

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for past favors, and of soliciting their patronage, as he is still running his Marble Shop with a full supply of Marble and Granite, which will be sold to suit the times. Good horses taken in exchange.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

In addition to the above, I have opened a Wareroom in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office, where will be found a varied assortment of Coffins, trimmed and ready for use.

Orders by letter or telegraph promptly filled on short notice by the undersigned, or by D. Shanks, on the premises.

G. W. DREW.

Huntingdon, Nov. 27.

LADIES' Caps, Mink and Sable Muffs,
Nubias, &c., at DALGLISH'S.
Men and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps, Gloves,
Mitts, &c., at DALGLISH'S.
Buffalo Robes, No. 1 Whole Skins, Linings,
Trimming, &c., cheap, at DALGLISH'S.

A good assortment of Tweeds, Beaver and
Broad Cloths, Presidents, &c., at
DALGLISH'S.

Tapestry, Wool, Hemp and Stair Carpets, at
DALGLISH'S.

Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes, at
DALGLISH'S.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., at
DALGLISH'S.

A general assortment of Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., at
DALGLISH'S.

Over-due accounts must be settled
with CASH or NOTES. W. W. DALGLISH.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7.

RELIANCE HOUSE

AHEAD ALL THE TIME.

Choicest Teas and General Groceries.

THE very best fresh Goods direct from
the Importers, at far less than the usual
cost. Quality guaranteed.

GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26.

QUEBEC FRONTIER RAILWAY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders
of the Quebec Frontier Railway Com-
pany will be held at Franklin Centre, on
Wednesday, 12th day of February proximo,
at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon,
for the election of Directors and the trans-
action of any other business which may be
brought before the meeting. By order,
JOSHUA BREADNER, Secretary.
Atheletan, 10th January, 1879.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large Stock
of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bed-
steads, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat
Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found
in a first-class assortment. Parties requir-
ing Furniture will find it to their advantage
to call and examine our Stock as it will be
sold Cheap.

A. HENDERSON.

UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES.

THE undersigned has now on hand a full
assortment of Caskets and Coffins of the
latest styles, with patent moveable glass
frame attached, from largest to the smallest
size. Also, all kinds of Trimmings. Robes
and Linings a specialty. All orders
promptly attended to.

JOHN HELM.

Burke Lines, N.Y.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK,

DENTIST.

FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

BEGS to inform his many friends and patrons in
Huntingdon County that he has removed his
office to his new residence, situated on the street lead-
ing to Hoganburgh, opposite to the residence of H.
C. Congdon, where he may be found the first twenty-
five days of each month. Those having operations
performed or work done can remain, and will be en-
tained without extra charge. All operations are
warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years.
Fort Covington, Aug. 7.

MECHANICS' BANK.

Beauharnois, Huntingdon and
Valleyfield.

President: C. J. Brydges.

Vice-President: Walter Shanly.

Head-office, Montreal.

OFFICE AT HUNTINGDON next the
Methodist church.

Best rate of interest allowed on deposits.
Drafts issued on all parts of the Dominion
and United States.

Notes discounted daily.

American Bills and Silver purchased on
the most reasonable terms, thus affording
facilities never before enjoyed in this county.
Office-hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. H. MENZIES, Cashier, Montreal.

N. ROY, HENRY HARMAN, C. T. IRISH,

Manager, Agent, Agent,

Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Valleyfield

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—Joshua Breadner, George Cross, John
Ferra, Daniel McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, An-
drew Oliver, John Symons, and John White.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville,
Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert
Middleton, Hinchinbrook; Thomas Clarke, Ste
Philmont; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy,
N. P., and J. A. V. Amiraill, N. P.; Hemmingford;
Wm. Gebble, Howick; John Davidson, Dr. McMillan,
Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur
Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. McLaren, David
Bryson, Oranstown; and F. C. Schuyler and E. S. Ellis,
Huntingdon.

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

THE price for Auction, Soiree, and other
Bills, at the Gleaner Office, is \$1.75 for
25, and \$2 for 50. Parties at a distance by
enclosing the price with order, will have
their Bills sent by return of mail, postage
paid. No abatement made from these prices

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 682.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

MONEY TOO SCARCING AND GOODS TOO PLENTIFUL.

SUCH being the case, Hunter & Bros. are
determined to have the money out of
them, if it should be at a sacrifice. The first
line to be attacked are:

OVER-COATS, ULSTERS, &c.

Men's good President Overcoats, sold at \$ 7, now \$4.50
Men's fine Pilot do do 9.00 " 7.00
Men's fine Beaver do do 10.00 " 8.00
Men's Fancy Diagonal do do 10.00 " 8.00
Men's all wool Beaver do do 12.00 " 9.00
Men's Fancy Embossed do do 15.00 " 12.00
Men's do do do 12.00 " 9.00
Men's Checked Ulsters, do 12.00 " 10.00
Men's do do do 10.00 " 7.00
Men's Heavy Tweed Ulsters, do 13.00 " 10.00
Men's Fancy do do 10.00 " 8.00
Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, from 4.00 to 5.00

We will also dispose of our entire Stock of
Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, and Boys' Clothing at Cost.
Come at once and secure Cheap Clothing for your-
selves and Boys.

HUNTER & BROS.

1000 CHAIRS FOR SALE.

IN WOOD

Windsor
Double back
Florence
Bow Back Kitchen
DINERS

Round Seat
Shaped Seat
Bent Back

ROCKERS
Nurse
Large, with arms
Miss Boston

OFFICE

Round Back
Double bent arm iron
Double bent arm re-

Men and Ladies' Camp Chairs.

IN CANE

Grecians
Turned front post
Astor
Spindle Back
Bell
Franklin

DINERS
Turned Arm
Bent Arm
York Brace Arm

ROCKERS
Nurse, full and half cane
Franklin, sewing with
Large, with arms
St. James Cottage

CHILDREN

Round Back, Table
Round Back, Rocker
Round Back, Low
Fancy

Men and Ladies' Camp Chairs.

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER SUITES
Jenny Lind, double ash
Domination, ash
Cottage, ash
Serpentine Top, with
walnut trimming

Victoria, ash
Prince Arthur
Fancy
BUREAUS
Plain
Fancy
Walnut trimmings

Particular attention paid to House Furnishings,
Blinds, Doors, Double Windows, Sashes,
Turning, and all kinds of
Wood Work.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

BOYD & CO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13.

CANDAHAR.—Now that a British army is
in possession of Candahar revived attention
will be drawn to a city and district which
have played a great part in history. Mount-
stuart Elphinstone mentions a tradition that
the original fortress was founded by an
early Persian Sovereign, but he himself
favors the general belief that it is one of the
many marks which Alexander left behind
him in Central Asia. Ahmed Shah, who
established the Dourani Empire, or Afghan
Kingdom, built the existing city about a
century ago in the midst of a fertile ex-
panse between two streams. In form it is
an oblong square. "Situated on the north
side of the extensive plain called after the
town," writes Colonel Malleson in his re-
cently published history, "about two miles
from the Baba Wali, it is surrounded by a
high but thin and weak wall, with numer-
ous bastions. These walls are thirty feet
high. The four principal bazaars or streets
leading from a gateway which opens nearly
in the centre of each face meets in the
middle of each town in a large circular
building, covered with a dome about 120
feet in diameter, and called the Charsu.
This place is surrounded with shops, and it
is regarded as the public market-place. The
streets which converge on it divide the town
into four nearly equal districts. The other
streets in the town are mere lanes, formed
by the narrow space between high houses—
houses far more lofty than those in the
principal streets." Within that circuit is
the tomb of Ahmed Shah, which is seen
above the ramparts, "whilst a spacious
mosque," says Kaye, "seen also from afar,
enriches a relic of extraordinary sanctity,
the shrine of the prophet Mahomed." It is
not a city of attractive beauty, either when
surveyed from a distance or inspected from
the walls, though some compensation is
found in the environs. Ferrier, who saw them
in 1845, says they "are exceedingly
picturesque," and adds, "The town may be
said to be buried amongst gardens, orchards,
and plantations of beautiful shrubs, through
which flow streams of clearest water. In
these gardens there are many little hillocks
and rocks, on the slopes of which the inhabi-
tants have cut slides, on which they amuse
themselves on gala days. Fruits and vegeta-
bles grow here luxuriantly, better than
anywhere else in Afghanistan; the pome-
granates have not their equal in the world.
The sweetmeats and grapes also deserve to
be noticed, and the tobacco, which is pro-
duced in great abundance, is much esteemed.
The cereal produce is of superior quality,
most especially the wheat; its beauty and
whiteness are rare. All the necessities of
life are sold here surprisingly cheap, and,
with these advantages, it has that most
valuable one—an agreeable climate." Hence,
although the British army find no
"splendid city," on their return to a place
which their comrades quitted six and twenty
years ago, they at least have quarters in a
pleasant country.

London, Jan. 22.—Capt. Batterson, with
two Europeans and five natives, returning
from a mission to a native principality, died from
drinking from a poisonous spring near the
Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River, Africa.

REVIEW OF THE BEAUHARNOIS PRODUCE TRADE FOR 1877-8.

THE present commercial depression, so long
continued in its duration and so wide-spread
in its influence, has materially affected the
prices of agricultural produce and, notwith-
standing abundant harvests for the last two
years, has greatly reduced the revenues of
our farming communities. In one article of
dairy produce alone, namely butter, the de-
preciation in price has been unprecedented,
and probably never before in Canada has
butter been sold so low in large quantities
as during the past year. A great proportion
of this loss, it is true, is to be ascribed rather
to mismanagement on the part of producers
than to the commercial depression, and it is
a sad reflection upon the wisdom and enter-
prise of farmers to have to state that thou-
sands of packages of dairy butter had to be
sold for five or six cents per pound, when
fine creamery butter was at all times in good
demand at 20 cents. The mere statement
of such facts should be sufficient to arouse
our dairy farmers to the foolishness of their
past mismanagement in butter-making, and
to induce them to undertake heartily the es-
tablishing and supporting of dairy factories
in every section of the country. Until this
is done, we can never hope to obtain full
value for our dairy products, and there need
be no fear of overstocking the market with
creamery butter, for there is, practically, an
unlimited demand for it. One principle,
however, is essential to the successful man-
agement of creameries, and that is, selling
the butter regularly every month, which is
the only way of acquiring a reputation for
fine quality.

The oat crop has turned out almost as
unprofitable to producers as butter, for besides
the deficiency in the yield, the price has
been exceedingly unremunerative. The cause
of the low prices is the large quantities
raised in the Western States, from which
the European markets are now supplied with
better oats and at a lower price than our
farmers can afford to raise them. With oats
selling in Chicago at seventeen to twenty
cents per bushel, it is unlikely that we shall
have higher prices here, especially as the
estimated crop of oats in the United States in
1878 is larger than ever before. This will
not affect our farmers as much as the low
prices of other grain would, for the export of
oats from the District of Beauharnois is not
large. The shipments of oats from Beau-
harnois and Valleyfield were about 60,000
bushels in the fall and winter of 1877-8, and
about 30,000 in the fall of 1878. The aver-
age price was about thirty cents. They were
purchased mostly for foreign shipment.

Barley is the most unsatisfactory of all
kinds of produce both to the farmer and the
grain-dealer. It is subject to so many and
so sudden fluctuations in price, and such
careful discrimination has to be made in
quality, that it is almost impossible to form
a just estimate of the value of this product.
A year ago, a demand for barley sprung up
for the British markets, and all our barley
they required, however, was plump, heavy
grain, and the color was not so much re-
garded. For this purpose the two-rowed
barley, grown in some sections of the county
of Beauharnois, was in good request, and
sold in some cases in 1877 higher than the
four-rowed. The price, of course was low,
from fifty to sixty cents being the average,
but it could not have been shipped to the
American markets with any profit even at
these figures. The cause of the low prices
was the extra large yield of barley
over the whole American continent. This
year the course of the market was different.
In the month of August, the cry was raised
that there would be a serious deficiency in
the barley crop all over this continent. Dis-
couraging reports from all parts of the coun-
try were published, estimating the crop at
about one half of the average. The barley
men became excited and prices went up to a
dollar per bushel, and in some parts of Can-
ada as high as \$1.25 was paid for consider-
able quantities. In Beauharnois the aver-
age price was from 75c to 80c, but a great
distinction was made between bright and
stained samples, and the prices ranged from
40c to \$1.00, according to quality. The two-
rowed barley was not in as good demand as
the four-rowed, the Americans preferring
the latter, as being alone suitable for mak-
ing pale ale. For the same reason, they pay
fancy prices for very white, clear barley,
and our farmers should make a practice of
cutting their barley pretty green, and taking
every precaution to get it in the barn with-
out rain or heavy dew, so as to meet this
demand. A shower of rain or a heavy dew
will stain the barley, even when it is stand-
ing, if it is pretty ripe, and this is a reason
for cutting it a little green, as there is then
less danger of its being injured by moisture.
If greater pains were taken in this respect,
farmers would then be spared the annoy-
ance of seeing their neighbors getting twenty
or thirty cents per bushel more for their
barley than they, merely because one was
taken in without rain and the other got a
shower. The total quantity of barley
marketed at the three ports of Beauharnois,
St. Timothee, and Valleyfield was about 100,
000 bushels in the fall of 1877 and 115,000
bushels in the fall of 1878. These were the
two largest barley harvests we have had for
several years.

There is no kind of grain which assures
the farmer as steady a market and as fair a
price as peas, and it has become a staple
product with the farmers of this section of
country. The harvest of 1877 was unprece-
dentedly large, perhaps the most abundant
we have ever had in this District. During
the first week of September of that year, the
average daily receipts of grain at Beauhar-
nois were over 15,000 bushels, and it is es-
timated that nearly 100,000 bushels of all
kinds of grain were marketed there in one
week. These were unheard of receipts in
the annals of this town, and grain-dealers
were tried to their utmost capacity to re-
ceive the grain as quickly as it came in.
The total receipts of peas at Beauharnois and
Valleyfield exceeded 200,000 bushels in the
fall of 1877, and about the same quantity in
1878. The price was also about the same in

both years, ranging from 75c to 85c, altho'
the average cost of the peas was lower this
year than last. These receipts are larger
than in former years, partly owing to better
harvests and partly to the larger extent of
country supplying these markets than form-
erly. The large amount of money paid out
in the District of Beauharnois during the
past two years, for grain alone, estimated at
three hundred thousand dollars in each year,
should have so enriched the farming com-
munity as to have made good times here at
least, but the same cry of commercial dis-
tress is heard from this District as from
other parts of the country, and we are not
more exempt from the hard times than
others.

Comparative statement of receipts for past
4 years at Beauharnois, St. Timothee,
and Valleyfield:

	PEAS.	Value.	Average price.
Fall.	Bushels.		
1875.....	105,000.....	\$ 87,000.....	82c
1876.....	115,000.....	104,000.....	90
1877.....	210,000.....	170,000.....	82
1878.....	200,000.....	160,000.....	82
1875.....	95,000.....	62,000.....	66
1876.....	55,000.....	38,000.....	68
1877.....	110,000.....	64,000.....	58
1878.....	115,000.....	88,000.....	77

K. N. McPREE.

Beauharnois, 20th Jany, 1879.

PRINCESS LOUISE.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, writing from
Ottawa, says:

I know all your young ladies are dying to
hear about the Marquis of Lorne and the
Princess. Have I seen the Princess? Yes,
and no. I have seen her in the street; but
when walking, she is always heavily veiled.
I will tell you something of her habits, but
you must understand that in doing this I tell
you only what is generally known in Ottawa.
One of her chief characteristics is her love of
exercise. She may be seen in the dull gray
mornings, of which we have had so many
since her arrival, at as early an hour as 8:30
vigorously walking in the romantic neigh-
borhood of Rideau Hall. She comes to town
nearly every day, not in a carriage, but in
good stout English walking boots, in which
she tramps through the mud and slush with a
bold, firm step, which puts to shame the
mincing ladies, who, if they venture out at
all in bad weather, pick their way as ten-
derly as if they were walking on eggs. I
met her last Sunday, at about four o'clock,
near the Chaudiere.

I must tell you that Rideau Hall is about
a mile and a half from Parliament Buildings,
and the Chaudiere Falls are but a mile fur-
ther west. She was walking with His Ex-
cellency, Lady Sophia McNamara—recollet
that she is Lady Sophia, not Lady MacNa-
mara, and the A. D. C. The Princess was
dressed in black, over which she wore a long
grey ulster; her head was wrapped in a grey
cloud, and she carried a small cane—she al-
ways appears in the streets with a cane. You
ask why she carries a cane. I don't
know; but I suppose she is guided by the
good common sense, which tells her that
such an appendage is useful on slippery
streets, and that the extension of the mus-
cles of the chest is promoted by the swing-
ing of the arms, which the use of the cane
promotes.

You may be certain that there is some
simple, sensible reason for it. I know ladies
who would think themselves degraded by
wearing heavy walking boots—boots fit to
keep out the wet, and with which muddy,
slushy roads might be traversed with impunity.
She delights in them, and is appar-
ently as much at home and as happy while
doing her six mile walk on any indifferent
road, as she would be in her drawing room,
and I suppose more so. The party had
walked from Rideau to the Chaudiere, and
when they reached the Government House
on their return they would have covered at
least five miles of a rough road. This was a
Sunday afternoon constitutional.

This habit of walking exposes the Princess
to much inconvenience, for there are always
ill-bred people who stare at and even follow
her in the streets. She seems fond of shop-
ping, and has already visited a number of
the leading dry goods houses. But she does
not confine herself to the first-class houses.
A few days ago she was suddenly seen to stop
before a small tin shop. She saw something
in the window which attracted her attention,
and after observing it for a moment, walked
into the very humble place. Now, what do
you suppose had struck her fancy? A small
tin teapot! A little common thing, with a
capacity of about one cup, and worth about
twenty-five cents. She bought it, and I was
told, put it into her pocket; but this I doubt.
Now, this shows the utter absence of that
false pride, which makes so many of our
women objects of ridicule.

Plain, simple, unostentatious, affable, and
courteous, Her Royal Highness has already
won the affections of all who have come with-
in her influence; and there can be no doubt
that her example will be of incalculable
value to this young country, and will go far
in checking the growth of the pernicious
modes of life established among our Ameri-
can cousins, which have already done much
to make our women unwomanly, and our
girls idle and proud and snobbish. Let the
young women of Canada watch the life of
this daughter of royalty; let them imitate
her industry, her simplicity, her pure,
healthy, useful life, as well mental as physi-
cal; let them recollect that no life is happier
than is idle; that the highest and purest
enjoyment in this world is the consciousness
that we are constantly employed in doing
good and being useful, and that the most
wretched of all lives is that of the woman of
fashion, or of the girl who spends her time
in the whirl of social excitement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The other day Leonidas Grover, who lived
near Covington (Ind.), did not get up as
usual for breakfast. His daughter, on going
into his room, found him lying on his stum-
bled bed, a mutilated corpse. An inspec-
tion disclosed a ragged opening in the roof,
directly over the breast of the unfortunate

man, which was torn through as if by a
cannon shot, and extending downward thro'
the bedding and floor; other holes showed
the direction taken by the deadly missile.
Subsequent search revealed the fact that the
awful calamity was caused by the fall of a
meteoric stone, and the stone itself, pyrami-
dal in shape and weighing twenty pounds,
and a few ounces, avoirdupois, and stained
with blood, was unearthed from nearly a
depth of five feet, thus showing the fearful
impetus with which it struck the dwelling.
The position of the corpse, with other sur-
roundings, when found, showed that the
victim was asleep when stricken, and that
death, to him, was painless.

Speaking editorially of turkeys in the
English market, the Daily Telegraph ob-
serves:—From Canada and the United States
extensive and systematic arrivals of poultry
are likewise reported, and the birds have
reached our shores in excellent condition.
Our own poultry farmers should bear in
mind that the American goose and the Ameri-
can turkey, both from the Dominion and
from the States, are much finer and fatter
birds than we as a rule can show.

The trial of the disputed title between the
Seminary and the Oka Indians was fixed
peremptorily for Thursday in the Superior
Court at St. Scholastique. J. J. MacLaren,
Q.C., appeared for the Indians, and asked to
have the trial proceed. Mr. Provost, Q.C.,
for the Seminary, objected, as he had taken
a writ of appeal against the judgment of
Judge Belanger, which held that a certifi-
cate produced by the Seminary was a forgery.
His Honor decided that the trial could
not proceed until the appeal was disposed of,
and the inscription was discharged.

An emigrant ship, the Piako, from Eng-
land to Australia, took fire on the voyage.

A passenger writes: "The morning of the
11th November found our gallant ship in
lat. 10° 11', long. 30° 26', south of the line,
with a fair south east trade-wind blowing,
filling our sails, and making our brave bark
spin through the water at about nine knots.
At about 11 o'clock one of the emigrants re-
ported a burning smell at the fore hatch.
The report was immediately carried to our
captain, who ordered the hatch to be lifted,
when, to our horror, we found that the
cargo had caught fire. Our fire engines
were immediately put to work to get the
fire under, but in ten minutes from the
opening of the hatch the flames were so
strong and the smoke so dense that our men,
captain and all, were forced to come up
from the hold; and never shall I forget the
look of despair that stood on the faces of all
as the captain ordered the boats to be lowered.
To describe the scene which followed is
wholly beyond my power, but to give you
a faint outline of it I shall try. Our captain
rushed into his cabin, and appeared in a few
seconds on the poop revolver in hand, and
shouted at the pitch of his voice—"Keep
cool, men, and obey your orders! Any one
who disobeys my order shall be shot!" He
then ordered all the passengers on the poop,
and commanded the port lifeboats—four in
number—to be lowered both fore and aft,
into which we put all the women and chil-
dren; and to describe the scene which fol-
lowed would fill a whole volume—what with
helpless women and children screaming and
fainting, fathers taking farewell of their
wives and families as they respectively left
each other to fill the boats, consequent upon
the order for the women and children to be
put into the boats lowered first. Without
taking any credit for it, I may say that I
kept remarkably cool, and could see to con-
siderable advantage how the male portion of
our emigrants took in the situation, and I
must say that a portion of our young men,
from the south of Ireland—behave in a
manner anything but manly; in fact, they
were worse than the women. What with
crying on their saints to save them, and the
cries to take them into the boats even before
the women were put in, was certainly a dis-
grace; and here I may mention that, while
lowering the starboard boats, a few of our
single women, and especially one married
lady, behaved in a manner which has raised
them in the esteem of all who saw them;
they wrought like men, hoisting the boats
and canning water until they had to be or-
dered into the boats. I have forgotten to
mention that two hands and the forcastle
boy were sent aloft to look out for any sail
that might be in our way. Having gone
aloft, they reported no sail in sight; but
just as we were lowering our fore starboard
lifeboat, the boy who had climbed to the
mainmast truck reported a sail on our weather
bow. This welcome news was speedily car-
ried aft, and reported to the poor emi-
grants in the boats, which were being towed
astern. We then stood for the ship, which
appeared like a speck on the horizon, and in
course of an hour we were alongside the
Liverpool barque Loch Doon. They soon
took in our situation, and in an hour's time
all our emigrants were put on board her.
Her chief mate came on board of us, and
after some conversation with our captain,
we were given to understand that we were
to try and save the ship by endeavoring to
make port. We set sail for Pernambuco,
the Loch Doon accompanying us, and re-
ached that place in two days, after a fearful
time of pumping in water to drown the fire.
On reaching port, the ship was taken into a
shallow bay and scuttled, which put out the
fire, and thereby saved the noble ship tho'
in a damaged condition. The emigrants
were forwarded to their destination.

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ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1879.

THE late meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa was not particularly harmonious as to the changes to be sought in the tariff. Made up exclusively of city men, they were all agreed that it was highly desirable to tax the farming community to increase their profits, but, at the same time, every manufacturer wanted the raw material he used exempted. The Ontario millers thought it just and proper that Nova Scotians should be compelled to use no other flour than theirs, but when the Nova Scotians asked that Ontario manufacturers should burn exclusively Nova Scotia coal, the Ontario philosopher began drawing distinctions. Again, the manufacturers of cottons while perfectly assured that the country owed them a heavy protective duty, were not equally clear as to the propriety of taxing the sugar of the whole Dominion for the sake of Mr Redpath. The manufacturers in iron, while eager to have a tax that would exclude American and British goods, were ready to protest against being forced to use native iron, and so on. Protection being a grab game, with selfishness for its motive, every man wants to reap all its benefits at the expense of his neighbors, and be subject to none of its drawbacks. Let us look at what manufacturers ask:

- 1st, That they be protected from foreign competition.
- 2nd, That the Government so arrange our fiscal laws that a higher price be paid them for their goods than they are worth.
- 3rd, That all their raw material be furnished them without duty.
- 4th, That they be exempted from all taxation, even municipal.

We believe in manufactures when they spring up naturally in accord with the law of demand and supply, and when they can make good their claim to existence by furnishing commodities as cheap and of equal quality with those imported. Manufacturers under such circumstances are a source of wealth to the country and are to be welcomed, but when they come before the country in the guise of paupers, seeking to be constituted a privileged class, and to be subsidized from the earnings of the farmers, they are of no benefit, but a source of loss and a drag upon the country's prosperity. A farmer goes into a store just now and buys a yard of cloth for a dollar; if protection is carried out, he will have to pay, say, hereafter a dollar and a quarter for it. Now what benefit is going to accrue to the farmer? Oh, says the manufacturer, as he pockets the quarter for which he has given no value, he will have a home market for his produce. What guarantee can the manufacturers give that such will be the case? Anybody who has ever looked into the matter, knows that, in these days of machinery, one mill will make enough of cloth to serve the needs of 20 counties, while the produce of one township will supply its employees. There is no proportion whatever between the consumption of produce by manufacturers and their output, and the consequence is that supposing Canada imported no manufactured goods whatever, that everything the farmer had to buy was made within its bounds, there would be still a large surplus of farm produce unconsumed. That surplus would have to be exported, and the price it would bring in Liverpool or Glasgow would govern the price that would be paid in Canada, for it is not to be supposed that the manufacturers or their employees would pay more for their beef, butter, flour, and other provisions than they, less freight, fetched in the Old Country. The upshot, then, would be, that while the farmer paid 25 cents more for his yard of cloth than it was worth, he would get no more for his produce, and therefore would be a poorer man than he is now. For everything he needs, agricultural implements, dry goods, groceries, hardware, and so on, he would be paying a fifth or more than at present, while his produce would be selling at no better prices. All the gain would be upon the side of the manufacturer; all the loss upon that of the farmer.

There is another consideration of serious

interest to the farming community and it was very clearly brought out at the meeting of the Board of Trade. Mr McCulloch, the proprietor of a large iron-working establishment, said:

The general question of protection had been settled, and now the principle on which the tariff was to be framed was a fit subject for discussion. The bluntest way to mention the principle which should reign in framing the tariff was the best, and he had no hesitation in saying that the proper course would be to take those industries which Canada had natural facilities for carrying on, and embracing in that every consideration which relates to them, and to place upon every industry such duties as would keep the foreign competitor out. (Applause.) If they were to have a protective measure they did not want a half measure, but wished to have a measure which would be effective, or no measure at all.

At present a large share of the public revenue is derived from custom-duties, which would cease were the proposal of Mr McCulloch and his fellow-manufacturers carried out, for if duties so high were levied that importations were stopped, there would be no money taken in at the custom-houses. How would those millions now derived from customs be supplied, and which are indispensably necessary to carry on the Government? There is only one way, and that would be by direct taxation, which, as the manufacturers claim to be exempted from all burdens, would fall exclusively upon the farmers, who would thus not only have to pay more for their goods but have to pay for the support of the Government in the most inconvenient way for them.

Seeing their interests are so deeply involved, is it not advisable for the farmers of this section to give some expression to their opinion about the proposed changes in the tariff before Parliament meets?

It will be observed that the case of the Okas has again been postponed, upon the representations of the lawyers for the priests. The priests claim that their title to the Seignior of Two Mountains is indisputable, and their organs scout and vilify anybody who says anything to the contrary, yet when a case is proposed by Mr McLaren to have an authoritative declaration by the courts upon the validity of their title, they resort to every technical and mean subterfuge to prevent a hearing. If they were as thoroughly convinced of being the proprietors of the Seignior as they pretend to be, why should they throw so many obstacles in the way of having the claim of the Indians tested?

It is painful to see the Marquis of Lorne walking in the footsteps of Lord Dufferin in the matter of taking convents under his patronage. As the ruler of both Catholics and Protestants, it is proper he should give his countenance alike to both in all public affairs, but it is stepping out of his sphere to be taking under his wing, and thereby advertising them and making them fashionable, institutions whose main object is the perversion of Protestant young women. There would be a great outcry were he to pay one of his gracious visits to a French Protestant church, profess to be charmed by its music, and accept bouquets from its young ladies, yet his patronizing the proselytizing institutions of the Catholics is just as offensive to reflecting Protestants. The Marquis calls himself a Protestant; if so, let him act consistently as one, courteous to all men, just to all men, yet doing nothing inconsistent with the principles he professes. Our public men act as if religious truth had no claims upon their loyal allegiance, and in this they are encouraged by those who speak as if rank or station brought immunity from duty.

On Thursday school-inspector Emberson examined the Academy of this village, and expressed himself satisfied, as did also the Rev. J. B. Muir, who assisted. The Academy has had a prosperous winter, the attendance being large and regular. On Friday Mr Emberson visited the two common-schools, taught respectively by Miss Nicholson and Miss Clark, and found both in a highly efficient state. In Miss Nicholson's school he awarded no prizes, on account of two of the boys being detected in the act of copying. The standing of the scholars he returned as follows: Freddie Moulton 698 marks, Janet Leslie 690, Bella Ewart 686, Robert Walker 576, Harry Harman 396, Walter Shanks 217, and Matilda McMaster. In Miss Clark's room, Charlotte Rogers received the first prize as being the best scholar. In the other schools in the District visited lately the following were selected as the best scholars: Hinchinbrook district No. 2, Robert Breadner, 876 marks; Havelock, No. 5, Mary Bustard 501; Havelock, No. 1, Lizzie Curran; Ormstown, No. 1, Sarah Armstrong 647; Ormstown, No. 10, Lizzie Carmichael 643; Godmanchester No. 1, Dewittville, John Feeny, 917.

The first social for the benefit of the fund to erect the proposed new Methodist church was given by Mr Henderson on Friday evening, and was eminently successful, \$43 being realized. The entertainment was of a handsome description and all who attended were highly pleased.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF HUNTINGDON AND ITS VICINITY IN 1833.

In our former article the names of a few of the old inhabitants of Huntingdon were omitted, among others was old Provencour, who lived in a house on the south bank of the river, long ago taken down. There were also Archibald Patterson, blacksmith; John Seely, who made hats; and John Whyte, tailor. The number of inhabitants in the village at that time could not have exceeded 300.

Before the erection of mill-dams the Chateauguay was a famous fishing stream. Some of Mr Palmer's offspring remember their father catching salmon in his rapids. If our worthy fish inspector, Mr Clyde, could devise ways and means to coax salmon back to our river, he would cover his name with immortal renown.

In its early days, religion was at a pretty low ebb in Huntingdon. Strange to say, the upper and American inhabitants were almost all Universalists, and ministers of that persuasion used frequently to visit the village and preach their peculiar doctrines. About the year 1832, a Mr Miller was a teacher of the public school. He was a man of considerable talent, had been educated as a Presbyterian minister, but had not been licensed, and was father of the Rev Andrew Miller of Malone. He and the Universalist preacher once engaged in a controversy in the school-house, before a large audience, and it was said that Mr Miller completely routed the Universalist, and he never returned. Occasionally the Presbyterians went to hear the Universalist preacher, and once an elderly lady, famous for her forcible expressions, left in great wrath and disgust, saying aloud that she would not stay any longer to hear that heaven was to be filled with the souls of dogs, cats, cows, and filthy pigs. Ordained Presbyterian ministers occasionally visited the village and neighborhood, among others Drs. Black and Mathewson, of Montreal; the latter having had some previous acquaintance with a few of the Mud Creek settlers, among others the late Peter Horn. In the spring of 1834, several young ministers were sent out by the church of Scotland to Canada, and were guaranteed a fixed salary yearly. Among others the Rev. Wm. Montgomery Walker, Rev. Walter Roach, the Rev. Dr. Muir, and Rev. James Anderson, came to this part of the country. Mr Walker received a unanimous call from Huntingdon, and Mr Roach from Beaulieu, soon after their arrival, and Dr. Muir from South Georgetown, and Mr Anderson from Ormstown in the following year.

At this time the Methodists had no existence as a separate body, but a respected elderly Methodist gentleman, Mr Armstrong, of the Ridge, used to hold prayer meetings and give exhortations.

When Mr Walker was settled in Huntingdon, he was ordained minister of Huntingdon, Mud Creek, (now Elgin) and St. Michael's, (now Athelstan.) He preached every forenoon in Huntingdon, and in the afternoon alternately at Elgin and Athelstan, and a weary tramp he had over bad, half-made roads. Mr Walker's Huntingdon congregation was very harmonious for several years, but some dissatisfaction arose and a considerable number left the church and formed a new congregation under the leadership of a Mr Currie, from the United States. What the trouble was we cannot very well remember, but think it was partly about the temperance question, which, about this time, began to agitate the minds of many, and Mr Walker would not become an advocate of teetotalism. Mr Johnson, of Laprairie, and Mr James Adams, of Huntingdon, brought Mr Currie from the United States, and he held many revival meetings here and in other parts of the country, particularly at Clyde's Corners. The result was the formation of a new and highly respectable congregation, which called itself American Presbyterian. Under the pastorate of the Rev Mr Dobie, a church was subsequently erected, and for many years the congregation prospered. Some years ago the congregation was dissolved, when the church property was sold and the money invested in the purchase and laying out of a new cemetery. Before Mr Walker left he became a strenuous supporter and advocate of temperance.

In 1833 Commissioners' Courts for the trial of small causes existed in Huntingdon. They had jurisdiction in suits as high as \$25, and from their decisions there was no appeal. The court met once a month. The commissioners were appointed by Government, but a petition was always sent in recommending certain individuals, signed as numerous as possible by the inhabitants of the district. The petition was generally got up by some ambitious individual, who wished to be clerk, and who employed some one to go round with it to get signed and recommending certain parties as commissioners. There were no regular lawyers in those days attending the courts, but there were always plenty of pettifoggers to plead the cases, the most conspicuous of whom were Chisholm of the Portage and Sam Pelton of Trout River. Pelton and Barlow also acted as bailiffs. The courts were cheap, and there was more petty suing then than of late years. Whisky and Rum were also cheap, and much noise and confusion reigned still continue in some places, but there have been none in Huntingdon for many years. About this time there was a Magistrates' Court held regularly in Huntingdon. One magistrate came from each township, and the court exercised some of the powers of the county council in the laying out of roads, building bridges, &c. Squire Manning of Russellton, Mr McGibbon of Dundee, Major Gardner of Hinchinbrook, Squire Bowron of Huntingdon, and Mr Masson of St. Anicet, were prominent members of this court.

We will now try to recollect some facts regarding the places in the vicinity of Huntingdon. There was Dewittville, then commonly called the Portage, and sometimes nicknamed Jordan. It has not improved in size or appearance for the last 45 years. There was a famous drinking tavern there, kept by Travers Bleakly, a leading man in those days, particularly at election times. His house still stands in a dilapidated state—a log house, once covered with brick. The late James Davidson, Esq., kept a large store there with extensive saw-mill and ashery. Charles Dewitt had also a saw-mill and Mr McArthur an oatmeal mill, the first, we believe, on the Chateauguay. It has always been a mystery why Dewittville has not improved. It possesses the best water power on the river, and is the centre of a rich and flourishing country. The want of a church and a resident minister has been a great drawback. There is now a

place of worship, but the village is still without a resident minister.

The next place we will speak of is Athelstan. In 1833 there was a saw-mill there, owned by the late Major Gardner, with a dwelling-house and blacksmith shop kept by Mr Alex. Lumsden. This place had a French name, St. Michel, but always known as St. Michael's. When it was made a post-office the name had to be changed, as another St. Michel existed in the Province. Its present name was given in account of several of the inhabitants in the neighborhood having come from the Parish of Athelstanford in East Lothian, Scotland. Athelstan made slow progress for a number of years, but has lately taken quite a start, owing to the establishing of the factory of Messrs Boyd & Co., and is now a place of considerable importance.

An incident in connection with Major Gardner's mill may be related. The winter of 1833 began about the 6th December, and there were good roads until the end of February. Major Gardner kept his saw-mill very busy all winter cutting boards, and as fast as they were cut they were carried to the river bank opposite the late John Seely's, and where they were formed into cribs, two of which, joined together, made a raft. There were 30 cribs that spring, and Mr Gardner fully expected to be well paid for his lumber. The river rose to full flood about the end of March, and the 15 rafts, each manned by several men, started on their voyage to Chateauguay Basin, under the command of Mr John Seely. When the rafts reached the Block House it was found the ice had not gone out, and the voyage was brought to a close. Several attempts were made afterwards, but the rafts never got further than St. Martin, where they had to be taken to pieces, much loss being sustained by the owners, who never realised much for the sale of the lumber.

In 1833 there were three roads only leading into Huntingdon. 1st, the Trout River and Chateauguay road, pretty much as it is now; 2nd, the road from Athelstan, and 3rd, a road from the Godmanchester ridge, which then entered the village at the upper end, near Mr McArthur's shop. This road was changed several years ago, greatly to the disgust of all those who were accustomed to travel over it, as the old route was both nearer and better than the present one. The road to New Ireland was not then made. The trees had been cut down and partly dragged to each side but, except in winter, it was impossible to go over it except on foot and, as it was a deep bog, to escape the water you had to travel on the fallen trees, some of them two or three feet from the ground. The women had generally to do all the marketing, walking along the round trees, carrying their eggs and butter. Those who were not well used to the road took long poles and kept themselves from falling off the trees by their assistance. At the other end of the settlement there was another pathway of a similar description, namely, the side road leading from Dewittville. Part of it, next the 3rd concession of Ormstown, was through a cat-tail swamp. Once the writer felt himself in rather a bad predicament on that road. He had walked from the 2nd concession of Ormstown to New Ireland, and in returning, while in the cat-tail swamp, half a mile from a house, he spied a huge, full grown bear, walking deliberately towards him. The road was narrow, and the reeds on either side of it were nearly 6 feet high. He stopped and deliberated a moment what he would do. He thought, if he retreated, the bear would most likely pursue him; and, again, night was approaching, and if he turned back he would not be able to return home that night. So he mustered up courage and marched steadily on, and when within 50 yards, the bear turned at a right angle and marched into the swamp where he was no more seen. The writer shortly after met an old bent woman, a Mrs Keirnan, going towards the settlement. He did not tell her about the monster he had seen, as he remembered the proverb that sometimes ignorance is bliss. In course of time the New Ireland roads were laid with cedar logs side by side, making what was then called a corduroy road—a dreadful road to travel in a vehicle, being nearly as bad as the 315 cahoots at present on the Athelstan road. Corduroy was then very common on all the roads in the neighborhood and made an excellent foundation. Some of the best roads in the country are corduroy covered with gravel. In 1833 the writer was shown a piece of corduroy road in the bush betwixt Mrs Monro's and Athelstan, which was said to have been made by General Hampton, when he invaded the Chateauguay district 20 years before.

In the early times farmers made money by making potash. It was made in the woods, put into large barrels and often rolled upon skids until they reached a place where it could be transported in wagons. The farmers of the present day have no idea of the hardships and sufferings of the earliest settlers. Those who did not possess oxen to draw the logs thought to burn, used to make what were called plan heaps, by felling the trees so that they would all fall into one heap. Then the fire had to be maintained night and day. The ashes were gathered up as they were formed and put into large leeches and lye made. This was boiled down in large heavy iron kettles until what was called black salts were made. This was put into the kettles again and melted with a strong heat until it acquired a certain consistence and then poured into coolers. It was then broken into fragments and barrelled. When pearl ash factories were established in the country, most of the farmers sold their black salts, which was converted into pearl ash, or carbonate of potash, in large ovens. At one time pearl ash making was very profitable, and money was made by its manufacture. Many of the prosperous farmers of the present day owe their success to potash making. The timber most suitable for making ashes was elm and black ash, generally found growing in swales or low places. The best potash lands became in time the most prolific part of the farm, after suitable drainage had been effected. The transportation of potash kettles was very difficult, as they were very heavy, and they could only be moved in winter on strong sleds drawn by oxen.

The ladies of the Athelstan congregation held a tea-meeting on Monday evening, being the anniversary of the opening of the church. Owing to the state of the roads, which were dangerous after dark, the attendance was not large. Dr Cameron, M.P.P., occupied the chair, and a quiet, social evening was spent.

The review of the grain trade of last fall by Mr McFee will be read with interest, and is valuable in many respects.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR FOES.

We observe in the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle of last week, one of a series of letters intended to defend the Jesuits. It is demonstrative in its kind, being an attempt to exalt the fraternity of Loyola above the whole body of Protestants; a preposterous effort, reminding us of the old story of the frog and the ox. After all its humiliations the society of Jesuits is proud as ever, puts on the face of assurance and pretends to defy the Protestant world.

We have no need to cherish malice against the Jesuits, although they seem to think that only ill-will could say a word to their discredit. Their zeal has compassed sea and land to make proselytes, they have illustrated human nature by their adventures, even when most perverted and corrupted, still exerts some powerful influence over the soul. In spite of their Jesuitism the members of the society have, many of them, contributed to the progress of the world, even at the time that they were laboring most strenuously to blind mankind and enslave them.

The question is this, what is the aim of the Jesuits as against Protestants? Our writer, whose letter we have read, represents that the work of the Jesuits, of St. Francis Xavier and the rest, has been to "preach Jesus Christ crucified, by word and example, in the furthest extremities of the earth," to "preach and practice the stern morality of the Gospel," to be the "champions of truth and civilization." But all this is a huge mistake. How can they excel in preaching the cross of Christ, when they reject "justification by faith" and proclaim their own works as meritorious of eternal life? Or when they turn the Lord's Supper into a sacrifice for the sins both of the living and the dead? How can they preach and practice the stern morality of the Gospel, when all the world knows that the "moral theology" of the Jesuits is so glaringly, shamefully, immoral? The champions of truth and civilization! Yes, if their own word is to be taken for it. But the world knows that for their deceit and their plotting against the interests of civil society, the Jesuits were in last century abolished as a body even by the authority of the Pope, whom they profess to consider as the infallible Head of the Church. Long experience has forced upon the civilized world the unalterable conviction that the Jesuits ought not to be trusted, that they are of the very essence of persecution and intolerance, the enemies alike of reason and of Holy Scripture, and so the enemies of the human race.

Here is one other thing, which we append. In the letter from "G." as it is called, occurs this specimen of hollow effrontery:

"Bravolists sneer at the Jesuits and ascribe the lying calumnies of such venal scribbles as the Witness, but let me ask them one question. Show us a single case of your preachers dying for the Gospel of Jesus Christ on the American or any other continent of the earth, since the hour Luther began to dogmatize? What was his name? Where did he live? Come, bring him forth that we may see him."

Why, the little island of Erromangaitself, one of the New Hebrides in Australasia, is enough. There fell Harris and Williams of the London Missionary Society, some thirty years ago. In the same island two, and we might say three, Presbyterian Missionaries from our Lower Provinces were martyred. G. Gordon and his wife went to Erromanga in 1856 and were murdered by the natives in 1861. The Reverend James Gordon, a brother, went out in 1864 and was killed in 1872. He had been busy translating the Acts of the Apostles. What have the Jesuits done in the way of giving the Bible to the nations of the earth? He had reached the end of the chapter which records the martyrdom of Stephen. Then, being fatigued, he came out of his house and seated himself on the verandah. A treacherous heathen approaching from behind fell him to the ground. The True Witness asks for a single case of a Protestant missionary dying for the Gospel. We have (out of many) given him the names of four. Will he now apologise?

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

VALLEYFIELD, JAN. 27, 1879.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.
Sir,—I see reference made in your last week's paper to the Cotton Mill at Valleyfield. You would oblige me by inserting in your next paper, some facts concerning the case. At the time when the Company was organizing, the Council of Valleyfield passed a resolution, exempting them from taxation for the period of twenty-one years, if they would locate in Valleyfield. The same offer had been made them in different parts of the Dominion, but as the company looked upon Valleyfield as the most desirable location they decided to build there. The cause of rescinding the above resolution was some informality in connection with the Council not placing the resolution in the special act of the Town of Valleyfield, which rescinding took place about four years after the first resolution was passed.

Respectfully yours,
Justice.

[According to the above statement, the Cotton Mill never was exempted from paying taxes, for the Council's resolution was worthless, the Code giving no power to councils to exempt from taxes for the period mentioned. As the case stands, Valleyfield being an almost purely manufacturing town, the Cotton Company asks that the proprietors and employees of the Paper Mills, the Woolen Factory, and the other industrial establishments pay its proportion of municipal taxes—a very cool request, seeing that the other manufacturers are in no particular way benefited by its presence, and have just as good a claim to ask to be exempted.—Ed. G.]

WEATHER RECORD.

23rd—Fall of snow in the morning, clearing afterwards with sharp frost.

24th—Growing milder and inclining to thaw.

25th—In the forenoon a heavy snow storm set in, adding over half a foot to what was already on the ground. On the storm ceasing extreme frost succeeded.

26th—A bitter cold night, followed by a bright day, with a piercing west wind. Roads very heavy.

27th—Another great change in the temperature, the extreme frost having given place to showers of sleet.

28th—A dense mist, a most unusual feature in January weather, prevailed all forenoon. The afternoon bright and warm for the season.

29th—Colder again, but a fine, bright day.

THE STOCKWELL BUTTER FACTORY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.
Sir,—The blank space sent me to fill has got mislaid, and neglected to send in our report before. We opened our factory on May the 2nd and closed it on November the 2nd. We had fifty-two patrons this year, being some 20 more than last year, and had to refuse milk on account of not having more pans. We received 800,176 pounds of milk and made 30,736 pounds of butter, being a little less than 26 pounds milk to pound butter. The butter was sold every month. Our first sale was for one-half of the May make, for which we got 22c; the remainder of the May make realized 20c; June sold for 20c, July for 20c, August for 21c, September for 22c, October for 22c, and November for 22c. Some of our patrons continued sending until November 23d. We are starting another factory on Black River, have got the building up, and expect to have the milk of about 300 cows.

Next season we will churn at Stockwell factory by water power, and are now bringing the water for that purpose, some 3,000 feet, from the farm of John G. Rennie.

Yours respectfully,

W. SAUNDERS.

Stockwell, Jan. 26, 1879.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT HEMMINGFORD.

The Frontier Sunday School Convention was held in the Town Hall, Hemmingford, on Thursday, the 23rd inst. At 10:30 a.m. the meeting was convened by the President, Rev. Dr. Patterson. The proceedings commenced by singing of praise, reading of Scripture by the President, and prayer led by Mr. Hughes. When devotional exercises were over, a business meeting was held, when a letter from Dr. Ferguson, Secretary to the Association, was read, regretting his absence from press of business. It was moved by F. S. Proper, Esq., and seconded by Rev. Mr. Livingston, that Dr. Glover act as interim Secretary.—Carried. The Rev. Messrs Livingston and Hughes and Julius Scriber, Esq., M.P., were appointed as a committee to make all arrangements necessary to find speakers for the afternoon meeting, when addresses to the various Sunday School children were to be given, and also to arrange subjects for discussion at the meeting to be held in the evening. It was also moved and carried that the next Convention shall be held in the Union Church, on Friday, the 24th inst. On the first day of July, 1879, and that the following gentlemen be the local committee to make all necessary arrangements: viz., the Rev. Mr. Sandham, Convenor; Captain Barr, James Curran, Esq., J.P., Wm. Edwards, Esq., Whitehead Stewart, Esq., and Chas. McDiarmid, Esq. At the conclusion of business, a short prayer was read, and the meeting was brought to a close about one o'clock by the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Livingston.

The afternoon meeting was largely attended by both old and young and much interest was evinced. Eloquent and useful addresses were delivered to the children and parents present by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Dr. Glover, Rev. J. B. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Livingston and the President, Rev. Dr. Patterson, who ably occupied the chair. Good manners and habits were the chief topics of Mr. Hughes's address.

Dr. Glover tried to show the great end of Sunday School work, and vigorously denounced trashy readings of the Bible and popular speculations.

Rev. Mr. Livingston spoke chiefly to the parents regarding their duty to the children—and the position they occupied towards them and School.

Rev. Mr. Davidson gave a hearty, stirring address, emphasising the points brought out by former speakers.

At five o'clock the meeting was brought to a close with the Benediction. The meeting for discussion in the evening was even more largely attended than the afternoon meeting, and great interest was manifested during the various discussions. The Rev. Mr. Hughes opened by an address on the Mission of the Sunday School, which was an able effort, and was followed by a most friendly discussion.

Julius Scriber, Esq., led on Sunday School literature, his opinion being that it was far from what it should be, and suggested that books of a more secular variety, such as Biographies, History, &c., should be introduced for reading during week days, in place of much of the trash contained in some goodly S. S. books. A lively discussion here ensued, partaken in by Dr. Glover, Rev. Mr. Livingston, and Rev. Mr. Hughes. All, however, agreed that it was time some change should take place in the wishy-washy stuff so often offered to our children.

A number of questions, written on slips of paper, were sent in by the audience all relating to S. S. School work, and the interim Secretary (Dr. Glover) was appointed to read them to the audience, give his own answer to them and then discussion was to follow. This plan worked admirably and the discussions that did follow were very interesting and useful. The whole affair was a decided success and there is no doubt the next will be a still greater. The meeting was brought to a successful end at 10 o'clock. The choir of the various congregations united at afternoon and evening sessions and rendered quite a number of beautiful anthems. The singing was excellent and much appreciated.

Last Thursday an interesting child, aged about three years, son of Joseph Caza, St. Anicet village, while being amused by a neighboring woman, fell backwards into a pot of hot lye, and was fatally scalded, dying next day.

On the evening of Thursday, the manse of the Second Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon, was made lively by a numerous company of friends, who very generously entertained the family and themselves, and in name of the Church, before leaving for home, presented to the minister a donation of over \$71, partly in cash and partly in kind, as a special token of esteem and sympathy.

Last week, Mr. James Thompson, of the Gore, while hitching his team, met with a severe accident. The tugs of one of the horses had been fastened when it got restive and began to swing round. The pole dropped and Mr. Thompson was crowded against some boards, causing a compound fracture of the bones of one of the legs below the knee.

There is a prospect that that honored and distinguished woman, Mrs. Yeomans, may be induced to visit this section. Parties desirous of availing themselves of her services will please communicate at once with the publisher of this paper.

At the meeting of the Montreal Presbytery last week a cordial and unanimous call from the congregation of Valleyfield to the Rev. G. Coull was sustained and accepted by Mr. Coull, who was present. The salary promised is \$800 and a free house. The induction was fixed for Thursday, the 6th of February, at 7 p.m. Rev. D. W. Morison to preside, Rev. R. H. Warden to preach, and Rev. J. S. Black to administer the minister and the people. A committee was appointed to visit Port Lewis and LaGuere, with a view if possible to unite these two congregations into one pastoral charge.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.

22 Jan. ... 13 6 0.00
23 " ... 15 10 0.00
24 " ... 34 22 0.00 4
25 " ... 32 5 0.00 6
26 " ... — 18 0.00
27 " ... 5 4 0.00
28 " ... 34 5 0.00

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.—Fever is causing great mortality among the inhabitants of the Rhodope District.

St Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Shere Ali will not come to St Petersburg, but remains in Tashkend.

Cronstadt, Jan. 24.—Two thousand workmen have been discharged from Nicolaief Dockyard in pursuance of the economical policy prevailing in most Russian naval establishments.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The Vatican will shortly take steps to re-establish relations with the Mexican Government. Should the negotiations prove unsuccessful, the wants of the Mexican Church will be supplied in the best manner possible, without the intervention of the Government. In the Senate to-day the Minister of Worship said since the accession of Pope Leo certain concessions became easier. The Government would pursue a policy of moderation, and endeavor to smooth the difficulties relative to appointments to sees in the Royal patronage while upholding the rights of the Crown.

On Wednesday the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Earl Dufferin by Trinity College, Dublin. The Hall of the old College was filled by a most distinguished assemblage, and the Earl received a very warm welcome.

Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 23.—The manufacturers have decided on a reduction of five per cent. in the mill workers' wages.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—The German army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

London, Jan. 23.—Severe cold weather; much suffering and destitution in all parts of Great Britain.

Versailles, Jan. 24.—Before the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Public Instruction presented a Bill making primary education obligatory after Jan. 1st, 1880.

Timova, Jan. 24.—A constitution for Bulgaria has been ratified by the Czar, and has arrived. The time consumed in translation will probably retard the meeting of the Assembly to the 6th or 10th of February.

Rio Janeiro advices of the 7th inst., in London, state that drought and small-pox are increasing in the north-east provinces. There were 473 deaths from small-pox in the capital of the Province of Coora during the twenty days ending December the 21st.

A Rome despatch to Berlin reports that the Pope has received threatening letters from Socialists in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the powers thereto.

It is announced in London diplomatic circles that England intends to purchase Cyprus to avoid complications from the nominal continuance of the sovereignty of the Sultan. A million pounds have been offered, which the Sultan will probably accept.

Catholic priests elected to curies in Switzerland are now permitted to make the declaration, prohibited under Pope Pius IX., accepting appointments on conditions prescribed by law of 1874, in the organization of religion.

St Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The renewed disturbances among the students of St Petersburg have for their excuse the order of the Government compelling them to wear a distinctive uniform. This order was promulgated since the outbreaks at Moscow, Odessa and Kieff. The students regard the order as tyrannous, and have resolved to resist it. A number of professors who have tried to enforce the law have received severe injuries at the hands of the students. The students claim that the enforcement of the law requiring the wearing of uniforms in universities and colleges is a step toward the establishment of military rule in these institutions.

London, Jan. 25.—Advices from Cape Town state that Cetwayo, the Zulu king, has refused to comply with the demands of the English commander, and had assembled eight thousand fighting men on the border to resist the British. Reinforcements of British troops had arrived and were to advance immediately. Lord Chelmsford had given Cetwayo to January 11th to make unconditional submission.

London, Jan. 25.—The weather in Great Britain was severe throughout the week, and applications for relief have greatly increased. In Paris street traffic is almost suspended by snow. Eastern news is delayed by an interruption on the wires between Paris and Vienna. A telegram from Frederickshaven says four light-ships have abandoned their stations on account of ice.

In consequence of the arrival at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle infected with incipient pleuro-pneumonia from Canada, the Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from America.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—All railway traffic between this city and Warsaw has been stopped in order to prevent the plague from spreading.

St Petersburg, Jan. 28.—The Golos states that the plague appeared at a hamlet, 34 miles from Wietnik. Considerable alarm was caused in Moscow by the statement that a number of recruits had arrived in that city on the 13th Jan., from the infected district. The recruits were met by doctors, disinfected and isolated.

The German Commission to deliberate upon the protective measures against the plague resolved to ask the Government to send a Commissioner to Russia, and recommends measures against the importation of Russian goods. Herr Finkelnburg told the Commission, according to official data, the plague had not spread beyond the originally infected districts. The Russian authorities have commenced to enclose those localities by a double cordon of military.

Vienna, Jan. 25.—In the Lower House to-day Prince Auerperg said that according to the Government's advices there prevailed in six villages on the Volga River and on the islands in the river an epidemic generally considered to be the plague, though not officially described as such.

London, Jan. 25.—The Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague. After the disease obtained progress strict quarantine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrachan had begun to fly, scattering the disease as far as Nijni Novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow. One set of telegrams from the Governors of the infected Provinces to the Minister of the Interior reports the present state of affairs as most hopeful, but the Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift, draws the most terrible picture of affairs and says it is almost too late now to attempt to stop the disease. The symptoms are headache, fever and swelling of the glands. There is need of experienced medical men. About a third of the Russian doctors died either during the war or from the typhoid fever that followed. A large

number of students have been summoned.

A London correspondent hears that the Government, in order to avoid mishap in Afghanistan during the February snows, sent despatches suggesting that the advance from Candahar and Jellalabad had better be stopped.

The St Petersburg Gazette says Yakoub Khan has fled from Afghanistan.

A Jellalabad despatch to Calcutta of the 23rd inst., states that Yakoub Khan seized Fort Fizen, belonging to Babala Kheyl Ghilzars, taking the chiefs prisoners, in consequence of which the Ghilzars have commenced hostilities against Yakoub. The Kohistanis and Gebzars have also deserted Yakoub.

London, Jan. 28.—A despatch from Calcutta says civil war has broken out in Afghanistan, and Yakoub Khan is powerless outside of Cabul.

A Mattoo despatch says: Gen. Roberts, previous to temporarily quitting Khost, assembled the chiefs and warned them that it would be idle to entertain any hope of Russian aid, as Russia was impoverished in men and money.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held last week at Ottawa, the Hon. H. Hill attended as delegate from the American Board of Trade, and spoke as follows:

He desired to say—and in doing so he felt certain he was speaking the thoughts of the people on the other side of the line—they fully recognized, if it were not presumption to assume there was any doubt about it, the undeniable right of Canadians to adopt such fiscal regulations and make such tariff laws as they regarded as being in the best interests of the country. (Applause.) Many Americans who belonged to the free trade school were in doubt as to whether it was wise for the leaders of that school to insist, as they had done in England, upon its being the imperative duty of every nation to legislate not only in reference to its own interests but in the interest, real or supposed, of those nations by whom they were surrounded. As a free trader, he did not believe that such a position could be maintained. He believed it was the duty of every Government and every nation to legislate in every instance as it appeared to them to be in their best interest for the time being. In the United States they had acted on that principle. They had never professed to frame their tariff laws for the benefit of the world at large. Whether their policy had been right or satisfactory, this was not the time or place to enquire into it. It would be found recorded in history that the legislation of the United States was always calculated to advance what she believed to be her best interests at the time. They must therefore cheerfully accord the same right to Canada and to every other country to legislate according to what they believed to be in their present interest. He had never heard the word retaliatory used in the United States in connection with any policy which Canada might adopt.

A Delegate—You do not read the Canadian newspapers. (Laughter.)

Hon Mr Hill—Perhaps he did not read all the Canadian newspapers. If Canada was content to change its fiscal policy, neither the Board which he represented nor the Government at Washington would have any desire to use the word or anything which it signified against Canada. He wished to say a few words in reference to the reciprocity question. The relations between the United States and Canada were, as all understood, very peculiar and very intimate. The alterations made in the laws necessary for the two countries showed how necessary they were to each other. His friend from Montreal, Mr T. White, had very correctly used the phrase that the United States was the natural customer of Canada. They were such, and they desired to have the freest intercourse, commercial and otherwise. They were neighbors, and geographically dependent very much upon each other. When the Cunard line of steamers was first started, the Canadian mails were landed at Halifax and sent by a round-about route to Quebec and Montreal. Mr Cunard told him on one occasion that he went to Washington and laid the matter before the United States Government, and asked whether the Canadian mails might not be brought to Boston and sent sealed to Canada. The request was immediately granted, and that was the first step towards breaking down the barrier that existed between the two countries. A second step was when Mr R. J. Walker, as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1846, introduced his Tariff Bill. He initiated the warehouse system, and a very liberal law enacted by him benefited the transit trade of Canada by enabling merchants importing goods from Europe to unload and pass them through United States territory in bond and without paying duty. He (Hon Mr Hill) assisted in bringing about several changes in that measure, and his first visit to Washington was to remove imperfections in its operation and to make it easier for the passage of Canadian exports or imports to and from Europe through the United States territory. Many Americans next thought it would be mutually beneficial to have reciprocity in reference to certain articles produced on both sides of the line. Then came the Reciprocity Treaty, and on that subject all of those present were well advised. He desired to say a few words in connection with the circumstances which led to the abrogation of that treaty. It was done to a certain extent in haste—in somewhat of a pet—through the influence of certain persons who desired to bring the treaty to an end. There was also another and a much larger class in the United States who were opposed on principle to the protectionists. The main strength of the opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty came from the protectionist party. Mr Senator Morell argued that reciprocity was a principle wrong in itself, and it was mainly through his efforts and those of the protectionist party of the North that the treaty was abolished. Before leaving Boston he (Mr Hill) made a few notes in reference to the manner in which the repeal eventually passed, and he wished to place these figures on record, so that it would be understood that even in the Legislature there was a very wide difference of opinion upon the subject. When the measure was before the House in May, 1864, the proposition for an unconditional repeal of the treaty by a vote of 82 to 74 was rejected, and by a vote of 77 to 72 the whole question was postponed till the following December. In December, when Congress met, there was great excitement in reference to various matters which had taken place at St Alban's, and that ex-

citement was used by Mr Stephens and his associates, and on December 13, 1864, the measure providing for the unconditional repeal passed by a vote of 57 to 55, and 40 members abstained from voting. When the Bill reached the Senate the vote was more decided. On January 12th, 1865, the Bill was adopted by a vote of 33 to 8, and 8 members did not vote. Messrs Sumner and Wilson voted for the Bill, and each made speeches apologizing for being compelled to vote as they did. There was, therefore, a very wide difference of opinion at that time in regard to abolishing the treaty. Since that time it was only fair to say there had been a wide difference of opinion respecting the abrogation of the treaty, and there was a very large party from the first in favor of renewing reciprocity with Canada, and to-day the National Board of Trade stood most decidedly and squarely on the ground that it would be in the best interests of both countries to adopt such reciprocal relations between the two countries as should be mutually agreed on. Sooner or later such relations would exist between the two countries, and they should endeavor to make the treaty as simple in its provisions as possible. He concluded with a few complimentary remarks relative to the friendly relations between the United States and Dominion National Boards of Trade. (Applause.)

CANADA.

Mr James Lyons, of Loughboro', Ont., had a tussle with a bear on Saturday last. About half-past eight o'clock in the evening he went out to the barn to attend to his horses. While on his way he heard a commotion in the aforesaid building. Upon proceeding to it he found a bear making havoc among the calves. As he stepped into the barn, with a lamp in his hand, the bear made a spring at him, taking him by surprise, but he did not lose his presence of mind. He grappled with the bear, and after a short but desperate struggle gained the victory, but not before his clothes were torn to shreds, and his person well scratched by the claws of the animal. Mr Lyons says that he only gained the advantage by choking the bear. It is about two years old, and is in prime condition. This is the second time Mr Lyons has had to grapple with animals of this description.

The horse trade in Montreal is very brisk at present, owing to the demand for shipment to the United States. Last Wednesday 95 horses, costing \$7,482, were sent across the line from that city. Some fifteen choice Canadian horses have been bought by Messrs Ross & Benson, of Winnipeg, who are there at present, purchasing two car loads of horses to take to Manitoba.

Dr Newton, Veterinary Surgeon, informs the Belleville Intelligencer, that an epidemic is prevalent among horses in his section. It takes the form of scratches, the leg swelling and cracking in the heel, in some cases the hoof separating from the foot. It appears to be very prevalent, and is of a malignant character. Within the last few days there have been twenty cases a day. Parties are warned to be exceedingly careful in handling horses so affected, as three individuals have been poisoned by the virus from the wounds. Two men have their arms swollen to an enormous size, and one person is not expected to live. As yet there have been no fatal cases, but permanent thickening of the leg is likely to follow as well as the loss of the hoof.

A man named John Van Norman was frozen to death at Madoc, Ont., on Tuesday night, while under the influence of liquor.

Some resurrectionists stole the body of an aged man, whose name was Louis Gosselin, from his grave at Riviere des Prairies, on the 16th inst. The thieves got at the remains had to cut a hole in the roof of the vault. A son of deceased walked all the way to Montreal in search of the body. The High Constable, Mr Bissonette, accompanied by his deputy and Gosselin, jr., visited Victoria College, but although there were eight subjects, the one they were in search of was not one of them. Bishops' College was next searched, and the body of deceased was identified by Gosselin, who took possession of it, and the janitor of the college, Robert Walker, was arrested on a charge of stealing clothing from it. The prisoner says he cannot tell who sold the corpse to the college; all he did know was that he gave the seller an order on Dr W. Campbell for \$25, the price of the body.—Witness.

Quebec, Jan. 24.—A stabbing affray, which may prove fatal, is reported as having occurred shortly before last midnight in the adjoining parish of St Sauveur. Alphonse Cote, shoemaker, whose ante mortem deposition was taken by Judge Holt this evening, states that he was standing at a street corner when a hunchback butcher named Louis Cote approached him and without any provocation plunged a butcher's knife into his back under the left shoulder. The wound is large and deep, and penetrates close to the left lung. The doctors fear that he will not recover. Cote has been arrested, but denies the crime, though a young man named Alard, who was passing and intervened, getting a stab through the palm of his hand, identifies Cote as the assaulting party.

Alderman Clendinning has returned to Montreal and his business goes on as usual. Nordheimer's hall, Montreal, was gutted by fire on Saturday night.

The trustees of the new Methodist church at Cooktown offer a Bible and Hymn Book to the first couple married in it.

Only about 9,000 names out of the 30,000 of ratepayers of Montreal appear on the voters' list this year, the remainder having failed to pay their taxes before the 1st of January.

The Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, who is on a visit to Rome, writes that in his audiences with the Pope and the Cardinals of different congregations many enquiries were made by His Holiness and their Eminences touching the geography of Canada, its system of civil government and public works, and the manners and customs of people. The splendid maps of the Dominion which he had brought with him were carefully studied, and elicited their astonishment at the extent of our territory and its various and important resources. Pope Leo XIII., like his predecessor, is deeply interested in the religious education of youth, and no information concerning this diocese pleased him more than the success of its college and numerous academies and schools.

Our last issue contained mention of the baronet that Louis Riel, ex-president of the provisional government formed at the time of the Red River rebellion, had arrived at Pembina. We have since learned that Riel, who reached Pembina about a fortnight ago, put up at the Winchester House, and that

the following day he removed to the house of Norman Gingras. Soon afterwards he left for Gingras' farm at Smugglers' Point, just at the boundary, but some sixteen miles back from the Red River. His presence in Pembina was known to only a few persons, including Jud La More, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and Mr Cavilier, the postmaster. Riel paid several visits to families of his acquaintance, and the ladies are all in love with him. "He's such a fine-looking man," they say; but most of them add that he has wicked eyes, which comment, coming from the fair sex, is not necessarily flattering. When questioned as to his health, and when he had obtained his liberation from that asylum, Riel would laugh till his sides ached, treating the story as a capital joke. The truth is that he had been improving the season of his supposed banishment from Her Majesty's dominion by a course of study in a college in the Province of Quebec, where he has been afforded sanctuary—which is just all the asylum there has been about it. Riel, who is still an outlaw, the term of his banishment, according to his own statement, not having expired by some fourteen months, said the object of his approach to the boundary of Manitoba was with the view of seeing the beloved country of his birth again, and of visiting his relatives. He declared he had no intention of entering Manitoba until the prescribed period of his banishment had transpired; but we learn that he crossed from Smugglers' Point to the place of Chas Grant, said to be on the Canadian side, near the Mennonite settlement, on New Year's Day, and that he stated his intention of going as far as the Boyne.—Emerson International.

The Montreal Herald speaking of the butter and cheese market says: The inferior qualities of butter have been worked off much better than was anticipated, thanks to the cold weather in Great Britain, which has enabled holders to dispose of much that would otherwise have been unsalable. At present it is hoped that most of the Butter in this country may be cleared out, so that dairymen may begin next season with no old stock to encumber them. Cheese is very quiet. Beyond a small jobbing trade at 9c @ 9 1/2c, for fine quality, we hear of no transactions. The difficulty of disposing of early makes of cheese in Liverpool is very great; 1,000 boxes of summer cheese were offered to a prominent dealer there at 10s. per cwt, but his reply was "that he would not eat them as a gift."

Catherine Roach, a widow, 50 years of age, was pushed against the stove by her drunken brother on Saturday night, and severely burned about the face and hands. Her injuries are so serious that, coupled with the shock to her system, it is feared the consequences may be fatal.—Toronto despatch.

The horses about Napanee are suffering very much from a disease similar to the "scratches." The first symptoms appear about the heels of the animal cracking; afterwards the limbs swell, and ulcers form on the legs. Dr Reid, veterinary surgeon, reports some two hundred cases during last week. Four men are suffering from the effects of the poison getting on their limbs while attending the horses. Their arms are swelling and breaking out, the symptoms being the same.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise visited the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame this afternoon, and were delighted with the entertainment provided by the children.

Quebec, Jan. 28.—Public attention is being drawn to a recent unprovoked and brutal attack made on a French Canadian Protestant by a mob of what some of the city press style "thoughtless gentlemen."

The contractors for the Coteau Landing Railway have made arrangements with the bridge company for crossing the St Lawrence at Coteau, and also for building the road on the south side of the river to connect with the American roads. Notice of application to extend the charter for that purpose has been given, in which the line will be designated as the Canada and Atlantic Railway. The work will be actively prosecuted at an early date.

UNITED STATES.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Mrs Ellen Gallagher, an old lady about ninety years of age, who lived with Lawrence Clark in what is known as No. Nine in this town left Mr Clarke's on Friday noon last and went to the house of her son, Peter S. Clark, about half a mile distant, and stayed to supper. After supper she left to go home, where, however, she did not arrive; but the elder Mr Clark's people supposed she had remained at the son's over night, and it was not discovered that such was not the case until the following day. Search was immediately made and kept up until twelve o'clock Saturday night, but without avail. On Sunday morning a systematic search was organized by Mr Peter S. Clark, and at three o'clock in the afternoon she was discovered in the woods on Thos. Rice's farm, only twenty or thirty rods from the home she had evidently tried so hard to reach. There were indications that she had wandered and struggled until her strength gave out and had finally succumbed to the extreme cold, and perished.—Malone Palladium.

Cyrell W. Hapgood's dwelling house and other buildings attached, situate two and one-half miles east of Malone were burned last week Wednesday afternoon, with part of their contents. The first alarm was given by persons passing who saw a dense smoke pouring out of the roof near the chimney, and almost before an effort could be made to stay the fire the whole house was in flames. Fifty-one bales of hops in an adjoining building were saved, and also part of the household furniture and effects, though in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at \$2,500, on which there is an insurance of \$1,900. The slaughter house of Jas. Houston, situate a short distance below the village on the river, was discovered to be on fire last Friday morning at about half-past six. Prompt and systematic work with snow and a few pails of water by the first few arrivals extinguished the flames with perhaps \$100 damage to the building. Only a part of one end was burned. Loss covered by insurance.—Ibid.

St Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—John Hickey, a thief, was fatally shot while running from an officer to-day.

Boone, Iowa, Jan. 24.—At a fire last night in a bowling-alley Samuel Ives, while attempting to secure some papers, was burned to death.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 24.—In a street fight with pistols, Sheriff Wilson, of Palo Pinto County, was instantly killed. Ellison, a bystander, was dangerously wounded, and another slightly wounded.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 23.—Details of yesterday's battle state that the Indians were traced to the range of hills 46 miles from here. All the four companies deployed as skirmishers, and succeeded in hemming the Indians in on all sides. The Indians had placed themselves in a deep washout, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within 150 yards of the stronghold, the savages opened a deadly fire, killing Sergeant Taggart, Privates Brown and Nelson of Company A, and fatally wounding Pte. Debasse, Company H. Despite the dreadful volley poured into the troops they steadily advanced, and when within 75 yards of the savages' position fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. Capt Wessels received a slight scalp wound from a pistol in the hand of one of the Cheyennes. On the cessation of firing the dead bodies of twenty-three Indians were found in the rifle pits, including seventeen bucks, four squaws, and two paposes; nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were wounded, and three squaws unhurt. The ambulances left here this morning to bring in the dead and wounded.

Boston, Jan. 23.—It is believed that the steamer Homer, which cleared Dec. 16 for Liverpool, is lost. She carried no passengers. Her cargo consisted of 43,000 bushels of wheat and miscellaneous freight.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jan. 23.—The failure of the Judson Bank created a sensation. The assets are placed at \$325,000; amount due depositors, \$350,000 to \$400,000. Several town collectors are heavy depositors. It is the impression that creditors will get about 25 per cent. Failure of merchants are feared.

The Ogdensburg Banks have announced that Canadian silver will be received by them at par.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Tribune says information from direct sources warrants us in stating in the most positive terms that Stewart's body has not been recovered. The late publications to the contrary grow out of exaggerated repetitions of the hopes expressed by Mrs Stewart in December that the negotiations pending would result in the return of the body before the end of the year. These hopes were disappointed.

A young man living near Rochester, N.Y., was on his way to be married to a lady living near N.Y. city, and when about 40 miles from his destination the train was snowed up, and he was unable to get through. The guests had assembled to witness the ceremony, and when it was known how the would-be husband was situated, it was suggested that the couple be married by telegraph. A wire was connected with the main line and the principals made ready, and in short order were tied by electricity. Thus annihilating distance and the two were made happy.

One of our business men tells us that of all the firms and individuals at present engaged in commercial business in this village, not one was doing business under the same style, or in the same line ten years ago.—A couple of tramps called on one of our citizens a day or two since, and asked for a job, saying that they would rather be in states prison than tramping over the roads in their present condition. They were given the contract of cutting a pile of wood at 25 cts. per cord and board. After working long enough to cut two sticks one of the unfortunate said he had changed his mind and that it took a man with a weak mind and a strong back to saw wood, and he preferred to tramp. The proprietor thought so too and did not hold them to their contract.—Chateaugay Record.

VISIT OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY TO NIAGARA.

The visit of the Governor and his wife to Niagara Falls, last week, was highly enjoyed by both. Not for many years has the Falls presented such a magnificent appearance of ice and snow, and the weather was favorable for viewing it. The Princess surprised the ladies of the vicinity by her deepening vehicles, and walking instead; on one afternoon traversing the snow-covered roads 3 miles, and thinking nothing about it. One boorish teamster whom they met, refused to leave the track and caused the party to go into the deep snow. The ice mound, formed by the spray of the Falls, the Princess climbed to the summit, and insisted, altho' there was considerable danger from the slippery nature of the path and the falling of icicles, in going beneath the falling sheet of water. On the excursion about the Falls, Her Royal Highness wore a thick white cloud, brought over the forehead, crossed at the back of the head, and fastened around the throat, so as to completely protect the forehead, ears, and throat from the cold raw winds that have been so prevalent here during the whole of her visit. The ladies of the party were attired in stout dark blue or blue black coats or sacques, trimmed with a narrow strip of deep scarlet, and black skirts having a narrow binding around the bottom of the same color as the trimming of the coats. The ladies all carried canes—not switches such as are supposed to belong to the especial preserves of the dandy of all ages—but serviceable walking-sticks. His Excellency received a call from Archbishop Lynch, who was staying at the Carmelite Monastery, on the Clippewa Road, in the cliffs beside the Horseshoe Falls. The meeting was a very cordial one, the Archbishop extending an invitation to His Excellency and Her Royal Highness to visit the Loretto Convent at the Falls. The Marquis was obliged to decline the invitation, however, as he and his royal consort are determined to preserve the private character of their present tour. His Grace was afterwards presented to Her Royal Highness, and both she and His Excellency assured him that nothing would give them greater pleasure than to accept his kind invitation on the occasion of their visit to Niagara when making a tour of the Province.

The Protestant movement in France appears to be gaining ground rapidly. The population of the country is about 36,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 are Protestants, and the remainder are reckoned as Catholics, though a great majority are said by Protestants to be wanting in religious belief. Within the past year a decided movement towards Protestantism has been reported from many parts of the country. At a recent meeting in London of the National Club, it was stated that in three towns of the Department of Allier, where ten years ago there were about sixty Protestants, there are now nearly a thousand, almost all of them being proselytes. At Montargis, the birthplace of Admiral Coligny, a year ago there were between forty and fifty, while there are now 150. At Chateauroux a Catholic officer was recently buried with much pomp, and in his will was found a clause leaving money to build a Protestant place of worship; wherever there are 200 or more Protestants without a church they now receive aid from the State. At Valenciennes, where twenty years ago there were only forty, there is now a church with a membership of 250 receiving a grant from the State. At Lyons, the second city in France, with a population of 350,000, a stronghold of Catholicism, three missions were opened on November 17. The meetings are described as crowded. In Paris meetings are conducted in twenty-two

mission stations, with an average weekly attendance of 8,000 adults. In connection with these facts it is noted that during the late Exhibition 1,500,000 copies of the Gospels, besides 20,000 Scripture cards, and 3,000 Testaments and Bibles, were distributed.

The Czar wrote an autograph letter to the Queen expressing his sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. The Czar also expresses a hope that the relations between England and Russia will soon be replaced on their former cordial footing.

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., the wife of E. A. Shattuck, Burke Centre, N.Y., of a son.

MARRIED.

At the St Andrew's church manse, Huntingdon, P.Q., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. B. Muir, M.A., Mr Andrew Wilson, son of Wm. Wilson, Esq., Appleton, Ont., to Bella J. Chalmers, daughter of George Wilson, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 29th inst., by the Rev John J. Casey, Justin M. Harwood, Esq., of Bangor, N.Y., to Mary, daughter of Robert Clark, Esq., of Godmanchester.

DIED.

At Huntingdon, on the 29th inst., Alexander Henry, watchmaker, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian church (Rev. Jas. Watson's) on Friday afternoon at one o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKET.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, @ 70 lbs., 74c. @ 00 cents.
Barley @ 50 lbs. 50c to 00 cents.
Oats, @ 40lb, 00c @ 28c.
Butter, @ 1b, 0c to 12c.
K. N. McKee, Grain Buyer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

IN behalf of the Athelstan congregation, I beg to acknowledge the amount of \$2 from the Rev. James Watson, enclosed in his note regretting his inability to be present at our Soiree, on account of ill health, which was a sufficient reason in itself without the substantial proof of his interest in the congregation's welfare. A. WILSON.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

SECOND Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, 4th February, 7 p.m. St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, 5th, 7 p.m. The Reverend James S. Black and the Reverend R. H. Warden are to address the meetings. Others will speak according as time may permit. Good collections at the close.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between T. K. Milne and Henry Stewart, of the village of Huntingdon, known as the firm of Milne & Stewart, has been this 28th day of January, 1879, dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be continued by T. K. Milne, who is authorized to collect all accounts due and pay all debts contracted by said firm. T. K. MILNE. HENRY STEWART.

Huntingdon, Jan. 29, 1879.

L. O. A.

THE annual meeting of the County Lodge L.O.A. of the County of Huntingdon will be held at the lodge room of No. 41, Havlock, on Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Officers entitled to sit and vote are requested to attend. Lodge returns and dues will be required. JOSHUA BRADNER, County Secretary.

T O L E T.

THE STORE and other property at Dundee, formerly occupied by Mr David Baker, and latterly by Messrs Vipond Bros. The premises will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to GEO. CHILDS & Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Quebec Legislature to amend the Act to incorporate the Town Salaberry of Valleyfield, 37 Victoria, Chapter 48. By order, Z. BOYER, Secy. Treas. Salaberry of Valleyfield, Jan. 25, 1879.

A WELL KNOWN FACT.

IT is a well known fact that WILLIAM THIRD & CO. are now disposing of their immense stock of New General Merchandise at unprecedentedly low prices, namely from 50 to 100 per cent. below regular selling prices. Just read carefully the following announcement and be convinced of the immense reductions made. For example they are now selling Men's Brown Overalls at 50c., former price \$1.00 Men's 1 Long Boots \$1.75 pair " 3.00 Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50 " 2.75 Men's Tweed Pants \$2.50 " 4.50 Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coat \$4.50 " 9.00 Men's Fancy Braces 17c pair " .30 Men's Heavy Under Pants, 50c pair " 1.00 Men's Heavy Undershirts, 50c each " 1.00 Men's Paper Collars 12 1/2c box " .40 Men's Overcoats and Cloaks marked down below cost Boys' Tweed Undersuits \$3.25, former price 5.50 Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods of every description marked down below cost.

Ladies' Mantles and Mantle cloths of the very latest styles at and under cost. Ladies' Frocking Gaiters 50c pair, former price \$1 Choice Prints only 7c to 10c Good Heavy Winces 6c yard " .124 Good Heavy Grey Cotton 5c yard " .124 Cotton Yarn \$1.10 lb bundle of 5lb. " 1.50 All-wool Scarlet Flannel 20c yard " .40c All-wool Canadian & English Tweeds 75c yard " 1.25 Great Bargains in Ladies' Silk Ties, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Clouds. Ladies' Trimmings and Untrimmed Hats at and under cost. Buffalo Robes, Linings, and Trimmings, also Fancy Sleigh Robes very cheap. Great Bargains in Gent's Caps, Gloves, and Fancy Cashmere Mittens. No. 1 Cotton Grain Bags 25c each, former price 35c Very fine Black Lustre 25c yard " .40c Best Brown Family Soap 5c bar " .10c Edin's No. 1 Matches 10c box " .20c Fine Salt in bags 10c bag " .20c Good Japan Tea 25c lb " .50c Bright Refiner's Scotch Sugar only 3c lb " 4c No. 1 Whole Rice 4c lb " 6c No. 1 Layer Raisins 10c lb " 15c No. 1 Currants 7c lb " 10c No. 1 painted Pails 15c, former price 25c Large-size Zinc Trunks \$1.75, former price \$2.75 No. 1 Brooms only 15c, former price 25c Crockery, Glassware and Hardware at less than half-price, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention at the same rate of discount.

WILLIAM THIRD & Co., P.S.—Finnan Haddies, Choice Family Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Apples, Sardines, Lobsters, Cigars, Tobacco and Briar-root Pipes with number mouth-pieces kept constantly on hand. W. T. &

My heart is sore as I write it; but wee Davie got ill.

He began to refuse his food, and nothing would please him. He became peevish and cross, so that he would hardly go to his father, except to kiss him with tearful cheeks, and then to stretch out his hands with a cry for his mother. His mother nursed him on her knee, rocked him, walked with him, sang to him her own household lullabies; put him to bed, lifted him up, laid him down, and 'tough' with him day and night, caring for neither food nor sleep, but only for her child's ease and comfort.

What lessons of self-sacrificing love was she thus unconsciously taught by her little sufferer! Such lessons, indeed, as earth alone can afford—and so far it is a glorious school; for there are no sickbeds to watch, no sufferers to soothe, nor mourners to comfort, among the many mansions of our Father's house.

The physician, who was at last called in, pronounced it a bad case—a very serious case. I forgot the specific nature of the illness. The idea of danger to Davie had never entered the minds of his parents. The day on which William realized it, he was, as his fellow-workmen expressed it, 'clean stupid.' They saw him make mistakes he had never made before, and knew it could not be from 'drunk,' yet could not guess the cause. 'I mean gang home!' was his only explanation, when, at three o'clock, he put on his coat and stalked out of the smithy, like one utterly indifferent as to what the consequences might be to ploughs or harrows, wheels or horse-shoes. Taking an old fellow-workman aside, he whispered to him, 'For auld friendship sake, Tam, tak charge this day o' my wark.' He said no more. 'What ails Willy?' asked his fellow-workmen in vain, as they all paused for a moment at their work and looked perplexed.

It was on the afternoon of the next day that 'the minister' called. It must here be confessed that William was a rare attendant of any church. The fact was, he had been hitherto rather sceptical in his tendencies; not that he doubts had ever assumed a systematic form, or were expressed in any determined or dogmatic manner; but he had read Tom Paine, associated the political rights of man with rebellion against old authorities, all of whom he thought had tyrannically denied them; and he had imbibed the idea of the old 'philosophical' club, that ministers, especially those of the Established Church, were the enemies of all progress, had no sympathy with the working classes, were slaves to the aristocracy, preached as a mere profession and only for their pay, and had, moreover, a large share of hypocrisy and humbug in them. The visit of Dr McGavin was, therefore, very unexpected.

When the Dr entered the house, after a courteous request to be allowed to do so, as it was always his principle that the poorest man was entitled to the same respect as the man of rank or riches,—he said, 'I have just heard from some of your neighbors, whom I have been visiting, that your child is seriously unwell, and I thought you would excuse my calling upon you to inquire for him.'

William made him welcome, and begged him to be seated. The call was specially acceptable to Jennie. Old David, I should have mentioned, was 'an elder' in a most worthy dissenting congregation, and his strong religious convictions and church views formed in his mind a chief objection to the marriage of his daughter with a man 'who was not,' as he said, 'even a member of any kirk.' Jennie had often wished her husband to be more decided in what she herself cordially acknowledged to be a duty, and felt to be a comfort and a privilege. The visit of Dr McGavin was, therefore, very welcome to her.

In a little while the Dr was standing beside the cot of wee Davie, who was asleep, and gently touching the little sufferer's hand, he said, in a quiet voice, to the smith, 'My friend, I sincerely feel for you! I am myself a father, and have suffered losses in my family.' At the word losses, William winced, and moved from his place as if he felt uneasy. The Dr quickly perceived it, and said, 'I do not, of course, mean to express so rash and unkind an opinion as that you are to lose this very beautiful and interesting boy, but only to assure you how I am enabled from experience to understand your anxiety, and to sympathize with you and your wife.' And noiselessly walking to the arm-chair near the fire, he there sat down, while William and Jennie sat near him.

After hearing with patience and attention the account from Jennie of the beginning and progress of the child's disease, he said, 'Whatever happens, it is a comfort to know that your father is acquainted with all you suffer, all you fear, and all you wish; and that Jesus Christ, our Brother, has a fellow-feeling with us in all our infirmities and trials.'

'The Deity must know all,' said William with a softened voice; 'He is great and incomprehensible.'

'Yes,' replied the minister; 'God is so great, that He can attend to our smallest concerns; yet not so incomprehensible but that a father's heart can truly feel after Him, so as at least to find Him through His Son. Oh! what a comfort and strength the thought is to all men,' continued the Dr, 'and ought to be to working men, and to your parents, especially with your dear child in sickness, that He who marks a sparrow fall, smitten by winter's cold, and who feeds the wild beasts, is acquainted with us, with our most secret affairs, so that even the hairs of our heads are numbered; that He who is the Father, almighty Maker of the heavens and the earth, knows the things which we do; that He has in us, individually, an interest which is incomprehensible, only because His love to us is so in its depth, for He so loved us that He spared not His own Son, but gave Him up to death for us all! It is this God who considers each of us, and weighs all His dealings towards us with a carefulness as great as if we alone existed in His universe, so that, as a father pitieth his children, He pitieth us, knowing our frames, and remembering that we are dust.'

William bent his head, and was silent, while Jennie listened with her whole soul. 'It is not easy, minister,' he at last said, 'for hard-wrought and tired men to believe that.'

'Not for any man,' replied the Dr. 'I find it very difficult to believe it myself as a real thing, yet I know it to be true; and, he continued, in a low and affectionate voice, 'perhaps we never could have known it or believed it at all, unless God had taught it to us by the life of His own Son, who came

to reveal a Father. But as I see Him taking up little children into His loving arms, when others would keep them away who did not understand what perfect love is, and as I see in such things how love cannot but come down and meet the wants of its smallest and weakest object—when I see all this love at last expressed in the giving up of His life for sinners, oh! it is then I learn in what consists the real greatness of God, whose name is Love.'

'I believe wi' my heart,' remarked the smith, 'that no man ever loved as Jesus Christ did.'

'But,' said the Dr, 'I see in this love of Christ more than the love of a good man merely; I see revealed in it the loving tenderness towards us and ours of that God whom no eye hath seen or can see, but whom the eye of the spirit, when taught of God, can perceive; for, as Jesus said, "He who seeth me, seeth the Father."

'I believe it,' ye say, Dr,' said Jennie, meekly. 'I wadna like to keep my bairn frae Him, nor to rebel against His will, for it's aye richt; but, O sir, I hope, I hope, He will lift him up, and help us now as He did many distressed ones while on earth, by sparing one that's just like a pairt o' our ain hearts.'

'I hope,' said the minister, 'God will spare your boy. But you must trust Him, sincerely ask Him so to do, and commit your child into His hands without fear, and acquiesce in His doing towards you and your boy as He pleases.'

'That is hard!' remarked William. 'Hard!' mildly replied the Dr. 'What would you choose else, had you the power of doing so, rather than acquiesce in the will of God? Would you trust your own heart, for instance, more than the heart of God? or, tell me, would you rather have your child's fate decided by any other on earth than by yourself?'

'No, for I know how I love the boy,' was Jennie's reply.

'But God loves him much more than you do; for he belongs to God, and was made by Him and for Him.'

'I ken I am a wauk woman, Dr, but I frankly say that I canna, no, I canna thole the thocht o' parting wi' him!' said Jennie, clasping her hands tightly.

'May God spare him to you, my friends!' replied the minister, 'if it be for your good and his. But,' he added, 'there are worse things than death.'

This remark, made in almost an under-voice, was followed by silence for a few moments. The minister's eyes were cast down as if in meditation or prayer.

'Death is hard enough,' said the smith.

'But hard chiefly as a sign of something worse,' continued the Dr. 'Pardon me for asking you such questions as these—What if your child grew up an enemy to you? What if he never returned your love? What if he never would trust you? What if he never would speak to you? What if he always disobeyed you? Would not this bring down your gray hairs with sorrow to the grave?'

'Eh! sir,' said Jennie, 'that would be waur than death!'

'But excuse me, Dr, for just remarking,' interrupted William, 'that I never knew any child with a good parent, who would so act. I really don't think it possible that our ain wee Davie, even with our poor bringing up, would ever come to that. It would be so unnatural.'

'God alone knows how that might be,' Thorburn, said the Dr. 'But there are many things more unnatural and dreadful even than that in this world. Listen to me kindly; for I sincerely thank you for having allowed one who is a stranger to speak so frankly to you, and for having heard me with such considerate patience.'

'Oh, gang on, gang on, sir, I like to hear you,' said Jennie.

'Certainly,' added the smith.

'Well, then,' said the minister, 'I have no wish even to appear to find any fault with you such a time. I am more disposed to believe me, to weep with you in your sorrow than search your heart or life for sin. But I feel at such solemn times as these, most solemn to you and to your wife, that the voice of a Father is speaking to you in the rod, and it ought to be heard; that His hand is ministering discipline to you and that you ought to give Him reverence, and be in subjection to the Father of our spirits that you may live. In order, therefore, that you may receive more strength and comfort in the end, let me beseech of you to consider candidly, after I leave you, whether you have perhaps not been acting towards your Father in heaven in that very way which, did your child grow up and act towards you, would be reckoned by you both as a sorrow worse than death?'

'How could that be?' asked Jennie, with a timid and inquiring look.

'You may discover how, my friends, if you honestly ask yourselves, Whether you have loved God your Father who has so loved you? Has there been cordial friendship, or the reverse, towards Him? Confidence, or distrust? Disobedience, or rebellion? Communion in frank, believing, and affectionate prayer, or distant silence. I do not wish any reply to such questions now; but I desire you and myself, as loving fathers of our children, to ask whether we have felt and acted towards the best and most loving of Fathers, as we wish our children to feel and act towards ourselves?'

The Dr paused for a moment. Jennie shook her head slowly, and the smith stared with her at the fire.

'By the grace of God,' said Jennie, in a whisper, 'I hope I have.'

'I hope so too,' replied the minister, 'but it does not come naturally to us.'

'It's a fact,' ejaculated the smith, thrusting his hands vehemently into his pockets; 'it does not come natural in whatever way it comes, and yet it's desperate unnatural the want o' it.'

'Yes, Thorburn,' replied the Dr, 'it is very dreadful, but we have all sinned, and this is our sin of sins, that we have not known nor loved our Father, but have been forgetful of Him, strange, shy to Him; we have every one of us been cold, heartless, prodigal, disobedient children!'

Another short pause, and he then spoke on in the same quiet and loving voice: 'But whatever we are or have been, let us hope in God through Jesus Christ, or we perish! Every sinner is justly doomed, but no man is doomed to be a sinner. God is our Father still, for He is in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing unto men their trespasses; and just as you both have nourished and cherished your dear boy, and have been loving him when he knew it not, nor could understand that great love in your hearts, which, sure am I, will never grow cold but in the grave, so has it been with God toward us. Open your hearts to

to reveal a Father. But as I see Him taking up little children into His loving arms, when others would keep them away who did not understand what perfect love is, and as I see in such things how love cannot but come down and meet the wants of its smallest and weakest object—when I see all this love at last expressed in the giving up of His life for sinners, oh! it is then I learn in what consists the real greatness of God, whose name is Love.'

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His love, as you would open your eyes to the light that has been ever shining. Believe it as the grand reality, as you would have your boy open his heart to and believe in your own love, when he awakens from his sleep. Your love, as I have said, is deep, real to your boy, irrespective of his knowledge or return of it. But what is this to the love of God! 'Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and gave his Son as a propitiation for our sins.' Let us, my friends, never rest till we are enabled in some degree to see and appreciate such marvellous goodness, and to say, 'We have known and believed the love which God has to us.'

'Dr McGavin,' said William, 'you have spoken to me as no man ever did before, and you will believe me, I am sure, when I say that I respect you and myself too much, to flatter you. But there is surely a meaning in my love to that boy which I never saw before! It begins to glimmer on me.'

'Thank God if it does! But I do not speak to you, and this you must give me credit for, as if it were my profession only; I speak to you as a man, a father, and a brother, wishing you to share the good which God has given to me, and wishes you and all men to cherish. So I repeat it, that if we would only cherish towards God that simple confidence and hearty love—and seek to enjoy with Him that frank, cheerful communion which we wish our children to possess in relation to ourselves, we would experience a true regeneration, the important change from an estranged heart to a child's love.'

'That would, indeed, be a Christianity worth having,' said William.

'It would be,' continued the Dr, 'to share Christ's life; for what was the whole life of Jesus Christ, but a life of this blessed, confident, obedient, childlike sonship? Oh that we would learn of Him, and grow up in likeness to Him! But this ignorance of God is itself death. For if knowledge be life, spiritual ignorance is death. My good friends, I have been led to give you a regular sermon! said the Dr, smiling, 'but I really cannot help it. To use common, everyday language, I think our treatment of God has been shameful, unjust, and disgraceful on the part of men with reason, conscience, and heart! I do not express myself half so strongly as I feel. I am ashamed and disgusted with myself, and all the members of the human family, for what we feel, and feel not, to such a Father. If it were not for what the one older Brother was and did, the whole family would have been disgraced and ruined most righteously. But His is the name, and there is no other whereby we can be saved!'

'Dr,' said William, with a trembling voice, 'the mind is dark, and the heart is hard!'

'The Spirit of God who is given with Christ can enlighten and soften both, my brother.'

'Thank ye, thank ye, from my heart,' replied the smith; 'I confess I have been very careless in going to the church, but—'

'We may talk of that again, if you allow me to return to-morrow. Yet,' said the Dr, pointing to the child, 'God in His mercy never leaves Himself without a witness. Look at your child, and listen to your own heart, and remember all I have said, and you will perhaps discover that though you tried it you could not fly from the word of the Lord, should you even have fled from the Bible. A Father's voice by a child has been preaching to you. Yes, Thorburn! when in love God gave you that child, He sent an eloquent missionary to your house to preach the gospel of what our Father is to us, and what we as children ought to be to Him. Only listen to that sermon, and you will soon be prepared to listen to others.'

The Dr rose to depart. Before doing so, he asked permission to pray, which was cheerfully granted. Wishing to strengthen the faith, in prayer, of those sufferers, he first said, 'If God cannot hear and answer prayer, He is not all-perfect and supreme; if He will not, He is not our Father. But, blessed be His name, His own Son, who knew Him perfectly, prayed Himself, and was heard in that He prayed. He heard, too, every true prayer addressed to Himself; while He has in His kindness furnished us with an argument for prayer, the truth and beauty of which we parents can of all men most appreciate. Ask and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; for every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom, if his son ask bread, will he give a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him!'

The Doctor then poured forth a simple, loving and most sympathizing prayer, in which he made himself one with his fellow-workmen, and expressed to a common Father the anguish and the hopes of hearts around him. When it ended, he went to the cot, and looked at the sleeping child, touched his white hand, and said, 'God bless your little one! May this sleep be for health.'

'It's the first sleep,' said Jennie, 'he has had for a long time. It may be a turn in his complaint.'

The minister then shook them both warmly by the hand, and gazed on them with a world of interest in his eyes, asking them only to consider kindly what he had said.

The silence which ensued for a few minutes after his absence, as William and Jennie returned from the door and stood beside the bed, was broken by the smith observing, 'I am glad that man came to our house, Jennie. You was indeed preaching that a man can understand and canna forget. It was wee Davie did it.'

'That's true,' said Jennie; 'thank God for't! And after gazing on the sleeping child, she added, 'Is he no bonnie? I dinnawar that sic a bairn should bring guid to the house.'

That night William had thoughts in his heart which burned with a redder glow than the coals upon the smiddy fire.

CHAPTER III.

It was a beautiful morning in spring, with blue sky, living air, springing grass, and singing birds; but William Thorburn had not left his house, and the door was shut.

Mrs Fergusson trod the wooden stair that led to the floor above with slow and cautious step; and as she met her boy running down whistling, she said, 'What d'ye mean, Jamie, wi' that noise? Do ye no ken wee Davie is dead? Ye should hae mair feeling, lad!'

The Corporal, whose door was half-open, crept out, and in an under-breath beckoned Mrs Fergusson to speak to him. 'Do you know how they are?' he asked, in a low voice.

'No,' she replied, shaking her head. 'I sat up wi' Mrs Thorburn half the night, and left Davie sleeping, and never thocht it would come to this. My heart is sair for them. But since it happened the door has been barred, and no one has been in. I somehow dinnawar to intrude, for nae doot, they will be in an awfu' way about that bairn.'

'I don't wonder,—I don't wonder!' remarked the Corporal, meditatively; 'I did not believe I could feel as I do. I don't understand it. Here am I, who have seen men killed by my side;—who have seen a few shots cut down almost half our company; and—'

'Is it possible?' interposed Mrs Fergusson. 'It is certain,' said the Corporal; 'and I have charged at Pampeluna—it was there I was wounded—over dead and dying comrades, yet, will you believe me? I never shed a tear—never; but there was something in that Captain—I mean the boy—' and the Corporal took out his snuff-box, and sniffed vehemently. 'And what a braw fellow his father is! I never thought I could love a Radical; but he is not what you call a Radical; he is—I don't know what else, but he is a man—an out-and-out man, every inch of him, I'll say that for him—a man is William Thorburn! Have you not seen his wife?'

'No, poor body! It was six o'clock when she ran up to me, no distracted either, but awfu' quiet like, and wakened me up, and just said, "He's awa!" and then afore I could speak she ran down the stair, and stoekit her door; and she has such a keen spirit, I dinnawar to gang to bother her. I'm unco wae for them.'

They were both silent, as if listening for some sound in William Thorburn's house, but all was still as the grave.

The first who entered that morning were old David Armstrong and his wife. They found Jennie busy about her house, and William sitting on a chair, dressed better than usual, staring into the fire. The curtains of the bed were up. It was covered with a pure white sheet, and something lay upon it which they recognised.

Jennie came forward, and took the hand of father and mother, without a tear on her face, and said quietly, 'Come bon, as she gave her father a chair beside her husband, and led her mother into an inner room, closing the door. What was spoken there between them, I know not.

William rose to receive old David, and remarked, in a careless manner, that 'it was a fine spring day.'

David gave a warm squeeze to his hand, and sat down. He soon rose and went to the bed. William followed him, and took the cloth off the boy's face in silence. The face was unchanged, as in sleep. The flaxen curls seemed to have been carefully arranged, for they escaped from under the white cap, and clustered like golden wreaths around the marble forehead and cheeks. William covered up the face, and both returned to their seats beside the fireside.

'I never lost an since my ain wee Davie de'd, and yours, Willie, was dear to me as my ain,' exclaimed the old man, and then broke down, and sobbed like a child.

William never moved, though his great chest seemed to heave; but he seized the poker, and began to arrange the fire, and then was still as before.

By and by, the door of the inner room opened, and Jennie and her mother appeared, both of them composed and calm. The same scene was repeated as they passed the bed. Mrs Armstrong then seated herself beside her husband.

Jennie placing a large Bible on the table, pointed to it, and said, 'Father.' She then drew her chair near the smith's.

David Armstrong put on his spectacles, opened the Bible, and selecting a portion of Scripture, reverently said, 'Let us read the Word of God.' The house was quiet. No business on that day intruded itself upon their minds. It was difficult for any of them to speak, but they were willing to hear. The passages which old David selected for reading were 2 Samuel xii. 15-23, on the sorrow of King David when he lost his child; Matthew ix. 18-26, containing the history of the raising up of the daughter of Jairus; and John xi. 1-44, with its memorable narrative of the darkness of mysterious sorrow, and the light of unexpected deliverance experienced by Martha and Mary of Bethany.

Having closed the Book, he said, with a trembling but solemn voice, 'God, who doeth all things according to the counsel of His own will, has been pleased to send us a heavenly attestation. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away! May He enable us to say at all times, "Blessed be the name of the Lord." For whether He gives or takes away, He is always the same in love and mercy towards us, and therefore ought to have the same confidence from us. In truth, if He takes away, it is but to give something better, for He afflict us in order to make us partakers of His holiness. Our little one is not dead, but only sleepeth!'

Here David paused, but recovering himself, said, 'Yes, his body sleepeth in Jesus till the resurrection morning. He himself is with Christ. He is alive, in His Father's bosom. Oh, it is strange to think o' it's true, that—that—Jesus Christ, who sees us, sees him, and sees us the-gither, ay, at this very moment!—I continued David, thoughtfully, like one pondering on a new truth; 'this very moment we are all in His sight! Oh, it's grand and comforting; our wee Davie is in the arms of Jesus Christ!'

A solemn silence ensued. 'The bonnie bairn will never return to us,' continued the elder, 'but we shall go to him, and some o' us ere lang, I hope. Let us pray.' And they all knelt down, and a true prayer was spoken from suffering parents, to Him 'of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.'

To David's surprise and great satisfaction, he heard William utter Amen to his prayer, which included honest confession of sin; expressions of thankfulness for mercies, amongst others, for the great gift of their child, thus taken away, for all he had been, and for all he then was; with trustful petitions for the forgiveness of sin, and grace to help in this their time of need.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

An English paper remarks that during 1878 the importation of food to that country from the United States and Canada has been conducted on a largely increased scale, particularly as regards live stock. At the close of the third quarter of the year it was expected that the importation of live cattle would very shortly cease, owing to the adverse weather experienced by the steamers during the winter months. Contrary to this conjecture, however, shippers have been

found in the United States and Canada who are willing to risk their cattle across the Atlantic even up to the present time. In many instances steamers have arrived with large numbers of animals on board, the mortality during the passage being very small, while in other cases the death-rate amongst the cattle has been something enormous. In one particular instance a steamer left the American shores with the valuable consignment of 151 head of cattle, but having encountered the full fury of the inclement weather not a single animal was brought to Liverpool, while another lost some 300 sheep and a number of cattle. So great, indeed, are the risks attached to the conveyance of live stock in the winter season from October to March that the rates of insurance are almost doubled. Already arrangements have been made for next spring for the shipment of live stock from America and Canada in such numbers that it is stated in some quarters the English market will be glutted if they are carried out in their entirety. Several new steamers forming a line specially inaugurated for the conveyance of live stock from America have made their maiden voyages, but the adverse weather has, so far, prevented them bringing over cattle in any great number. Mr Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool, reports that 1243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1798 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were 7,412 cattle, 6,825 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HINCHINBROOK, FROM THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1877, TO THE 30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Amt. on hand at last audit	94 48
Interest recd. on mortgages	504 05
Cheque, Exchange Bank	84 00
H. Graham, 67 days work	6 50
" " " " " "	" "
" " " " " "	" "
No. 27.....	1 50
J. Cowan and R. Ewart, on process verbal No. 27.....	2 20
	\$ 692 73

EXPENDITURE.

R. Sellar, for advertising meetings of council.....	\$ 20 00
Jas. McWilliams, for services as special superintendent.....	9 80
John Herdman, for wood.....	1 50
Wm. Graham, cedar timber for Coulter bridge.....	2 00
R. Sellar, advertising, printing financial statement, and road labor lists.....	12 00
J. Broadner, voted by council to aid Pierre Masson and Catherine Rennie.....	35 00
Henry R. McCracken, Inspector of Dist. No. 15 for culverts on George Blaik's lot.....	15 00
J. Broadner, amt. voted as aid to P. Masson.....	5 00
R. Sellar, for printing.....	20 75
Steele & Henderson, for plow points and repairs	11 70
John Martin, for cleaning Town Hall.....	1 00
Thos. Cogland, for bolts.....	20
R. Middlemiss, John Coulter, and A. Muir, jr., for services as valuers.....	12