre. That they found three fences across the road in the fourth concession, and one fence across the road in the third concession. After the council heard some parties present in favor of opening of the road and others against it, the matter was ordered to lay over till next meeting of council. The tenders for the delivery of cedar logs at lots 5 and 6 in 7th concession, to cover a bridge, were now opened and read as follows: H. W. Crane, \$30; John Dryden, \$20; James Price, \$15; Charles Simpson, \$38; John Joseph, 10 cents per foot, running measure; J. O'Brien, \$36; Mrs. McDonald, \$35; G. Hamilton, 5 cents per foot; John Houston, \$30; William Drummond, \$30; E. & T. Foley, \$35. Moved by Mr. McCord, that the tender of James Price for the delivery of the cedar logs, be accepted, and that the deed enter into contract with him for the said fulfillment of the same. Carried. Moved by Mr. P. Drummond, and seconded by Mr. McCord, that the tender of James Price for the delivery of the cedar logs, be accepted, and that the deed enter into contract with him for the said fulfillment of the same. Carried.

**DANGER ISLAND.**  
Far south, in the Indian Ocean (writes a traveller), in the midst of almost eternal surf and spray, rises what is appropriately named Danger Island. It is a lonely spot on the globe, whose existence has been ascertained, that is probably the most lonely. Once only it has been known to have been visited by man. The sea for many hundred miles rolls and dashes over a shallow bottom, till arriving at a certain depth, the water is broken by a floor of rock abruptly terminates, and the ocean becomes in a moment of unfathomable depth. On the very edge of this abyss stands Danger Island, which the least touch of an earthquake or an unusual stroke of hurricane may some day topple over into the bottomless gulf. The billows incessantly fret and beat against the cliffs of Danger Island, which on all sides descend sheer into the deep, so as to appear from a distance perfectly inaccessible.

On one of the small farms on the Collin Hill, says the *Courier Journal*, may be seen some down barn door fowls with a long, feathery tail through the holes of the hills of each of them. Upon taking the owner of them—a formidable-looking man some eighteen years of age—he told me that they had been so trapped that they were that it was to keep them from getting into the corn. Upon putting the poultry to the test, it was found that not one of them could penetrate an inch into the standing crop. There are many well-to-do masters in the county of Moray who have a great delight in the rearing of their poultry, and whose lords are at war with them during the harvest time in consequence of the ravages committed by their fowls, who might with confidence, and much to the advantage of their better halves, institute the usual invention of the comfortable locking manna of the Collier Hill.

**MELANCHOLY.**  
I live—how long I know not. I die—how long I know not. I do not know whether I cannot see. 'Tis strange that I should grieve for 'You have lost all your teeth,' said a traveller to a beggar. 'It was time to lose 'em,' was the reply, 'when I could get nothing for 'em to work on.'

When Constable's vacation the plenty of fun—when he went back to tramp after them. After they were done, they came looking man and man. The boys did not wait to be invited, but rushed by with a good will. The man brought up the old cart in five minutes they were at the top of the hill. "Obliged to you," said the old man; "you just wait a minute, and I'll hurry into the house, and get the old cart." "Now, boys, I see a small thing, all take a note for life." "Push for a grand clear young heart." "If anybody I see it, don't stare at it, it's a good thing you may happen to be, push."

**DR. GUTHRIE AND HIS DOG.**  
In the autobiography of Dr. Guthrie, now in press by Robert Carter & Bros., there occurs the following good story about his dog "Bob."  
"Though but a dumb companion and friend, I must devote a few lines to the memory and efforts of the dog 'Bob,' who, lying often at the head of the pulpit stairs, occupied a place on Sundays nearly as conspicuous as myself. He was a magnificent Scotch dog of great size, brave as a lion, and as a friend, he expressed his respect for me, and well conditions of rushing to the gate as if he were being devoutly then and gave them a welcome both with tail and tongue. Bergars and all other characters he wasted no wind on, but maintaining an ominous silence, stuck close to his heels, showing a beautiful set of teeth, and occasionally using them; only howling in a grand way to see on their good behavior."

"He had but one bad habit when I had him—to see a cat to fly at it. This ended in worrying to death a favorite grinnling belonging to a neighbor and that catroper raised a formidable commotion. I saw the dog, with 'Bob' or impair my usefulness; so, with many regrets, I sent him to Brechin, fifteen miles off."  
"There, early on the following Sunday morning, 'Bob' was observed, with head and tail erect, and resolute in every posture, look and movement, to be rushing to the gate as if he were being devoutly then and gave them a welcome both with tail and tongue. Bergars and all other characters he wasted no wind on, but maintaining an ominous silence, stuck close to his heels, showing a beautiful set of teeth, and occasionally using them; only howling in a grand way to see on their good behavior."

"On going to the mine, I found 'Bob' outside the gate, as fast, prostrate, and motionless as if he had been stoned dead. It was plain he knew as well as I did, that he had been banished, and he lay there without a word, and was liable to be shot, or drowned, shot, or otherwise punished at my will. I went up to him and stood over him for a while in ominous silence. No wagging of his tail or movement in any limb; but there he lay, as if he had been killed and flung by a heavy roller, only that with his eyes half shut, he kept winking and looking up in my face with a most pitiful, and penitent, and pleading expression in his old. Though I might not go the length of John Rowman in making him free of all the cats in the parish, there was no resisting me, and he was so eloquent, I gave way and exclaimed in cheerful tones, 'Is this you, 'Bob'?' In an instant knowing that he was forgiven and restored, he rose at one bound into the air, circling round me and round me and eyes and son, in the power and fullness of his joy, nearly leaping over my head."

**THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
—People who regard the House of Lords as a body of the descendants of few appropriated titles, etc., may note this fact: Mr. Gladstone has created nearly five hundred new peers since his accession to office. About 140 new and 200 old titles were conferred during his reign. The House of Lords is now 229 members strong. The House of Commons is now 229 members strong. The House of Lords is now 229 members strong. The House of Commons is now 229 members strong.

**THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**  
London, Jan. 27.—The reasons which caused the Government to decide upon a dissolution of Parliament have not yet been made public, and speculations in regard thereto continue. Some persons declare that it was brought about by dissensions in the Cabinet, while others allege that Mr. Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench, for not standing for re-election to Parliament, after again accepting office in March last, and that this was what occasioned the dissolution. The utmost interest is manifested throughout the kingdom over the elections, and much activity is displayed in preparations for the contest. The newspapers are filled with appeals for election.

**THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.**  
Whatever may be thought of Mr. Gladstone's chances of success in the coming elections, there can be no doubt of the propriety of his course in appealing to the nation when he first himself took to introduce any measures of importance. The actual state of things is truly remarkable. After a long career of success, including the confidence and support of immense majorities of a sudden he has been driven to the necessity of popular sympathy runs counter to the wishes and interests of the great Jubilee Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone fondly imagined that his "thorough reforms," as he styled them, "revolutionary experiments," would have vastly strengthened his position in the country, and reduced to an infinitesimal point the chance of his Tory opponents retaining power. Have not the praises of Bright, Gladstone and Lowe, in connection with the abolition of purchase, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Land Bill and various other measures, been kept up by their literary conditors to the point of general exhaustion? All that could be said of their brilliant statesmanship, their marvellous administrative courage and financial skill was said and repeated till the progress made the impression, in certain quarters, that the inhabitants of Olympus had once more entered the sphere of mortals, to guide and govern as they listed. This spurious notion a few of the Liberals, including them to think that the nation could not live without them, or that they only way to maintain their super-human and enviable influence was by perseverance in a policy of surprise and radical change. But men tire of everything, that species of change included, and the events of the world, of late years, could not but produce the impression that there might be such a thing as travelling too fast on the road of political and social experiment. Happily for Britain, moreover, she has had the example of her neighbours to observe, and

has people have been enlightened enough to draw some conclusions which may regard a wholesale inflexible hostility to the cause of the Liberal party. The various elections, of late, have demonstrated to even the sanguine Gladstone and Lowe, and that of their declining popularity. Their recent attempt to give the Cabinet an improved complexion, and to paint the national affairs and prospects in very taking colours, have failed to regain the former confidence. The reaction continuing, there was no course for the Cabinet save a dissolution, and a fresh appeal to the constituencies. But what grounds are there for supposing that the general elections will exhibit very different results from the particular, which have turned out so beneficial to the Conservative? Perhaps Ministers hope that the general appeal will arrest the re-action, and create another grand expression of national approbation of their policy. We do not think the Premier can be very sanguine on this head. The Tories have some strong cards at present, the last the bungling of the Ashantee War, and they are well organized in good spirits, and determined to make a great effort to stem the further advance of "revolutionary legislation," as they call it. Another motive, however, may be imagined as influencing Mr. Gladstone. We all know he has been tired of office for some time, and it is almost likely he would gladly give up, for the present, at least, his position, and exist in his position. His health demands rest, and there can be no doubt he has genuine laurels to claim as the result or reward of his services to the nation. On his own account, then, he would not much regret an opportunity of temporary retirement; and he has determined to make a feeling in conceivable. He would hardly be gratified by any serious shock to the position of the people, but this end cannot be attained by incessant harassing legislation. The English are governed by laws, and not by decrees, and the Liberal party will be benefited. His retirement from Parliament, would prove to the Conservatives a valuable gain. Whether or not, we are of opinion that Disraeli has no reason to apprehend the result of the coming election.—Times.

**THE HERALD.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.  
CARLETON PLACE, FEB. 4, 1874.

We have not yet received the complete figures from all the polling places in South Lanark, but enough appears to show that Mr. Haggart has gained the election with the respectable majority of about 300. We do not see, however, in this election, any cause at all, for jubilation on the part of those who supported him. On the contrary, the reduction of the large majority which he obtained at the former election is a virtual condemnation of his course in parliament and of the course of the government which he sustained. At his former election his majority was about 900. Although still large, it has decreased at a frightful ratio. Something must be wrong with his representation of the people of this constituency or his majority would have been better sustained. At this rate of reduction he will soon have a minority. His election, although a seeming and temporary triumph to the party who supported him, is a terrible condemnation of his course as a politician and of the late government of which he was such a firm supporter. The election has at least given him to see that the country is not rotten. He has been obliged to tack about and trim his sails. At all his meetings during the election canvass, he has found it necessary to condemn the principle upon which his leaders, in the old house, sustained themselves in power. He admits that the system was "w-o-n-g," and promises to give the new government a "fair support."

This much, then, is a gain to the side of those who opposed him, and who were ignorantly and stupidly, maligned as "seals," "annexationists" and "rebels." The surprising reduction of his former majority is significant. Not more than one or two of his friends can possibly be obtuse enough not to see that the wheel is turning, and the right side will, some day, come uppermost.

The people of Canada are vindicating the cause of political virtue in their Government in a very emphatic and unmistakable manner. The heavy majorities rolled up for the Government in the various provinces so far as heard from, testify clearly that men must have been impelled in large numbers to sever their former political allegiance, and allowing all that is necessary for the proportion that always does on the principle of keeping alongside the party in power, it is undoubted that patriotic motives, founded on a conscientious aversion to support any but men whose voice was clearly against political corruption and immorality, who thus sacrificed old party connections.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Carlton, Apply. 1 0 0  
Glochester, Anglin. 1 0 0  
Queen's, Paris. 1 0 0  
Restigouche, Moffat. 1 0 0  
Sanbury, Burpee. 1 0 0  
St. J. City and County, Burpee. 1 0 0  
St. John, Palmer. 0 0 0  
Victoria, Oustigan. 0 0 0  
Westmorland, Smith. 1 0 0  
York, Pichard. 1 0 0

**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
Antigonish, McInnes. 1 0 0  
Lunenburg, Church. 1 0 0  
Shelburne, Coffin. 1 0 0  
Quebec, Bouchard. 1 0 0  
Victoria, Ross. 1 0 0  
Yarmouth, Killan. 1 0 0

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**  
Queen's, Laird. 1 0 0  
St. John's, Sinclair. 1 0 0

**ONTARIO.**  
Addington, Shibley. 1 0 0  
Bothwell, David Mills. 1 0 0  
Bruce, S. Hon. E. Blake. 1 0 0  
Bruce, S. Gilles. 1 0 0  
Brant, S. W. Patterson. 1 0 0  
Brant, N. Fleming. 1 0 0  
Brookville, Col. Buell. 1 0 0  
Cardwell, Hon. J. H. Cameron. 1 0 0  
Carleton, J. Rochester. 1 0 0  
Cornwall, A. S. Macdonald. 1 0 0  
Dundas, Wm. Gibson. 1 0 0  
Durham, E. Lewis Ross. 1 0 0  
Durham, W. E. B. Wood. 1 0 0  
Elgin, W. G. Cascy. 1 0 0  
Elgin, E. Wm. Harvey. 1 0 0  
Essex, Wm. McGregor. 1 0 0  
Frontenac, G. Kirkpatrick. 1 0 0  
Glenagarry, D. A. Macdonald. 1 0 0  
Greenville, S. Dr. Brouse. 1 0 0  
Grey, N. G. Sinder. 1 0 0  
Grey, S. Dr. Laderick. 1 0 0  
Huron, E. W. K. Fleisher. 1 0 0  
Huron, Chisholm. 1 0 0  
Haldimand, Dr. W. Thompson. 1 0 0  
Hamilton, E. Irving. 1 0 0  
Hastings, W. James Brown. 1 0 0  
Hastings, E. John White. 1 0 0  
Hastings, N. McKenize Bowell. 1 0 0  
Huron, C. H. Horton. 1 0 0  
Kingston, Sir John Macdonald. 1 0 0  
Kent, H. Stephenson. 1 0 0  
Lincoln, Norris. 1 0 0  
Lennox, Hon. J. Cartwright. 1 0 0  
Lambton, Hon. A. Mackenzie. 1 0 0  
Lanark, N. D. Galbraith. 1 0 0  
Lanark, S. J. Haggart. 1 0 0  
Lanark, N. Ferguson. 1 0 0  
London, J. H. Macdonald. 1 0 0  
Middlesex, N. T. Searched. 1 0 0  
Middlesex, W. G. W. Ross. 1 0 0  
Monck, McCullum. 1 0 0  
Niagara, Plumb. 1 0 0  
Norfolk, N. Charlton. 1 0 0  
Northumberland, E. J. Biggar. 1 0 0  
Northumberland, W. Kerr. 1 0 0  
Ontario, S. Cameron. 1 0 0  
Ottawa, N. Adam Gordon. 1 0 0  
Ottawa, St. Jean. 1 0 0  
Ottawa, Currier. 1 0 0  
Oxford, N. W. Little. 1 0 0  
Oxford, S. E. V. Bodwell. 1 0 0  
Perth, S. J. Trow. 1 0 0  
Perth, N. Monteith. 1 0 0  
Peterboro, W. J. Bertram. 1 0 0  
Prescott, Hagar. 1 0 0  
Prince Edward, Ross. 1 0 0  
Quebec, G. M. P. Ryar. 1 0 0  
Renfrew, N. P. White. 1 0 0  
Russell, Blackburn. 1 0 0  
Simcoe, N. H. H. Cook. 1 0 0  
Simcoe, S. W. C. Little. 1 0 0  
Sturmont, C. Archibald. 1 0 0  
Toronto, C. Robt. Wilkie. 1 0 0  
Wallingford, South, Straton. 1 0 0  
Victoria, J. O. Donohue. 1 0 0  
Victoria, South, McQuade. 1 0 0  
Victoria, North, McQuade. 1 0 0  
Waterloo, S. James Young. 1 0 0  
Welland, W. A. Thompson. 1 0 0  
Welland, North, Bowman. 1 0 0  
Welland, South, Straton. 1 0 0  
Wentworth, N. T. Bain. 1 0 0  
Wentworth, S. J. Rymal. 1 0 0  
York, E. J. Metcalf. 1 0 0  
York, A. H. Dymond. 1 0 0  
York, W. David Blain. 1 0 0

**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
5 0 0  
110 2 0  
CANDIDATES IN ONTARIO.

**GOVERNMENT, 107. OPPOSITION, 23. INDEPENDENT, 4.**

**ONTARIO.**

**GOVERNMENT, 107. OPPOSITION, 23. INDEPENDENT, 4.**

**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
5 0 0  
110 2 0  
CANDIDATES IN ONTARIO.

**GO**



