

The Canadian Farmer

NO. 461.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

BRANDY—Epps's Cocoa—Chatterbox.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Sufferers with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is obtained from Scotland last Fall at great expense. Company from Messrs Carr and Dempsey, and is now in fine condition. All interested are requested to call and examine him.
TERMS—\$10 for the season, without guarantee, or \$15 for the season with guarantee.
DAVID WHITE, Secy-Treas.

COLIN THE SECOND.

THE Trout River Importing Company beg to inform the farmers and other stock-breeders of this District that their imported Clyde Horse Colik was sold on Wednesday and Thursday last at Mrs. Anderson's, Huntingdon, and that the same was imported from Scotland last Fall at great expense. Company from Messrs Carr and Dempsey, and is now in fine condition. All interested are requested to call and examine him.
TERMS—\$10 for the season, without guarantee, or \$15 for the season with guarantee.
DAVID WHITE, Secy-Treas.

HUNTINGDON HORSE IMPORTING COMPANY.

THE two newly imported Horses, the property of the above Company, will stand during the season of 1873 for the improvement of stock, at the Company's stables, Huntingdon, at the following terms: The Heavy Draught Horse "Gladstone" \$10 for the season. The Fine Coaching Stallion "Derby" \$15 for the season. For Pedigrees and other particulars, see Cards and Posters, or apply to the undersigned.
WILLIAM W. CORBETT, Secretary.

THE IMPORTED HORSE SAMSON.

THE Board of Directors of Huntingdon Agricultural Society No. 1, would inform the farmers of Huntingdon and neighboring counties, that their imported, pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion Samson will stand this season at the stable of Mr. John Brown, Huntingdon. As the excellence of Samson's stock is now so widely known, all comments as to his merits are superfluous. He stands 15 1/2 hands high, weighs over 1400 lbs., and is of a bright bay color. TERMS—To insure, \$7. Two mares owned by same person, \$13; only one proving to be with foal, \$7.
DANIEL MACFARLANE, Secy-Treas.

THE WESTVILLE VETO—J. C. Lockery would

inform the Farmers and other stockbreeders of the District, that his pure-bred Morgan Stallion will stand this season at his own stable in Durham village, up to May 14th. After that date he will stand as follows: at home on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. At Dewittville on Thursdays. At Huntingdon on Fridays and Saturday forenoons. As the excellence of the Morgan stock is now so widely known, all comments as to his merits are superfluous. He stands 15 1/2 hands high, weighs over 1400 lbs., and is of a bright bay color. TERMS—To insure, \$7. Two mares owned by same person, \$13; only one proving to be with foal, \$7.
J. C. LOCKERY, Proprietor.

PLOUGHBOY—This fine horse stands 16 hands

high; weighs 1500 lbs., is of a dark dapple bay color, with black mane and tail, and is 8 years old this spring. He was raised by the Beauharnois Society's imported horse "Briton." His dam was a famous French mare, owned by Mr. Sangster, of Beauharnois. "Ploughboy" was purchased by the proprietor from Archd. Bell of Elgin for a large sum of money. Those interested are invited to examine and unite the horse and judge for themselves. His colts are giving much satisfaction in the West end of this County and as for strength, compactness of build, and action, "Ploughboy" cannot be surpassed. He will stand this season for the improvement of stock as follows: Mondays at the Proprietor's stable, Tuesday forenoon at Fiddis's, Corbin, Wednesdays at Hemmingford, Thursday forenoon at Cleland's Corners, Thursday afternoons at the Province Line, Fridays at the Proprietor's stables, Saturdays at Hawlock. TERMS—To insure, \$9; if paid to a subscriber before the 1st April, 1874, if not so paid, \$7 will be charged. Season, \$5; Single Service, \$4.
ARTHUR ROBERTS, Proprietor.
Hemmingford, April, 1873.

THE NEGRO is of pure Canadian stock, stands

15 1/2 hands, weighs over fourteen hundred pounds, and is of a jet black color. Negro is well worth the attention of those intending to improve their stock, as his foals have a splendid appearance, and are highly valued by those who have them. The foal that was awarded the second prize in the heavy draught class at the last Chateaugay Show was sired by Negro. He will stand for the improvement of stock at his own stable, South Georgetown, except Wednesdays and Thursdays, when he will be in Durham Village, and Saturdays at St. Etienne. Terms—\$7 to insure. Two mares owned by the same person, \$13, and only one proving to be with foal, \$7.
J. & A. McCARTNEY.

PASTURAGE.

THE undersigned intending to pasture from 30 to 40 acres of meadow land, next the river, will take in milk cows, being convenient to the village, with abundance of grass and water, this will be a favorable chance for pasturing.
I will also take in cattle intended for beef, on the upper pasture—either by the month or season. Cattle to be fed at the risk of their owners. For terms apply to
HUGH GRAHAM.
Netherby, 23rd April.

VERMONT CENTRAL RR.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
Day Express leaves Ogdenburg at 5.20 a.m., Malone 8.12 a.m., Chateaugay 8.40, Mooer's Junction 10.15, St. Albans 12.00 m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 a.m.
Mail Train leaves Ogdenburg at 12.00 m., Malone 3.00 p.m., Chateaugay 3.35 p.m., Mooer's Junction 3.58 p.m., St. Albans 7.20 p.m., arriving at Boston at 10.15 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with Cheshire Road for Boston and New York, at South Vermont, with Conn. River Railroad for Springfield, and arriving in New York at 12.30 p.m., and at Rutland for Troy and New York.
Night Train leaves Ogdenburg at 6.10 p.m., Malone 10.10 p.m., Chateaugay 12.00 p.m., Mooer's Junction 2.50 a.m., (Sleeping car to St. Albans) St. Albans at 6.20 a.m., and connects at Rutland for Troy, and at White River Junction and Bellows Falls with trains for Worcester, Springfield, New York, and with trains on Passumpsic Railroad.
TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.—Daily Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8 a.m., St. Albans 12.00 p.m., Mooer's Junction 8.57 p.m., Chateaugay 10.30 p.m., Malone 11.00 p.m., arriving at Ogdenburg at 1.45 a.m., making connections for the West.
Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 7.30 a.m., St. Albans 12.00 p.m., Mooer's Junction 2.10 p.m., Chateaugay 4.38 p.m., Malone 5.20 p.m., arriving at Ogdenburg at 8.10 p.m.
Night Express leaves Boston at 2.45 p.m., and arrives at New York at 9.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Conn. River Railroad, leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and Bellows Falls at 11.20 p.m., from Cheshire Railroad, leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6 p.m., New York at 4 p.m., Troy at 10.00 p.m., St. Albans at 6.45 a.m., Mooer's Junction at 8.15 a.m., Chateaugay 9.34 a.m., Malone 11.15 a.m., arriving at Ogdenburg at 12.45 p.m., connecting with Grand Trunk Railway for the West.
TRAINS LEAVE MOOER'S JUNCTION FOR PLATTSBURG at 10.20 a.m., and 5.35 p.m., returning leave Plattsburg at 6.00 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.
Sleeping cars are attached to the night Express Train running between St. Albans and Boston, and St. Albans and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy, and Drawing-room cars between St. Albans and Boston on Day Express Trains.
G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent.
St. Albans, December, 1872.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by him in the Village of Huntingdon, being a frame building well adapted for any kind of business. For further particulars apply on the premises to
HUGH KELLY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

WILSON & MCGINNIS have determined to sell off the whole of their stock of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for Spring Goods, consisting of Tweeds, Coatings, Flannels, Winceys, Fancy Dress Goods, Velveteens, Prints, Cottons, Linens, Shirtings, Ladies' Cloths, Souzages, and Shawls from 50 cents to \$4. Also, a lot of ready made Overcoats which will be sold at cost. Our stock of Boots and Shoes, comprising Ladies' Felt Boots, Kid, Prunella, Felt Over Shoes and Rubbers will be sold at prices cheaper than the cheapest, also a large assortment of fresh Groceries at reduced prices. Terms strictly Cash, and great bargains may be looked for.
All parties indebted to the above firm are expected to pay their accounts without delay.
WILSON & MCGINNIS.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847.
CASH INCOME OVER \$1,000 PER DAY.

INVESTMENTS OVER \$1,250,000, affording, with the uncalculated capital of \$275,000,
A SECURITY OF OVER \$2,000,000
For the exclusive protection of Assureds.
Claims paid for Deaths since commencement \$300,000
Annual Income over \$400,000
Sum assured nearly \$1,000,000
The strong financial position of this Company, and its MODERATE RATES

render it one whose advantages are not surpassed by any other, and explain the fact that it STANDS AT THE HEAD of all the Life Companies in Canada.
Detailed Reports and Tables of Rates may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.
A. G. RAMSAY, Manager and Secretary.
R. HILLS, Assistant Secretary.
Office in Montreal, 197, St. James Street.
R. POWNALL, GENERAL AGENT.
JAMES TULLY, Agent, Huntingdon, Q.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Sherriff, Esq., M. D., John Symons, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane, Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Robert Small, Elgin; Dr. McLaren, Ormstown; Thomas Gebbie, Howick; Alexander McIntosh, Athelstan; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P. St. Anice; J. C. Manning, Franklin; J. B. J. B. Poirard, N. P. St. Urbain Premier; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

DAVID BRYSON, Licensed Auctioneer for any

part of the Province of Quebec, has followed the business for over 12 years; sells both in the English and French languages. Residence Howick, P.Q.
Howick, P.Q., Feb. 6th, 1873.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a first-class Diploma, for the School of District No. 4, Hinchinbrooke. Apply before the 24th May next, to
JAMES RENNE,
Herdman's Corners, 29th April, 1873.

ROBERTSON AND GIBB, ADVOCATES,

HUNTINGDON AND BEAUHARNOIS. JAMES R. GRUB Office in Dominion Block, Huntingdon. Will attend all Courts in the District of Beauharnois.

THE OLD STAND.

455 COMMISSIONERS STREET,

Opposite St. Ann's Market, MONTREAL.

SHANNON BROTHERS,

(Successors to Daniel Shannon)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL GROCERIES, &c.,

455 Commissioners Street.
Highest prices paid for Country Produce.
Special inducements offered to families in the country wishing to purchase their groceries in quantities.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

A COMPLETE assortment of all the School Books in use will be found at
THE GLEANER BOOK STORE,
together with the Spencer Copy Books and Book-keeping Blank Books at City prices.

TAKE NOTICE.

CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid for all BEEF HIDES, CALF and other skins, delivered at my place.
ANDREW MONTGOMERY.
Powerscourt, 14th March, 1873.

DR. FORTUNE.

GRADUATE of McGill University, Surgeon, Physician, and Accoucher, begs to intimate that he has taken up his residence at Howick Village, with the view of practising his profession in the surrounding country.

TO RENT OR SELL,

STORE and dwelling-house at Allan's Corners, County Chateaugay, immediate possession. A good opening for a person of moderate capital. Store has been open for the last 26 years. Buildings all good. Terms of sale, or rent, easy. If not leased or sold, will again be re-opened with a large stock. Apply to E. L. Normandin, Esq., Notary, 99 St. Ormstown, or to the undersigned proprietor, at 28 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.
W. ALLAN.
April 3rd, 1873.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm on the Island of Jamestown, containing 215 acres, which will be sold in lots or together as may be desired. There is a fine new brick dwelling house and good out-buildings. The land is in good order, and all under cultivation excepting about 15 acres under pasture and sugar bush. It is within a mile and a half of the village of Durham. Apply on the premises to
CHARLES STRACHAN.
Post-office address—Ormstown.

FARM FOR SALE.

A River fronted, containing 60 acres, a number of which are in Bush, with Dwelling-House, Barn, Stables, etc. The Farm is in good condition, and is near the Grand Trunk Railway, Post Office, Grist and Saw-Mills. One-half Cash, balance on easy terms. Guaranteed clear title. Address
JOHN WATSON,
River Baudette Post Office, Q.

R. W. COWAN,

THE HATTER & FURRIER,

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME & ST. PETER STREETS, MONTREAL.

LADIES' and Gents' fine Fur of every description

manufactured from choicest Mink, S. S. Seal, Russian and H. B. Skins.
Gentlemen's Silk, Felt, and Wool Hats in endless variety and new styles, constantly on hand.
Observe the address, and when visiting the City do not fail to give the advertiser a call.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stock of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, at cost, for cash or ready pay. He also offers to sell or rent for a term of years his house and store, also his brick house and three acres lot. Terms easy.
All indebted to him by note or account are requested to call and settle immediately and save costs.
JOHN CAIN.
Huntingdon, April 7th, 1873.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL fine Building Lots at Athelstan. Apply to
JOHN RICHARDSON,
April 29th.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his Farm for sale on the bank of the river Chateaugay, the situation and quality of the land is well known, has wood land second growth sugar bush and orchard. It is situated on the front road one half mile above the village of Huntingdon, possession given in time for cropping.
JOHN S. HUNTER,
Godmanchester, 12th March, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all parties interested in the new Cheese Factory at Dewittville, also to those interested in the Butter Factories at Athelstan and Hendersonville, that I am prepared to manufacture and supply DAIRY CANS at the lowest cash price and on the shortest notice. Parties wanting Cans will please give me a call. Shop in the Dominion Block, Huntingdon.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER for the School of District No. 8, Hinchinbrooke; one of some experience and who can be well recommended. Apply before the 15th June, stating salary required, to
JAMES ROSS,
LOREN McCLATCHIE,
JOHN DENNY, Managers.
Powerscourt, May 7th, 1873.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED a Female Teacher, holding a first-class Diploma, for the School of District No. 5, municipality of Hinchinbrooke. Apply, before the 23rd May, stating salary required, to
ROBERT MIDDLEMISS,
Rockburn, 6th May, 1873.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 1.

NOTICE is given that the Society's horse, Samson, will in future be kept in the Village of Huntingdon, the person in charge, Mr. Brown, having removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. McArdle and next Whealy's old blacksmith shop.
D. MACFARLANE, Secy.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber, in compliance with the wishes of a large and respectable number of residents in Huntingdon and vicinity, begs to announce that, while affording accommodation of the best description to the travelling community, will be conducted on strictly temperance principles. He relies with confidence on the support of the public in his effort to demonstrate that Hotels can be sustained without liquor-traffic. Good stabling and every accommodation for transient or other travellers.
D. SHANKS.
Huntingdon, May 5.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Rapin & freres. Insolvents.
THE Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at their place of business, at Rapin's Hotel in Beauharnois, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at ten of the clock a. m., to receive statements of their affairs and to appoint an assignee.
D. A. ST AMOUR,
Interim assignee.
Beauharnois, 3rd May, 1873.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED a lad of between 17 and 18 years of age as apprentice to the Carpenter & Joining business.
ARCHD. MCCORMICK,
Durham.

DRESSMAKING, DRESSMAKING.

THE subscriber begs to intimate to the ladies in her vicinity, that she is prepared to receive any orders in the above line, at Mr. WATTERSON'S, Hendersonville, May 5th, 1873.

GEO. O'NEILL,

DEALER IN
TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
"Y' Quey Ya erbyn y byd."

NEW Season Teas at very low prices always on hand, which will be sold at a small advance upon cost; making it an object for all who relish a beverage really answering to the term a good cup of Tea. "The best-house in Huntingdon for Tea."—Public Opinion.
GEO. O'NEILL.

A few weeks ago the remains of Mr. Tobias

Wenger were exhumed in Little York, Ohio, on account of reports that he had been poisoned by his wife. The investigation showed that the charges were utterly groundless, but the lady was so overwhelmed by mortification and grief at the suspicion cast upon her that she died of a broken heart a few days ago.

WAITING.

NEXT to doing nothing, waiting for some more convenient season is the greatest curse which can befall a person or people. We see the effect in every community, but it stands out more conspicuously in the country because one can take in all the surroundings at a glance, and the least neglect or inattention about farm or homestead is readily seen. There is no covering up, or hiding the effects of negligence, and one may as well try to sink his farm out of sight as undertake to make his fellow man believe he is a thrifty farmer when all the surroundings show exactly the opposite. If the fences are down, the outbuildings dilapidated and going to decay, there are pretty true signs that their owner is in a similar condition.
It is now spring, and every owner of a home should endeavour to imitate nature in putting a new dress on all his possessions, without waiting for some more convenient or leisure time. Next year you may or may not be in better circumstances than now, and as a rule every season brings its duties and imperative necessities; consequently it is folly to wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. We do not refer to building new barns or houses or purchasing another or better farm, but to the improving of what one already possesses. Repair the outbuildings and fences if they require it, not forgetting the most important of all, the house, which should hold a man's most valuable treasures. A few dollars expended in paint may change the appearance from one of gloomy solitude to cheerful busy life. Then comes those little adjuncts of a happy home known as fruits and flowers; they may not be of the best or most costly kinds, but if neatly arranged and carefully cultivated, they afford a certain amount of pleasure, and their refining and elevating influences can scarcely be overrated. An old clump of lilacs or snowballs kept trimmed, with the soil carefully spaded up and cultivated about their roots, looks far better than when neglected and permitted to struggle for life in some neglected fence corner, nearly overtopped in summer by rank weeds. Neighbors can often exchange plants with each other, which begets good feeling; and if one takes better care of what he has than others do, it begets emulation, and a little strife in these matters will end in good to all. If a neighbor has a better variety of fruit than you have ask for cuttings, scions or plants, and if obtained give them the best of care, which will be proof that you appreciate the gift. There is nothing more discouraging to a liberal man who has valuable plants to spare, and takes pleasure in distributing them among his fortunate neighbors, than to find his liberality abused by a neglect of his gifts.
We know men who have been waiting all their lives for some prospective fortune with which they propose to "fix up things" about their homes and make them attractive; while if the hours spent in wishing and building air castles had been employed in work, the long and much desired improvements would have been made years ago. If men were as prompt in preparing the flower beds or planting currants, raspberries and other fruits as they are in answering the dinner bell, the wife and daughters would seldom have cause to complain of delays. The too common excuse among farmers, that they have no time to spend upon such things, is a very poor one, and generally comes from those who have plenty of time for hunting, fishing, and other idle sports. We have yet to find a man who desired to make the surroundings of his home beautiful who did not find the means and time to do it. It is not necessary that one should expend much money on these things, for the world is full of beautiful plants, that may be had for a mere song, and the woods and fields abound in choice specimens of both fruit and flowers which only require transplanting and care to add much to the comforts as well as beauty to our homes.
It is a lamentable fact which every man and woman with cultivated tastes regret, that the homes of our farmers as a general rule are unattractive and dreary in the extreme. All this comes of that dreary and widespread and almost universal habit of "waiting" for something which will never come. This habit has become hereditary in communities, and there appears to be no chance of eradicating the evil except by awakening the dormant, but it is to be hoped not quite extinct natural pride of the procrastinators.
Of late we have heard much talk about the sons of our farmers leaving the farm, and we believe there are good and sufficient reasons for it, among which the unattractiveness of home is the most prominent and powerful. If a man waits until his sons and daughters grow up to be men and women before he attempts to teach them how to enjoy life in the country and upon a farm, he must expect to fail, for the twig is bent long before this period arrives, and the tree usually inclines to go its own way when mature. Now there is no good reason why a farmer's life should not be an attractive one, and that it is, even to thousands who have no need of following it for a living, is shown in the farms owned and managed by wealthy people who made their money in other occupations. Mankind are prone to love the places that have afforded them the most pleasure, and a boy who has been made happy upon a farm is not likely to desert it or value his home lightly, even if the prospects of great wealth are not among its charms.
But it is the same old story of waiting which causes all the trouble. Next year the farmer promises to have the garden laid out, the lawns made and orchard planted. Next year the children shall have plenty of books and newspapers to read. The boy who would be delighted to study entomology and to learn all about the useful and injurious insects upon the farm; or the one

who has noticed the various kinds of rocks

and asked hundreds of questions about them, which no one of his acquaintances was able to answer, is told that the indispensable and much-desired books or papers shall then be forthcoming, and the same promises are reiterated annually, but never fulfilled. Rocks, trees, shells, fish, birds, insects, and thousands of interesting objects surround the farmer's sons, but they remain in ignorance of them, simply because there is no one to encourage a closer acquaintance with these wonders of nature.
The farm, no matter where situated, is one vast museum, and it is only those who either have no capacity or taste for enjoying the beauties of nature, that complain of the loneliness of country life or the unattractiveness of farming. It is the man, not his occupation or position in this world, that makes life a success.

THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT IN ILLINOIS.

DIXON, Ill., May 5.—This is a dark day for Dixon. Over the whole city there is a pall of sadness, the gloom of which the least interested cannot help feeling. The calamity strikes at nearly every household, and the rich and poor meet together in mourning. So closely bound are the citizens by the ties of blood and intermarriage, that there is scarcely a family in the whole place but takes the sorrow to its house. The stores are closed and the houses darkened. Everybody is on the street, and all the country around has emptied itself into the town till the roads and walks are crowded, and both banks of the river by the wreck are black with human beings.
Sabbath morning dawned warm and bright. The ceremony of the Baptist Church, which had been several times postponed, was announced for 12 o'clock, and ten converts presented themselves for the rite of baptism. The mildness of the weather drew a large crowd to the river, which gathered upon the steep banks and on the bridge, at the north end of which the ceremony was to be performed. The morning services in other churches were just closing, and as the bridge was a thoroughfare, the throng received accessions, till nearly 2,000 souls were gathered at the place. The bridge, which stretches not more than fifty or sixty feet above the river, which was used for the baptismal ceremonies, was the favorite point of view for the women and children.
Just as the third candidate was presenting himself for baptism, there was a sharp, quick crash, a heavy rumbling, and a prolonged, soul-rending shriek from 500 beings. The main western stringer of the north span of the bridge broke like a reed, tipping 300 persons into the stream, and falling 50 feet with crushing weight upon them. The fall dislodged the stays from the abutments. The shock ran along the whole length of the bridge like a flash of electricity, and span after span was drawn from the piers and sank to the water's surface, till the whole five hung like immense bags holding a bruised, bleeding, frightened, and frantic mass of men, women, children, and horses. The imagination can scarcely conceive of a more terrible calamity. The situation was so terrible, the chances of escape so few, the chance of aid so scanty, that it is merely marvelous that the loss of life is not greater.
The water runs in swift currents over a dam not more than 100 yards above, and it was so swollen by recent rains that its depth was about twenty feet. Not only those who were precipitated with the falling span went under the water, but many on the other spans were either thrown by the shock into the stream, or plunged in themselves to escape being crushed by the crazy crowd. The scene cannot be described. The fancy cannot picture it. The eyes of those who witnessed it were blinded with horror, and the whole crowd on the banks stood paralyzed for a moment, unable to speak or move until the mind could catch a faint comprehension of the situation. An old man who sat on a log near the bank, when the bridge went down, says: "I heard the crack and saw the surging, rolling line. I heard voices and then my head was dizzy and whirled till the sky looked black."

As soon as the fact was felt by the crowd

on the banks there was a rush to the water. Strong men plunged in to rescue those who came to the surface. Boards and planks were thrown to their relief, and a number of boats which were fortunately at hand were sent immediately to the aid of the wounded. Few of those who were saved can tell who rescued them, and most of those who were most instrumental in saving life, are unable yet to recall what they did or whom they helped in the moment of frenzy. There were stretchers still clinging to the abutments which were not loosened by the fall, and to these were clinging persons, desperate for life. The exact number who perished will probably never be accurately known, but the names of thirty-six dead are published.

UNITED STATES.

All the female waiters at a Chicago hotel struck recently, just before dinner time. Their grievance was that the proprietor objected to their holding conversation with the guests further than was necessary in receiving and filling orders.

Chief Justice Chase died suddenly last

week from apoplexy.
A little boy in Maine entreated his mother to tell him some stories about bad boys, and upon her expressing astonishment, said he "wanted to find out how they got out of scrapes."

Mr Frank H. Blish of Williamantic,

a member of the Connecticut Legislature, has returned a free railroad pass with the following letter: Trustees Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad. Gentlemen: Yours, covering a pass over your road during the coming session of the General Assembly, has been duly received. I am not so uncharitable as to suppose that this pass was sent me to prejudice my action in any

event as a legislator, for the practice of passing members of the Legislature during the session over our railroads has been so long in use as almost to have grown into a custom. I am one of those—few perhaps though they be—who have always been opposed to this practice since its inauguration. First, because I think it does not comport with the dignity and independence of a legislator to receive a value in his official capacity for which he returns no equivalent. Second, because in some cases a free pass acts as an inducement for members to spend time which should be devoted to the interests of the State in the bosom of their families or elsewhere rather than in the halls of legislation. Third, I am of the opinion that legislators, even in the State of Connecticut, are not infallible, and these passes have a tendency—unconsciously, perhaps, to the receivers—to bias their judgment when called legislatively to act upon questions concerning these corporations. Fourth, our railroads must live from the business they receive, and I do not think because a man happens to be elected to the General Assembly he should consider himself privileged to make other people who travel on these roads pay his fare. These being my views on the legislative dead-head system, I cannot consistently retain and use the pass forwarded by you. I therefore herewith return the same. I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours, Frank H. Blish.

They get some bright juries in Chicago

occasionally. On Monday last, in one of the courts there, a burglar named White was on trial. At the close of the court, when the case was given to the jury, it was agreed that a sealed verdict might be delivered. At 8 o'clock the Judge returned to court to discharge the jury if they had agreed, but they had failed to do so. When court opened the next morning, however, they came in with a verdict of acquittal. The State's attorney considered this verdict so utterly at variance with the evidence that he demanded that the jury should be polled, whereupon it appeared that nine of the twelve believed the prisoner guilty, but had been so tired out by the obstinacy of the other three that they agreed to acquit him. The jury were at once sent back to reconsider the case, and in one hour returned with a verdict of guilty, fixing the punishment—a part of a jury's duty in Illinois—at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A Missouri Judge lately delivered a

unique death sentence. He said to the candidate for the gallows: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience; in either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

The deplorable truth, that the great prosperity

in trade experienced in Britain during the past few years and the consequent unprecedented rise in wages, has caused an enormous increase in the consumption of strong drink attracts attention even from papers which ridicule teetotalism. The Scotsman in a recent issue frankly admits the working men of the three Kingdoms are spending their increased earnings in drink and that last year sixty-seven million dollars more were spent on intoxicating liquors than in 1870. The Scotsman says: "The consumption of beer and spirits has rapidly increased, and the consumption of coffee, tea, and sugar has remained stationary or declined. A rough but quite justifiable inference from these facts would seem to be, that up to a certain point, prosperity proves an unmixed benefit to the masses, but that beyond that they begin turning increased advantages to their injury. Comparing the year 1872 with the year 1871, the consumption of home-made spirits as beverages only has increased by more than 44 millions of gallons, or about 20 per cent. This increase is pretty equally distributed among the three kingdoms, though the increase for Ireland is proportionally rather less than for either England or Scotland. The increase in the consumption of malt used in beer was, comparing the same periods, nearly 44 millions of bushels. The increase in the consumption of foreign spirits was about 1 million of gallons, or about 12 per cent., and on wine, 2 millions of gallons, or about 9 per cent. Turn now to the consumption of non-intoxicating drinks. In 1872, the consumption of coffee was scarcely above that of 1

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY.

The whole of both sittings was taken up by a discussion of an eager and personal nature on the resolutions regarding the committee appointed to enquire into the charges made by Mr Huntington...

WEDNESDAY.

The subject of postmasters exerting themselves at the late elections being broached, several members gave instances of such partisanship on both sides.

THURSDAY.

Mr Mackenzie said, in pursuance of a notice he had given formerly, he took this opportunity to bring the case of Mr Griffin, Post-office Inspector for the Western District of Ontario, who interfered in the late election at Welland, before the notice of the House.

Mr Jones said the hon member for Chateauguy was accustomed to spend a great deal of the time of the House on points of order, and he did not think it was fair to charge them with the motives which he had charged them with.

Mr Macdonald (Glengarry) said it did not become the hon member for Leeds and Grenville to make any remarks about the hon member for Chateauguy, seeing that the old Parliament of Quebec had been engaged a long time in enquiring into a case in which the hon member himself was concerned in reference to a contract.

Mr Macdonald continued to say that what he gave to the poor he would give out of his own pocket, and not out of the funds of the country.

Mr John A. Macdonald said that in reference to the equalization of the salaries of the different Provinces, that this equalization would not be finally settled until Prince Edward Island joined the Union.

Mr Cameron (Cardwell) called attention to the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown, and to the desirability they would have in moving in this regard.

Mr Anglin thought that, even with the increase, the Lieutenant Governors would not find their salaries sufficient to live in the style they were expected to keep up, and thought it would be advisable to allow the salaries to remain as they were.

Mr Bodwell presented the second report of the Committee on a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The report enumerated the evils caused by intoxicating liquor, that the feeling of the country was evidently in favor of a prohibitory law, and that after considering the operation of the Maine Liquor Law they were of opinion that the enactment of a prohibitory law would diminish the drinking evils complained of.

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if postmasters were taking too active a part against the Government candidate, it was perfectly right for the Inspector to give them a word of caution. The advice of the Inspector to the postmaster was friendly advice, and the sooner it was adopted generally the better for the public confidence in the public service.

After a long debate, in which several instances of late intimidation were given, a vote was taken when Mr Mackenzie's motion was rejected by 103 to 70.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved certain resolutions authorizing the increase of the salaries of Lieutenant Governors, Judges, and others, including the indemnity to members of Parliament, which it was proposed to raise from \$600 per session to \$1000.

Mr Holton opposed the principle of paying the members so much per session, a system copied from the United States. They should be paid so much per day of actual attendance. The present system offered a direct advantage to members to cut the session down to as short a time as possible.

Mr Mackenzie said the members of the Opposition had, instead of exhausting their strength and ability in opposing the Pacific Railway measure, forbidden up to this hour to discuss it.

Mr Mitchell said a suitable acknowledgment of his services would be made. The Estimates were then gone on with, one item of \$25,000 for dredging out slabs and other mill rubbish from the channel of the Ottawa, gave rise to some conversation in which the injury to our rivers by allowing mills to throw their refuse into them was commented on.

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moved that the report be referred to the Printing Committee. The day was taken up in considering a Pilotage bill and other matters pertaining to shipping.

SATURDAY.

On the estimates being taken up, Mr Holton objected to the first item, providing for the survey of the Pacific Railroad, without full information from the Ministry as to the present state of the project.

Mr Blake reviewed the suspicious looking conduct of the Government in this matter, of their granting a charter only two weeks before the time the House ought to meet, of the assembling of Parliament being purposely delayed until all the arrangements had been completed and the gentlemen who had got the charter had gone to England.

Dr Tupper spoke of Mr Blake's course as factious; that he and his party had tried to strangle the project in its passage through the House, but Parliament had differed from him and decided by an overwhelming majority that it was in the interest of the country that the work should be undertaken.

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lic interest to affirm the principle of this resolution.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said it was an absurd proposition that a man could not represent a constituency independently if he had a contract for the construction of twenty miles of the Canada Pacific Railway.

Mr Charlton said that already the effect of the Pacific Railway was evident in this House; it influenced the land policy of this country. He referred to the Erie, the Vanderbilt, and other "rings" in the United States, and said that now was the time for Parliament to step in and prevent the establishment here of such organizations.

After a long debate, a vote was reached when Mr Mackenzie's motion was lost by 86 to 63. Holton and Scriver voted for it; Robillard against.

BAD NEWS FROM THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

In the summer of 1871 their sailed from New York a vessel named the Polaris, equipped mainly by the American Government, to explore the Polar regions, and if possible reach the North Pole.

On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinsack, and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82.06, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay latitude 81.35, long. 61.44.

On the 10th of October Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick, and died on the 8th of November, he was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy.

On the 12th and 15th of August we were beset in ice in latitude 80.02. We drifted from there down to latitude 77.35, when we encountered a heavy south-west gale, the ship being under heavy pressure.

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pieces so that we had to live on small rations as we could not put the boats out, neither could we find seals for food and we were reduced almost to starvation. On the 21st April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux, secreted behind a piece of ice, enticed the bear near enough to us to kill him.

In reference to the way in which the "Polaris" got away from the party which was rescued off the iceberg, Captain Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking that she would soon come to their relief.

In the report presented by the Committee on a Prohibitory Law to the House of Commons, it is stated that in examining the answers received from the Sheriff's Prison Inspectors, Coroners, and Police Magistrates, one hundred and fourteen of whom have voluntarily given evidence, your Committee find that four-fifths of the crime committed in the Province of Ontario (answers have not yet been received from the other Provinces) is directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture, sale, and consumption of intoxicating liquors.

St John, N. B., May 11.—The steamship "Castalia" arrived this morning from Glasgow, bringing 438 immigrants from Fingardine, Scotland. They will proceed at once to the location selected by their agent in Victoria County, where it is proposed to found a colony called Stonehaven.

Emigration Agent for the Ontario Government, despatched, on the 15th of April, a party of 200 emigrants from Dundee and the northern parts of Scotland, chiefly farm servants, blacksmiths, and domestic servants, all for Ontario. They were to leave Liverpool on the 23rd of April by the Texas, one of the Dominion Line. This is the largest party ever sent by one agent and one steamer from Scotland.

The colony of Danes who recently went to Newberry County, South Carolina, to carry on the dairy business, became dissatisfied on finding the soil not well adapted to the raising of clover, and have left their farms, and gone to Illinois.

An encouraging feature of southern sentiment is that in favour of breaking up the old system of immense plantations with a feudal owner and hosts of dependent serfs, and their division into small farms owned by the occupants.

Working horses are looked for, but sellers seeing the growing demand for cartage, &c., have uniformly held out for extreme rates. Prices now range from \$125 to \$175 for medium beasts. A Mr Baker lately put on the market a consignment of Ontario horses, rosters and cart animals, for which he received fair prices, in one instance getting a fancy value. Some American buyers are still in town, but their prospect of purchasing at anything like reasonable rates, are small.

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Office in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873.

We are surprised that the proposed increase of the salaries of the Dominion officials and members of Parliament has attracted so little attention and excited so little opposition.

There has been a great rise in the price of living during the past few years in patent, and the salary which would have been adequate five or eight years ago is now insufficient.

Recognizing this, we fail to see that so large an addition to official salaries as proposed is called for, or, indeed, that, in the case of members, any increase whatever is justified by the circumstances.

As our readers will recall, one of the grounds on which the Gleaner opposed Confederation was that it would saddle us with a double set of officials and that the greater nominal consequence of the new system would give Canada, would entail a proportionately greater outlay in that ostentatious parade which fools and men-miliners believe to be essential to keeping up a country's dignity.

At the present moment the farmers of the Dominion are taxed to maintain one Governor-General with a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and six Lieutenant-Governors, at salaries of nine and ten thousand dollars a year apiece.

In addition, seven official residences are maintained and seven staffs of attendants, all paid by the country and forming a grievous addition to its burdens. Then we have seven separate Parliaments, seven sets of departments, and seven sets of officials.

Considering that all this array of Governors, Parliaments, Departments, and officials is only to do the public business of little more than three millions of people, it will be seen how extravagant the governmental machinery is in comparison with the duty to be done, and justify the assertion that Canada is the most official-ridden country under the sun.

Heretofore the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec got eight thousand a year and those of the other Provinces seven thousand. It is proposed to add two thousand dollars to the salaries of each. Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the rise was called for; that the expenditure of the Lieutenant-Governors had exceeded their salaries.

Whose fault is this? If our Lieutenant-Governors will ape the airs of petty grandees and import aristocratic customs into Canada, holding levees, giving grand balls and dinners, and maintaining extravagant retinues, is that to say our farmers are to foot the bills for such nonsense? The previous salaries were more than enough, and altogether out of proportion to the duties to be performed and the ability of the class of men the Ministry has so far selected to fill the positions in question.

very name implies, the six hundred dollars per session heretofore given is not intended as compensation for services rendered. The theory has been, that while members should receive no salary they should be paid a sum ample to pay their personal expenses in attending Parliament—that though they lose the time they should not have any extra expense entailed upon them. The question is not, would the members have earned more at home; that is set aside, for it is supposed they have volunteered their services from that disinterested public spirit which constitutes the safety and strength of constitutionally governed countries; but do they get enough to keep them from being out of pocket in paying their necessary expenses at Ottawa? The answer, we take it, must be in the affirmative; that six hundred dollars is sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to pay the expenses of any man for seventy days. To vote themselves more than enough to pay their expenses, is a departure from the just theory we have referred to and a robbery of the country. If members think that they are entitled to compensation for their services, who is to estimate their value, or discriminate between what should be given the capable and the stupid. No sum could well indemnify a man like Mr Blake for neglecting his great business, yet he would receive no more than some ignorant member whose calling is petty and who perhaps cannot even spell. Let the principle of payment of services be once adopted by our representatives and they sink at once in public opinion, and come to be regarded as mercenary and avaricious. There is every incentive to keeping the indemnity down to the lowest figure. Let it be high, and we will have at every election candidates animated not by a desire to serve the country but to secure an easy mode of living. How comparatively few would there be seeking to enter the Local House were there no indemnity? Is it to be the same with the Federal Parliament, and are to be disgraced in times to come by a large percentage of representatives at Ottawa who have sought election just because a handsome sum is paid for two or three months' attendance in the year?

At its session on the 5th inst., the Township Council of Franklin unanimously elected Wm. Edwards, Esq., as mayor, in room of M. Gordon resigned.

Mr Frank A. Cantwell of Franklin Centre is actively engaged in establishing his cheese factory, and hopes to have it in operation on the 1st of June. The young gentleman deserves great credit both for the enterprising spirit he has shown and the indomitable courage exerted to surmount the many obstacles that stood in his path. We will give further details of the factory by and by.

Mr Archibald Bell of Elgin returned home last week with two new horses. One of them, named Sir Walter Scott, and the heavier of the two, he purchased from Mr James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ontario, from whom he got his old horse, Prince Royal. The other, named Young Conqueror, is a three-year old colt, bought from Mr John Gregg, Reach, Ont. Both are much of the same style as Prince Royal, and are represented by Mr Bell to be pure-bred Clydesdales. These valuable additions to the stock of the county have cost him a large sum, and we hope may prove a profitable investment.

The Circuit Court meets in this village on Tuesday next. There is very little business to come before it.

There will be service as usual in the Canada Presbyterian Church on Sabbath first.

Mr McKay is supplying the pulpit of Calvin's Church, LaGrange, Services every Sabbath at eleven o'clock a. m.

The announcement by telegraph on Tuesday morning that the Renaud had been lost in the Lachine rapids caused much anxiety here, for as usual a number of residents in this locality were passengers on board. The accounts in the Montreal papers, which the disaster was great, no injury had been sustained by parties from here. Among those on board were Mrs. Marshall, who we are glad to say arrived safely in town, and Mr. Third. Of the cattle on board a number of head went on at St. Anicet. The cause of the accident appears to have been the defective nature of the vessel. She was not built for the route, and from the very first manner in which she lurched in running the rapids or when exposed to a side wind, created uneasiness in the minds of the passengers. Top-heavy and hard to steer, she more than once had narrow escapes. That the accident was the fault of her commander is out of the question; for no one on the river can be compared with Captain Rankin as a pilot; that she has been navigated so long with safety is owing to his great skill and knowledge of the rapids. At the time we write it is not known what boat will succeed the Renaud on the route. The Directors of the Company that owned the Renaud were to meet yesterday and decide as to what they should do. Last week an agent passed up to see what encouragement would be given to an opposition boat, so that, even if the old company does nothing, we are not likely to be deprived many days of communication with town by steamer. The Herald says the Hanshee is to go on the route.

ELGIN COUNCIL.
An adjourned session of the Elgin Council was held on the 5th. All the members were present except Coun. Cairns.

Moved by Coun. Donnelly, seconded by Coun. Small, that Thomas Helm, jr., be appointed road inspector for district No 6, and John Forbes for district No 3, and that James Switzer be Valuator in place of Walter Thomson. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Donnelly, seconded by Coun. Brown, that Mr John Paterson, Sr., be appointed Councillor in place of Mr Thomas King, who has left the township. Carried.

Mr Paterson being present, took the oath as councillor and his seat.

A petition from Mr Hugh Anderson and others, praying for a by-road from the first

concession road at the school-house in district No 3, to the third concession at McIntosh's gate being read, it was

Moved by Coun. Garin, seconded by Coun. Brown, that Geo. Elder, jr., be appointed Special Superintendent to visit the site of the road prayed for, after giving due notice to the parties interested, according to law, and report to this council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Brown, seconded by Coun. Donnelly, that the Secretary draw up a by-law laying a rate of 6 mills on the dollar valuation for the repair of roads for this year fixing the allowance for day's work at the following rates viz., for a man \$1 for a team of horses; with a wagon, plough, or other implement, at \$1.25, horse and cart 75 cents.

Moved by Coun. Paterson, seconded by Coun. Small, that a by-law be drawn up appropriating this year's Seigneurial Indemnity to roads and bridges. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Small, seconded by Coun. Garin, that a by-law, No 32, imposing a license on shop keepers be amended by substituting \$15 instead of \$20 as at present. The council then rose, to meet on the first Monday in June, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WRECK OF THE "LOUIS RENAUD" IN LACHINE RAPIDS.

(From the Montreal Witness of Tuesday.)

YESTERDAY the steamer "Louis Renaud" left Beauharnois for Montreal, at 4.15 p. m. with a heavy cargo of produce, and a number of cattle, pigs, &c., on her main deck, and between 125 and 150 passengers. Everything went smoothly, and about 6 p. m. those on board congregated on the promenade deck to watch the steamer shoot the Lachine Rapids. Captain Rankin, her old and skillful commander, was at his appointed post, while within the pilot-house the sturdy helmsmen guided the boat through the channel. She was just entering the rapids, and flying through the foam-covered water at a high rate of speed, when suddenly a vibration was felt through her length and breadth. "What's that?" was asked anxiously, and before an answer could be given, the steamer rose on a billow and struck heavily again on the rocks on the north side of the channel.

Shrieks arose from the females and little children; a general rush was made for stanchions, ropes or any support at hand, while the steamer went bumping along over the rocky river bed. However, she did not go far before she careened over slightly and became fixed among the rocks. During this terribly exciting scene the bow of the steamer had been smashed in; the firemen had vacated their place below, as the water rushed into the hold; while a dense cloud of steam came up from the boilers, filling the between decks and scalding several persons. Among these are Mr Hedge and daughter. As soon as the vessel stopped, the frightened passengers crowded round the officers, asking whether there was danger of the boat swinging round broadside to the current and capsizing. Captain Rankin, however, calmed their fears and gave orders to "launch the boats." This was done, and a number one conveyed the captain ashore to Isle-aux-Herons, where he went to secure assistance. The second boat soon followed with several passengers, making in all about 20 persons who were rescued before nightfall.

Mr Coll McEge, of Beauharnois, a passenger, says:—"After the first alarm had subsided, the women and children remained in the saloon. Upon my asking Captain Rankin the cause of the accident, the latter replied, 'You see in summer, when the river is low, the water runs from each side into the channel; but now, when it is so high, the reverse is the case, thus causing steamers to swerve from the centre.' Mr McEge says, 'I went ashore to the island before dark: The boats could not get back to the steamer on account of the swift current. Some boatmen on the other shore, seeing the wreck, came over in their canoes and commenced ferrying the passengers across to the Isle, bringing 4 or 5 each. The men, however, seeing the hard work before them, asked to be paid for their trouble, and when the canoes went to the steamer at first demanded from \$2 to \$10, for each passenger rescued, the latter sum being actually paid by at least one passenger. The officers of the steamer named a certain sum, but it was considered far too small. Eventually the men agreed to ferry the people ashore for \$2 a head, the work of saving life now commenced in earnest, and the canoe men worked faithfully and steadily from 9 a. m. till about 3 this morning, when it became so dark they had to stop till half-past four, when they commenced running again, until five o'clock, when, we believe, all were taken off. A few unappalled persons retired to rest in the starboard of the steamer until their turn came to go ashore; but the majority sat patiently in the cabins, listening to the moans of the dying cattle below, and the sigh and rush of the water as it swept past the wreck. The women, as fast as they came ashore, were accommodated in a house upon the island. Early this morning some of the passengers were ferried across to the mainland and came to the city."

The "Louis Renaud" is a steamer, plying from Cornwall and Dundee to the city, and is owned by the St Lawrence Navigation Co. She was built by Mr Tate some 6 or 7 years ago, at a cost of about \$30,000. It is said her back is broken, and that she lies so fast wedged in the rocks that it will be impossible to extricate her. Hopes are entertained that her engines and part of her cargo will be saved. It is said Captain Rankin was piloting the steamer "down" being near the wheel-house at the time of the accident, and directing the helmsmen how to steer.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.
Mr C. Parham in describing the panic that existed when she struck says:—"On deck there was a regular panic; excited people kept shouting: 'She's on fire,' while inside others ran about scalded and groaning in agony. The cry of 'fire' frightened some out of their wits. I seized a young girl just as she was about to throw herself overboard. Another was pitching her clothes over. A stout man hastily divested himself of all his clothing but shirt and pants, while a young man from near Huntingdon, pulling off his overcoat with a gesture of despair, flung it into the boiling gulf, there being in the pocket \$200 in money. What with the howling of cattle, the neighing of horses, the hissing of steam, the roar of the rapids, the cries of panic-stricken people, and the moans of those who were scalded, there was a scene presented that I shall never forget. Captain Rankin acted bravely; he made his crew launch the boats, and then after vain trying to make some of the passengers enter,

he jumped in to show them there was no danger and went ashore. He could not return.

The steamer entered the rapids all right, but appeared to steer hard. I noticed the captain shouting to the wheelmen to 'pull the wheel hard over.' While they did so, she struck, and running on a piece struck again, her bow smashing to little on the bottom, while her stern lay out on the rocks. At this juncture, a steam pipe broke from her violent motion, and instantly the cabin was full of steam. It was a dreadful scene.

Mr Parham left the wreck at 2 a. m., in company with the last lady on board. He believes there were about 175 passengers. Poor Mr Hedge and his daughter were found to be too badly scalded to be removed overland; they were consequently placed in a canoe, and landed at the canal entrance in this city, about 11 a. m. Our reporter saw Mr Hedge at noon. He was lying in bed, in dreadful pain. His face was swelled up enormously. In another room his daughter lay in her mother's arms, moaning and sobbing. She was scalded in the face, hands and legs. The aited fitfully are to be pitied. Three others, badly scalded, a lady from Huntingdon, an Irishman and another were, at last accounts, still on the island. Three canoes rescued the passengers.

The "Beauharnois" descended the rapids this morning, though the captain says if he had known of the wreck he should not have attempted it. His boat had a close shave. Navigation via the rapids will now be suspended indefinitely. Six horses that were on board the "L. Renaud" are said to have jumped off. The cattle are all right, and will likely be butchered where they stand. Two members of the Water Police force have been detailed to guard the passengers' effects at the landing above. The cargo, composed in part of paper from Valleyfield, is still intact, and preparations are being made to save it.

Of the number of passengers only five were scalded severely, viz., Mr Hodges and his daughter, both so badly scalded that they were brought to Montreal in a canoe, and taken to the Hospital, where they lie in great agony. Mr Hodges is the most seriously injured, being scalded about the face, which is swollen to an enormous size, and his daughter is scalded in the arms and legs, and lies moaning piteously from the pain. The other three are but slightly scalded, and from last accounts were still on the island.

A number of the passengers on the ill-fated "Louis Renaud" wish to express their disapprobation of the conduct of her officers. One gentleman states that, although the captain was justified in going ashore to prepare for the escape of the rest, yet the pursuer, mates, and subordinate officers also left as soon as possible, leaving no one in authority to keep order among the excited passengers. But for several men, among whom a Mr Bryson is mentioned, the ladies would have remained to the last, as those gentlemen had to keep back the crowd until the women had been embarked. The steamer's boats were found without rowlocks, or plugs for their holes in their bottoms, and an axe had to be used to supply the wood needed. The most painful feature of the rescue was the pertinacity with which the boatmen exacted money from the saved. Many, after paying \$2 and more to reach the Isle, were charged \$1 more before being ferried to the mainland. The La Prairie canoe men have indeed reaped a rich harvest. Several others in addition to those mentioned are reported scalded. Mrs R. B. Cunningham, of North Georgetown, P. Q., face and arms; Miss Wright, face; a Tanners horse dealer, name unknown, blistered in a shocking manner. It is feared he inhaled a quantity of steam. He suffered intensely while on the island.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News in a letter to that journal, ridicules the American department of the exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's firearms, three binoculars, one stuffed eagle, two salt cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River. The explanation of this meagre display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section, and it is confidently hoped now that the new commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effects, that the goods from America will be speedily unpacked, and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

London, May 8.—An official inquiry into the loss of the White Star steamship Atlantic will soon be opened at Liverpool. Major-General George A. Schomburgk, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, will preside.

Berlin, May 8.—The Emperor William left St Petersburg to-day on his return to this city, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday.

London, May 8.—Dispatches from Vienna and Constantinople say there is no foundation whatever for the reports of the prevalence of cholera in Austria and Turkey.

London, May 8.—A special dispatch from Rome to the London Standard says the Pope received the pilgrims from France on Monday last, against the advice of his physicians, and his Holiness was very much prostrated by the audience. The same dispatch says it is generally believed in Rome that the Holy Father is dead, but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London.

Rome, May 8.—The Pope to-day received a deputation from Spain, who brought a large contribution from the faithful sons of the Church. In reply to their address the Pope exhorted them to take warning from recent events in Spain, and hoped princes and peoples would return to Christianity and morality.

Roma, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech in favor of the bill abolishing religious corporations. He said Italy was not compelled to preserve the obligations of mortmain, by which these bodies existed, but at the same time should leave the Generals of religious orders the means of keeping up their communications with the Catholic world. Italy, in abolishing the temporal power, had contributed to the progress of the century, but she must refrain from attacking the spiritual power.

Rome, May 11.—During the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday a crowd numbering two hundred persons marched to the Quirinal making riotous demonstra-

tions on the way and shouting for the complete abolition of the religious corporations. The police made a stand against the mob and prevented them from entering the Palace. One policeman was wounded.

London, May 10.—A despatch from Rome says the Pope was too ill yesterday to receive a party of pilgrims from France.

London, May 12.—A special despatch to the London Times, reports that a Russian picket party under command of a colonel in the advanced guard of General Knoffmann's column, were surprised by some Bokhara horsemen, and all put to death by impalement. Three officers and a few men were captured by the Khivose between Orsk and Kasalinek.—At a Republican Convention held in Birmingham to-day, a letter from John Bright was read discountenancing Republican agitators and emphatically declaring that the writer had no sympathy with those who sought to uproot the British monarchy.—Advices from Cape Town, South Africa, just received here, state that the King of Ashantee, one of the most extensive and powerful kingdoms of Western Africa, has decided on war against Great Britain, and the Ashantee army, 35,000 strong, has marched from Coomassie, their capital, and is now threatening El Mina, a fortified town on the Guinea coast. Much alarm exists, and preparations are being made for defence.

Geneva, May 13.—The wife of Pere Hacintho has given birth to a boy.

Rome, May 13.—The Pope was very feeble yesterday; he had a fainting fit which lasted an hour, and to-day his condition is rather worse, showing excessive debility. This is the 81st birthday of His Holiness, but he is unable to give audience to deputations which called at the Vatican to tender congratulations.

Bayonne, May 7.—The Carlists lost fifty killed and twenty prisoners in their attack, a few days since, on the town of Vera, in Navarre. It is reported that the Commissary General of the Carlist forces has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

Madrid, May 8.—A son of Don Enrique has taken command of a Carlist force. The inhabitants of the Province of Gerona having informed Captain General Velarde that, if his order directing the country people to abandon their farms and retire into the cities was annulled, they would rally against the Carlists, that officer has countermanded the obnoxious order. The Carlists have suffered several defeats within the past few days. Official dispatches announce the defeat and total rout of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Darregaray. Railway trains from Badajoz and Andalusia were stopped yesterday by armed men, who robbed the passengers and baggage wag-gons.

London, May 9.—It is reported that the Spanish Minister to Great Britain has made a demand upon Earl Granville for the prosecution of the London Carlist Committee, which is soliciting funds to aid the cause of Don Carlos. A dispatch from Lisbon says twenty-three Carlists took passage in a steamship which sailed from that port for Liverpool, to-day.

Madrid, May 11.—General Velarde, in a telegraphic despatch to the Government, says: "Many Carlists are surrendering. He also states he is making preparations to order a levy en masse to raise forces to assist his troops in crushing the insurrection. The bands of Carlists commanded by Campo and Gomez have been totally defeated by the national forces. Many of the insurgents, including their leaders, were killed."

Madrid, May 13.—A Carlist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic has been discovered in this city and three of the conspirators have been arrested. Sagasta has disappeared from Madrid.

Halifax, May 13.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion occurred in the Drummond colliery, Pictou County. At one o'clock the manager, N. Dunn, the assistant manager, M. Richardson, and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. The greatest excitement prevailed above ground after the fearful occurrence, and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster; then one of those heart-rending scenes took place, which is described by eye witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, and which will never fade from memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children, and friends crowded around the burning pit, mourning the terrible fate of those below, their heart-rending cries being heard for a long distance. Every effort has been and is being made to rescue the men, but so far without success, and it is feared they have all perished. The fire up to this time 9 p. m., is still raging, although every endeavour is being made to put it out. Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow where great excitement prevails is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration.

Baltimore, May 9.—On the night of Jan. 2d last, Mrs Mary Ann Lampley, an aged lady was murdered in this city, and her house robbed of several hundred dollars, during the absence of her husband. Some time afterwards, Joshua Nicholson, who married a granddaughter of Mrs Lampley, and Thomas R. Whalen, alias Hallahan, were arrested, charged with the murder, and indicted. The case was removed to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel, and the trial commenced at Annapolis on Wednesday last. The evidence for the State and defense was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the trial, Deputy Marshal Frey and Chief Detective Crone, of this city, testified relative to the confession of the murder made by the prisoners. When the cell of Hallahan was entered, it was found that he had worked the irons off both legs. Subsequently he was brought into court with Nicholson, and the trial proceeding, the State Attorney making his closing argument, when Hallahan suddenly sprang from the prisoner's box, and rushing at Deputy Marshal Frey, struck him violently over the head with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson also sprang out of the prisoner's box and rushed toward Frey, when an indiscriminate melee ensued. The scene was fearfully exciting, such as is seldom witnessed in a court of justice. Detectives Poutier, and Shaffer rushed to the rescue of Marshal Frey, to protect him from the murderous attack of Hallahan, and to secure the two criminals. Hallahan was struck on the head and badly cut, the blood streaming over his face. Marshal Frey, though nearly stunned, was able to assist in subduing the prisoners, both of whom were soon overpowered and handcuffed. After the excitement had subsided, the trial of the

case was proceeded with and given to the jury at 1 o'clock, who soon returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

New York, May 13.—A St John's survivor says that when the Arctic survivors came ashore yesterday the Esquimaux children were carried through the streets by some of the leading merchants and created quite a sensation.

Lava Bed, May 12.—From the mail carrier who arrived at 12 o'clock last night, it is learned that the Molocs were heading towards Van Bremer's Mountain, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians. The Molocs are either attempting to return to the Lava Bed from this side or they will take to Van Bremer's Mountain and there scatter. They are evidently starved out, and their ammunition nearly all gone, making them subjects for easy capture if good guides are with the soldiers to hunt them.

A murder has recently taken place at a farm near the village of Locke, Cayuga County, New York. A girl, thirteen years of age, a servant in the family of a farmer, was murdered by a young man (a German) in the same service, eighteen years of age, whose broken English the girl was in the habit of making fun of, which greatly angered the boy and was the cause of the deed.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Manor, Texas, about 10 1/2 o'clock on the evening of April 30. Houses trembled, doors and windows rattled, and several persons, who were asleep, were awakened.

Among numerous other laws of a commendable nature, the Legislature of Michigan has enacted that, hereafter, druggists or doctors who fail to write or print upon the label of each bottle or paper containing poison, the most easily obtainable antidote to the same, shall be subject to a very severe penalty.

MARRIED.

In the City of Ottawa, at the residence of the bride's brother, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by the Rev Wm. Hall, M. A., Mr Benjamin Robinson of Toronto, Ont., to Miss Maggie Wood formerly of Huntingdon, P. Q.

By the Rev George Rogers, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, John McVey of Godmanchester, to Eliza Bridges of Hinchinbrooke.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th inst., by the Rev George Rogers, John Hough of the City of Montreal to Sarah Jane Dowler of Godmanchester.

DIED.

In Malone, May 4th, of inflammation of the lungs, Harriet Sophia, only daughter of John C. and Mary Ann Black, aged 1 year 11 months and 14 days.

MONTECAL MONEY MARKET.

Gold in New York 117 1/2.
Greenbacks bought in Montreal at 84 1/2 to 90 cents.
Large Silver, 8 percent discount; Small 9 percent.

Huntingdon.—Greenbacks bought at 84 to 90 cents.

No material change this week in market prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

STEAMER L. RENAUD SUNK

BUT J. HUNTER has received a large and well-assorted stock of Spring and Summer Goods. New Styles of Dress Goods, consisting in part of

FIGURED ALPACAS,
FANCY MOHAIRS,
BAPTISTE CLOTHS,
SERGES,
DIAGONALS,
MUSLINS.

Fancy Goods in an endless variety. Books and Shoes for men, women, and children. Crockery, Glass Hardware, &c. Tar Paper kept constantly on hand.

The whole of the above stock will be sold at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.
GIVE HIM A CALL.

SECOND SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has received a very fine assortment of new Spring Goods, which, to say the very least, will be found cheaper than elsewhere.

A very large stock of Books & Shoes, especially of Women's Misses', Girls', and Children's Prunella Boots.

CALL AND C. J. MACDONALD.
LaGuerre, May, 1873.

WANTED.

BY the Atholston Dairy Company a competent man and his wife to take charge of the Butter Factory at Atholston. Liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately to

GEORGE ANDERSON.
Atholston, 14th May, 1873.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

EARLY and Late Cabbage, Red Dutch, St Denis & Drum Head, Cauliflower, Tomato, Cucumber, Melon, & Tobacco Plants.

ROBT GOODFELLOW,
on Ridge Road opposite T. Biggar's,
Danakin's old place.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HORSES.

THE subscriber has pleasure in informing the farmers of the District, that, in addition to his pure-bred Clyde Prince Royal, he has just secured two other horses of the same breed, at great cost, and which will stand for the improvement of stock this season as follows:—

SIB WALTER SCOTT, 3 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1800 lbs, girths 7 feet 2 inches, and a dark dapple brown; Mondays at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon; Tuesdays, forenoon at John Oliver's Dewittville; afternoons at Durham; Wednesdays, forenoon at Durham, afternoon at James Anderson's, Gore; Thursdays, afternoon at Atholston and the rest of the week at his own stable. Terms—To insure \$10; two mares from same owner \$22.

PRINCE ROYAL, 6 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1700 lbs, and a bright bay; Mondays and Tuesdays at his own stable; Wednesdays at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon; Thursdays, forenoon at Dewittville, afternoon at Durham; Fridays, forenoon at Durham, afternoon at James Anderson's, Gore; Saturdays, afternoon at his own stable. Terms—To insure \$10; two mares from same owner \$18.

NO abatement in prices.
For pedigrees, conditions, and other particulars see posters.

ARCHD BELL,
2d concession of Elgin.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a pure-bred Ayrshire shire bull, 1 year old, from an imported cow by Sir Walter Burns the second. Also, 5 yearling Leicester Rams.

DAVID BENNING,
St Louis de Gonaque, Q.

JUST received and opened out by William Third & Co., 108 1/2 Grand Trunk Railway to Beaudette Street thence to Huntingdon, comprising Fancy Dress Goods, Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, Colored Cloths, Black Lutes and Colours, Waterproof Cloths, White Table Linen, Scotch, Canadian and English Tweeds, Mantle Cloths, White and Colored Flannels, Gent's Fancy Shirts, Men's Hats and Caps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet Bags, White and Colored Gloves, Almonds, Toys, Pocket Books, Jewellery, Gent's Fanny Cases, Neckties, all Wool Delaines, Prints, plain colored Dresses, Black and colored Silks, a general assortment of colored Fringes, Black and colored Velvet Ribbons, Coat Trimmings, Caps, Table Oil Cloths, Carpets, Ladies' and Gent's White Kid Gloves, Cotton Grain Bags, Ladies' white and colored Corsets, black and colored Patent Velvets, Black Velvet, white and colored Silk and Cotton Laces, Gent's Black Silk Handkerchiefs, colored Fanny Cases, Trimmings, Gent's Shirts, Fronts, Bonnet Fronts, Tickings, Striped Hosiery, Striped Shirts, Heavy Scotch Linen, bleached and unbleached Table Linens, Blue Denims, Fancy Dress Shirts, Water Falls, Coronets, Ear-rings, Jet Sets, Seal Pins, Showing Boxes, Fancy plated and Hair Watch Chains, Carpet Bindings, Infants' and Boy's Velvet Caps, Wedding Rings, Pearl Beads, Fancy Soap, Umbrellas, Boys' and Men's Spring loosely made clothing, Hardware, comprising Knives and Forks, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Walking Canes, &c. Crockery, comprising Fall Dinner, Tea, and Coffee, and 6 gallon Churns, White Stone Tea Cups and Saucers sold by the dozen without handle, a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes comprising Infants', Girls', Misses', Women's Boys' and Men's, Trunks, Colored Brooms and Brushes, Ladies' and Gent's Spring Rubbers, Carpet and Floor Slippers, also a choice stock of Groceries, comprising Tea, Sugars, Syrup, No. 1 Labrador Herrings, Tobacco, Cigars and Fancy Pipes, Apples, (Choice Family Flour, &c.

The above new Spring Stock is much more extensive than what we have been in the habit of having on hand this season of the year, and in regard to price and quality we will allow the public to judge for themselves.

P.S.—We will now offer to intending purchasers Buffalo Boxes, Fancy Sleigh Robes, Gent's Overcoats, Ladies' Woolen Shawls and Winter Mantles, Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Hat Shapes and Feathers, Clouds, Ladies' Fur Sets, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Lambkin Cloth, Overcoat coatings, Horse Blankets, Gent's and Ladies' Woolen Scarfs, Men's Plannel Shirts, Cloth and Fur Caps, Woolen Socks, Aberdeen Wineys, Axes, Moocasin, &c., &c., at cost and under so as to effect a speedy clearance.

We would now advise intending purchasers of Spring Goods to call early, also parties in want of Fall and Winter Goods to call without delay as unusual inducements will be given.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24th, 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND MOVABLE PROPERTY.

THE subscriber has received instructions from Mr Archd. Cameron, of South Georgetown, the legally appointed Administrator by the heirs to the Estate of the late John Elliot, to sell the following property on Tuesday 20th May, 1873, the farm containing 130 acres of good land, with dwelling, House, Barns, Stables, Sheds, and other suitable buildings there erected and all in a good state of repair; being lots No. 53 & 54, in the first concession of Williamstown, about two miles southwest of the Village of St. Martin, on the river Chateaugay, and about 2 1/2 north-east of the Village of Howick. This is a good opportunity for any person wishing to buy a Farm, as the land is in a high state of cultivation, and near grist-mills, saw-mills and a carding-mill, and one 1/2 or 2 miles from the Market Town of Beaudette. Also will be sold, 3 mares, 1 one-year old colt, 2 sheep one year old and upwards, and 35 lambs. Intending purchasers will please bear in mind that Mr Elliot made sheep-breeding for a long series of years a special business. The present stock is most superior: 2 Springs, 1 cow cart, 3 hay carts, 1 iron plough, 1 new wooden plough, 1 double roller, 2 sets of harrows, 1 horse-rake, 1 pair of both sleds, 1 double box sleigh, 1 single box-sleigh, 1 fanning-mill, 1 mowder & reaper, forks, rakes, spades, shovels, &c. 2 sets of double harness, 1 set of high harness, 1 set of cart and plough harness, 1 riding-saddle, about 13 cords of good dry hard maple firewood, a lot of peas and oats, and the whole of the Household Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bedsteads, cupboards and stoves, clocks, dairy utensils, &c.

Terms of Sale: Under \$5, Cash; \$5 and over Nine Months' Credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Terms of Real Estate, reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale.

Sale to take place on the premises, at 9 o'clock a. m. DAVID BENNING, Auctioneer.

ENTERPRISE!

THIS young horse is rising 5 years old, he was bred by the Huntingdon Society's imported horse Emigrant, his dam a first class Canadian mare. He is of a dark brown color, with black legs, mane, and tail, he stands fully 16 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. he is neatly and compactly built, with firm well-set limbs. He took the 2nd prize in his class when 3 years old, and 1st when 3 years old, and his medium weight he has not been exceeded since. He will stand to serve mares this season at the following places, viz.

On Mondays, at Mr Polson's stable, Trout River; on Tuesdays, at William Loth's, near the Catholic Church, Dundas; on Wednesdays, at Thomas Lee's, Lee's Corner, Godmanchester; on Thursdays, at Thomas Black's, Trout River, Godmanchester; on Fridays, at Mrs Milne's, Huntingdon; on Saturdays, at John Brown's 1st concession Elgin.

TERMS: To insure \$5. Season to commence on 5th May, and end on the 12th July. All Bills to be paid on or before the 1st March, 1874.

N.B. Parties desirous of raising stock suitable to the requirements of this country, serviceable sicks on the farm and on the road, may find it to their advantage to breed from this horse.

The undersigned having leased this horse for the season from his proprietor Thomas Black of Godmanchester, hopes for a continuance of the success he has hitherto met with.

PINLEY HARVEY, Lessee.

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a first-class diploma, for School No. 7, Hinchinbrooke. Apply before the 1st June

