

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.
PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Shirriff, Esq., M. D., John Symons, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane, Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntington.

MEMBERS—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Robert Small, Elgin; Dr. McLean, Ormsiston; Thomas Macfarlane, Howick; Alexander McIntosh, Thomas; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, St. Anicet; J. C. Manning, Franklin; J. B. D'Amour, Ste. Philomene; Louis Proulx, Beauharnois; J. B. Poupard, N. P.; J. Crain, Premier; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. Anderson, Ormsiston.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.
DOMINION AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WORKS.
 The undersigned having lately built a large and commodious shop in the village of Howick, is prepared to furnish, with the latest improvements, Thrashing-mills, Brusher Falls, 30-inch rollers, Fanning-mills, Horse Rakes, Land Rollers, and Saw-cutters, Circular Saws for cutting firewood, and Saw Chains and Teeth for all kinds of mills, kept on hand. All kind of repairs done. Intending purchasers are invited to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish anything in my line on the most reasonable terms, and guarantee to give every satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.
DUGAL LANG.
 Howick, June 2nd, 1873.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.
 The undersigned, having made the necessary arrangements with the above Bank, is now ready to deposit money in sums of one dollar and upwards to credit at the Bank rate of interest.
 A Pass Book will be given, in which every deposit will be entered. Depositors can withdraw their money in whole or in part at any time on presentation of their Pass Book.
ANDREW SOMERVILLE.
 Huntington, 28th August, 1873.

FURNITURE, SASHES, DOORS, &c.
 The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his Factory, in the Village of Huntington, a good supply of Chairs, (can-bottomed, wooden, and rocking.) Bedsteads, Lounges, Sofas, etc.
 Sashes and Doors on hand and made to order from the best of material.
 Coffins made to order on the shortest notice.
 Good saw-logs of any kind, shingle logs, and grain taken in exchange.
A. HENDERSON.
 Huntington, Sept. 17.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.
 GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your numerous signed requisition to become a candidate for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, to represent this County, I beg to state, that I thank you exceedingly for the honor you have conferred upon me by this very gratifying mark of your confidence, and that, after due consideration, I have decided to accede to your solicitations and to accept nomination.
 The promise of support from all parts of the County, as contained in your requisition, leads me to believe that I will be returned, and should such be the case, I need hardly assure you that I will fulfil the duties of the office independently, honestly, and to the best of my ability, and that my earnest endeavor will be to forward the interests of the County at large, and thus meet with your approval.
 I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER CAMERON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.
 Gentlemen—In seeking your suffrages for the Legislative Assembly of the Province, I do so in a manner and under circumstances different from those anticipated or desired. Having been requested by leading men in every part of the County to come forward as a candidate, I desired that the choice should be left to representatives from the different localities, in whose decision I would cheerfully acquiesce.
 Being informed, however, that an active canvass had begun, and that many were pledging themselves to others, in the belief that I would not be a candidate, my friends strongly urged upon me the necessity of acceding to their request, although such speedy action was adverse to my sense of what was due to the memory of my late member, with whom I was on terms of personal friendship to the last.
 I wish to state my views briefly on some of the leading subjects likely to come before the Legislature, as I have no desire to conceal my opinions from you. I will always advocate retrenchment and greater economy in the public expenditure, the abolition of useless offices, and the application of all available funds to advance the cause of education, which I consider one of the most vital to the welfare of the Province, my best efforts shall be directed to its encouragement, and to secure a more equitable and just distribution of the public money, so that the grants may be more in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and the value of the instruction imparted.
 The gradual curtailment of the grant to the Huntington Academy shall receive my attention, and I will have nothing unkindly to say to secure for the Institution the support its merits demand.
 Having devoted a large share of attention to the Municipal Code, I shall do all in my power to assist in such a revision of it, as will make it more simple, uniform, and easily worked, and to remedy those defects that experience has made apparent. In this, as in other matters, I deem it of my duty to be frank, and to have a well digested and consistent scheme of reform, and not isolated and ill-considered amendments and other proposals without reference to their bearing on other parts of the law, which only lead to further contradictions and confusion.
 I shall also support a more stringent Election Law, which will increase the number of polling places, and all possible prevention of bribery and corruption, in order that a free and unbiased expression of public opinion may be best secured.
 Knowing how our Agricultural Societies are hampered in their working by red-tape regulations of an antiquated nature, I shall strive to secure to them, at least as such as this County, whose management is unimpeachable, greater liberty of scope and action, and above all, shall seek to get redressed the injustice that, when a County is so shaped that two is divided between them. No effort will be spared by me to have each Society treated on its own merits and independently of the others, and allowed the same money-grant that is given to Societies in adjoining Counties, which, although much inferior in membership and usefulness, receive double what yours do.
 As it is my intention to hold meetings throughout the County, I shall be glad to explain my views more fully in detail to these and other subjects.
 Looking on the County of Huntington as my home, and bound to it by many associations, identified with it, as I have been, from infancy, I feel that no assurance in words is needed that its interests will be my interests, and that the highest reward for any services I may perform, will be the approval of my fellow-citizens. My past career, open as it has been to all of you, is whatever duty I undertake, I will faithfully and honorably discharge, I have received many gratifying proofs of your favor and good-will in the past, I trust to acquire myself in such a manner as will confer the advantages of your County and the Province generally.
 I have the honor to be,
 Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN J. MACLAREN.
 Huntington, April 8th, 1874.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 450. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by book or pedlar's account, are requested to settle before the 20th May, and save costs.
R. A. COWAN.

TO LET, east half of Stone House, on Princess Street. Enquire of D. SHANKS.

HARNESSES!
J. W. ROBERTS,
 Opposite Brossier's Hotel, Beauharnois, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Light and Heavy Single and Double sets of Harness, Riding Saddles, Scotch Collars, Whips, &c.
 Orders promptly attended to. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Printed list sent on application.

REMOVAL—The undersigned would beg leave to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he has removed to his own premises, on the South side of the River, (two houses above Mr. Daniel Boyd's foundry), where he will keep, as usual, the best Brands of Leather that can be procured, and he trusts that, by strict attention to business, and the wants of his customers, to share that patronage he has so long enjoyed. The best of workmanship warranted.
A. MCCALLUM.
 Huntington, 7th May, 1874.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
NEW Fancy Dress Goods, of good quality and cheap. New double warp Black Lutes, excellent quality, New Prints. Particular attention is called to my stock of PRINTS. Selling Cheap. Reversible Rubber Coats, Ready-made Shirts from 80c upwards. TWEEDS—All wool, plain and colored TWEEDS, extra good value. STRAW HATS—Men's, Youths', Children's, Ladies' and Misses' wear. Parasols, Ladies' Ready-made Skirts, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Fancy Dry Goods, including Gloves, Trimmings, Collars, Fancy Scarfs, Hat-ribbons, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES—A very complete assortment of Fresh Garden & Field Shoes, in variety. Wall Papers, Bordering & Window Shades. A choice variety.
 A Good Tea for one Dollar. Although Tea has advanced in price, J. G. will continue to sell at the same low prices as formerly. All are respectfully invited to call and examine goods, and prices; both of which cannot fail to please. No trouble in showing goods.
JOHN GILMORE.
 May 7th.

PASTURE—The undersigned having a large tract of cultivated land in pasture, will take in Cattle for feeding, by the month or season. Cattle to be at the risk of their owners.
HUGH GRAHAM.
 Netherby, Hinchinbrooke, April 27, 1874.

GEO. O'NEILL,
 DEALER IN
 TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
 GREAT REDUCTION.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE PRICES
 "BEST HOME" in Huntington for Tea."
 Public Opinion. **GEO. O'NEILL.**

TO RENT OR SELL
 A Good Store and Dwelling House at Allan's Corners. Apply to Mr. Normandin, Notary, Durham, or to the undersigned proprietor.
W. ALLAN, Montreal.
 Address, P. O. Box 9244.

UNDER-OVEN COOK STOVES
 HAVING made arrangements with E. & C. Gurney of Toronto for the sale of their Under-Oven Cook Stoves, we beg leave to inform our numerous customers that we have just received a Car Load of the above Stoves, of different sizes and patterns. Will sell Cheap for Cash. Call and purchase and save your Cord Wood. Also all kinds of Stove Furniture on hand.
BOYD & CO.
 Huntington, March 5, 1874.

HUNTINGDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT—Give honor and credit where due.—As some Parties have been asking whether the Tailoring branch is an independent concern, I desire to state, that I have no interest in Mr. Walsh's business, only to make his work up, and he pays me for what I want by the piece. He finds me room, machines, and everything, except wood and coal, rent free. I employ my own hands and pay them. It gives me the privilege to make up all I can get beside the work from his shop. Parties furnishing their own cloth, &c., will make their bargains with me and pay me.
 If my last advertisement has led any to the conclusion, that I had an interest in the store, I am sorry to say that I did not express it more fully. Mr. Walsh and myself have been like what we are to-day for nearly four years.
JOHN NEVILL.
 P. S.—You can rely on having your work done well and neat by me at Moderate Charges.

Agent for the Webster Sewing Machine.
 Terms very easy. Enquire of J. Nevill.

SEASON OF 1874—Important to Farmers and Horse Breeders.—The Huntington Horse Importing Company's Stallions, GLADSTONE and DERBY, will stand during the Season for the improvement of stock as follows:
 Gladstone at Durham on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Huntington, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
 Derby at his own stable, Huntington, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and at Durham Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
 TERMS—One Mare, \$10.00, guaranteed.
 Span of Mares, from same owner, \$18.00, guaranteed.
 All consignment to Mares at the risk of their owners.
 For pedigrees and other particulars, see Posters and Cards. **REMEMBER, Gladstone & Derby.**
WILLIAM W. COBBETT, Secretary.

THE well-known Imported Horse RAMSON will stand at Mr. J. G. Gurney's stable, Mondays and Tuesdays at Mr. J. G. Gurney's, and the rest of the week at his own stable at Grad's Hotel, Athelstan. TERMS—To insure \$2. Two mares from same owner \$15; if only one proves with foal, \$8. Terms and other particulars on application to the owner's stable. **GOODELLOW & GRADY.**
 Athelstan, April 8th, 1874.

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 Athelstan, April 8th, 1874.

VILLAGE PARK LOTS FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale two Park Lots, adjoining the village, near the new Cemetery, Nos. 15 and 16, containing six acres, cleared and ready for sowing. There is a barn on one of the Lots, which will be sold separately or together, at a reasonable price and on easy terms as to payment. Apply to **WILLIAM CHALMERS,** Huntington.

FOR SALE,
 A Horse-power Portable Steam Engine, complete! Price \$350. Address **JAMES HALLY,** Valleyfield, 16th March, 1874.

DR. J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST.
 Will visit for the practice of his profession: Huntington, on the first Monday of every month; Durham, on the second Monday; and Howick, on the third Monday of every month. He will remain in Huntington five days, and three in each of the others. Those requiring his services are requested to call early. Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, furnished.
 The preservation of the natural Teeth a speciality.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
 Canada, Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR
 District of Beauharnois, } COURT.
 In the matter of Thomas K. Milne, of the village of Huntington, District of Beauharnois, Trader, An Insolvent.

ON Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of May next, undesignated will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.
THOMAS K. MILNE,
 by Robertson & Gibb,
 his Attorneys at law.

THE STEAM WASHER, OR WOMAN'S FRIEND.
 Steam has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease and stains from clothing and bleaching them white. Paper makers have for many years used steam in cleaning and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making, by its agency, the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white. Until the invention of the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, although often attempted, no method has been discovered of applying steam directly to the clothing, which could be used in a profitable manner for domestic purposes. The Woman's Friend washes without labor. It will do the washing of an ordinary family in about 30 minutes to an hour. The Steam Washer is superior to all other devices, for the following reasons:
 1st. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.
 2d. It uses much less soap than is required by any other method.
 3d. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.
 4th. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this Washer, that it will washed by a machine, or by hand-labor, or a wash-board.
 5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, are washed in a superior manner. For Flannels this Washer is most desirable, as it will not full them as machine or hand rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed-linen, can be washed perfectly, and with ease, without the rubbing-board, or wash-board.
R. A. COWAN, Huntington.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PROPRIETOR
 —AT—
THE OLD MCCOY STORE,
 HINCHINBROOK.
W. H. SMITH

GRAND VICTORY FOR THE SINGER PATENT SEWING MACHINES.
FIRST prize awarded to the above named Machines at the principal exhibitions throughout the World.
 The Singer is now so well-known as the **STANDARD MACHINE** that it is unnecessary to mention its superior qualities. Also, the celebrated **HOWE** and **WHEELER & WILSON** Sewing Machines. Machines warranted.
 Always on hand, a full assortment of Sewing Machine requisites. **DANIEL SHANKS,** T. K. MILNE, Huntington. Travelling Agent.

THE WALKER WASHER!
PATENTED Sept. 2, 1873. Price, \$8.00. Out of the hundreds of Washing Machines contrived by American ingenuity within the past twenty-five years, none have been found to answer the full requirements of a Washer, until the introduction of "THE WALKER WASHER." It performs its work on scientific, philosophical and common-sense principles. Simple in construction, easily operated. It saves time, money, and drudgery of "Washing-Day." It saves clothing, and insures efficiency and clean clothes. The machine is but a little larger than a Wringer, and it is attached to a common tub in such a manner that it can be easily and quickly taken out. The rollers are made of galvanized iron, and is so constructed that the bottom can be extended to fit all sizes. Inside of this frame are three rollers; two small ones are provided with rubber rings, so arranged that the clothes run over rings. They entirely prevent the clothes from getting caught in the rollers, and also prevent breaking buttons. The large roller with the crank is attached to a fluted, and in the end pieces of the frame are arranged coiled springs which bear on the journals of the large roller and produce the pressure on the clothes, being the cause of friction in its working. It will wash the finest lace and the most delicate fabrics, or the heaviest carpets, blankets, or bed-quilts. If water boiling is used (which may be continually done, as you are not required to boil your hands in the water) you need never to boil clothing to free it from stain or bleach it after using the Little Washer.
DANIEL SHANKS,
 Sole Agent for the District of Beauharnois, Huntington, 19th March, 1874.

FRESH ARRIVALS—The undersigned beg leave to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they have just received and opened out for inspection, one of the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer Goods that they have ever had the pleasure to select for the public; and as they are determined to sell at a very small advance on cost for cash or ready pay, they would invite all intending buyers to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere. We would invite particular attention to our stock of Black and Coloured Alpaca, Lustrous, Black and Coloured Coughs, Black Silks, Japanese Silk Dress Patterns New Shades, a large stock of Ribbons, in Velvet, Silk, Satin and Cash. Feathers, Plumes, Coloured Silk Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Edgings and Dress Buttons, Black White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Waterproof and Nap Goggles.
COTTONS—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.
 Bleached and Unbleached Tickings, Drilling, Jeans, Denims,
 Cambric, Linens, Cotton Flannels, Plain and Fancy Wool Flannels.
 A large Stock of English and American Prints, very Cheap.
CARPET—Hemp and Tapestry, very superior style.
IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
 I have an excellent assortment, including Table Cutlery.
IN CLOTHING,
 My Stock of Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys is very large, and in style and quality very superior.
 Canadian Tweeds,
 Scotch Tweeds,
 English Doekings,
 Black Cloths,
 Beaver Cloths.
 Hats and Caps in endless variety, in Felt, Silk and Wool.
 To my **BOOT & SHOE** Department I would call particular attention, as I keep none but the very best manufactured, including the Celebrated Rock Island Boots & Shoes, which are made of the very best material, hand-sewed and warranted not to rip.
 Ladies', Gents', & Children's Felt and Rubber Over Shoes,
 Men's Rubber Boots,
 Men's Beef Boots.

MY STOCK OF GROCERIES IS VERY COMPLETE, EMBRACING
 Sugars of all qualities.
 Tea, Japan, Green & Black.
 Tobaccos, Smoking & Chewing, fine cut and plug.
 Coffee, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinnamon,
 Rice, Sultana, Currants,
 Raisins, Prunes,
 and Fish.
 The above Goods, and many others too numerous to mention, I have bought with the knowledge that they must be sold cheap, and I can assure all that call upon me that they will find that they are decidedly so. Come one, come all, and see what I have got, and you will be sure to find something that you want. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for above Goods. Also, 5,000 Dry Beans.
W. H. SMITH.
 Hinchinbrooke, 18th Feb'y, 1874.

WALTER SUTHERLAND, M. D., begs to intimate to the residents of Huntington and vicinity that he has begun the practice of his profession in this village. Office—At the house of Mr. Thibault.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated at Scriver's Corner, Hemmingford, and lately known as Scriver's Hotel, with Stables, Carriage House, Wood Shed, &c., thereon. It is offered, either in bulk, or in one, two, or three different parts, suitable for Dwellings or Business Stands. For particulars apply to **JOHN EDWARDS,** on the premises. Hemmingford, April 15th, 1874.

CHARLES MARSHALL, M. D., desires to intimate to the people of Huntington and vicinity, that he has commenced the practice of his profession in this place.
Office at Wm. Marshall's.
CANADIAN NAVIGATION COY.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER BOHEMIAN, Captain Rankin, has been placed upon the route between Montreal and Beauharnois, St. Anicet, Valleyfield, Coteau Landing, Post Lewis, St. Anicet, Lancaster, Summersawn, St. Regis and Cornwall. This steamer has superior accommodations for the fine steamer CANADIAN, which is now being fitted up expressly for that route. The steamer will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock, and on the arrival of the Train, leaving Beauharnois Station at 5 o'clock, for the above places.
 RETURNING, will leave Cornwall, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, a. m., calling in addition to the above places, at Coteau Du Lac and Coteaux. This steamer has superior accommodations for passengers and freight, and will be found comfortable and economical conveyance. For passage or freight apply on board, or to John McMartin, Canal Basin, also at the Company's Office, 177 St. James Street.
ALEX. MILLOY, Secretary.
 Company's Office, Montreal, April, 1874.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.
 LATE Scotch papers bring a report of an unprecedented event at Dundee. A Deputation of ladies, bearing a petition praying that no licences be granted, and signed by 8,303 of the women of that city, appeared before the Licensing Court to present it, when one of the ladies, Mrs Inglis, spoke as follows in support of it.
 Mrs Inglis said—In presenting your Honors with this petition, allow us a few words in support of it in the name of the women of our town, a large town, a large number of whom are so deeply oppressed by the curse of the drink traffic. Sirs, the unutterable woe of the drunkard's wife and family, and the horrors of a drunkard's eternity are such that if there were only one drunkard in our town would it not be well worth our while as a community to combine ourselves for his sake to rid us of the deadly snare? But it is well known to you that our drunkards are not in units, nor in tens, but in hundreds, may we not say thousands in our midst, and the aggregate misery involved in this can only be grasped by an infinite mind. Sirs, is it not the drink traffic that is the manufactory of drunkards; and as long as it is there it will go on producing them, and the number will just be in proportion to the number of licences you grant. What makes the case of the drunkard's wife so hopeless, is that she has no redress. Her husband spends the wages she so sorely needs in the publican's and then that publican takes them in exchange for that which turns him either into a raging madman or a maudlin imbecile, and thus he lands in his wretched home with empty pockets, and either a terror to his family or a loathsome senseless mass. Sirs, would respectfully ask you to leave your comfortable homes on Saturday evening especially, and come and witness for yourselves whether or no this picture is overdrawn. You are so implicated in this matter that surely we have a right to ask you to do this. Come down, we say, and judge for yourselves of the state of our streets and homes on a Saturday evening. You will see scenes of unutterable horror that will make you glad to hasten home to your quiet, comfortable dwellings. But, Sirs, where can we, your petitioners of the working-class, flee to hide ourselves? We and our children must see and hear and suffer without redress. Oh, the tyranny, the bondage, the heavy yoke that the Devil has dubbed with the name of liberty! And it is not wives only, but mothers, alas! that must, with aching hearts, see their sons and daughters being sucked into the fearful vortex. Young men and young women, boys and girls, think nothing with their wages in hand of going into the publican's for their dram on their way home, and naturally that dram demands another, so they must be out again to spend the evening in dissipation. Thus a host of young drunkards are coming forward to take the place of those who are passing away before them into a drunkard's eternity. (Applause.) The question is, can nothing be done to remedy this dreadful state of things in our midst? Are we to sit still and let it go on? Our Government won't allow human sacrifices to the heathen gods of India, but why in our own beloved land are tens of thousands allowed to be sacrificed every year to this drink demon? Was there ever folly or sin equal to it? One thing is clear, that the drink traffic is one that can neither be righted nor regulated. Our legislators have been trying it for generations back but have completely failed. The very nature of it defies human power to regulate it, and we dare not appeal to God for His help to regulate an evil and a curse, because His command is, "Put away evil from before Mine eyes." We are always told that the people must be educated on the subject to a certain point before any change can be made. But who are seeking to teach them? At the present rate they will never learn. If only the right teachers would come forward in right earnest to the work, the people would not be so dull at learning their own interests. The great lesson they need to be taught is that instead of being a liberty, it is a heavy yoke that is thrust upon them, and that the weight of it chiefly rests upon the working people. Let them be shown that the better classes, who have the moral power and influence to forbid it, would not allow public-houses set down at their doors; whilst the lower strata the more thickly are they studded with these snares, and the poor people without power to oppose them, just fall headlong into them. Sirs, we believe an appeal from you to the people would come with greater power than from any other quarter. Tell them that you find the working of this whole system to be a perfect outrage upon common sense, to say the least of

it—that you should first license the source of all crime and misery, and then sit every week to restrain and punish some of the terrible fruits of it. Tell them there would be no need for a new prison, nor even for the old, if we could only dam up the source of the stream that overflowed it. The publicans complain, and ask why their trade should be so much interfered with. But, Sirs, are we not all partners in their trade, and have therefore no good right to speak of it. It is the most unwise partnership ever was. They pocket the so-called profits, whilst we must bear their burdens. We must support these regiments of police, who one and all tell us the publicans give them all their work. And strangely enough, however low their trade may be they have lords and advocates in their service, and we must pay them too. To enumerate all the burdens would be endless. Sirs, if we cannot get this nefarious traffic put down, we have surely a right, in the name of justice, to clamor for a dissolution of partnership, and let the publicans bear the burdens of their own trade as well as pocket the gains. But we are no enemies of the publicans and their families; we are their friends and would have them saved from their trade as well as their victims. The greatest curse you can give them is this license; God's woes go along with it. Dundee would be unspeakably better than it is to raise a fund to help the publicans to change their trade for one upon which God's blessing might be sought, and which might benefit instead of destroy their fellow creatures. (Applause.) We have no patience with those who simply speak of reducing these public-houses, as if that were all that was needed, whilst every one of them is a cess-pool spreading the malaria of death all around. Sirs, might we not make a bold attempt and try whether a town might not rid itself of this cursed traffic? Who would stand back from the battle? Would their own comfortable glass of wine hinder any when it's a death and life matter to thousands? God forbid it. "Curse ye Meroz. Ye, curse bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty." God would solve the problem and let the world see that it could be done. A few are being saved but it is desperate work. And even often in the case of many after they have often with much labour got out of the fire, like the poor silly mough with the flame they will be again in spite of you, and just tell you they cannot help it? Sirs, do we not see plainly that if the people are to be saved we must combine and put out the fire? Are we not in a dream of infatuation about the whole matter; speaking and acting like men in their sleep? The question to be faced and settled is simply this—Are not those thousands of immortal beings of more value than the drink? If we can prove that it outweighs them in value, by all means let us keep the drink and perish the thousands; but if we settle it the other way, then perish the drink. Our duty is as plain and imperative as the call of God can make it. Let us begin by banishing it from our own houses; they will be better and safer far without it. And let us come forward to the work then. Magistrates and ministers, millowners, men, and women, and God upon outside, and who will work, and not without us. Surely we could be ingenious enough to devise means to put out our own dreadful fire in Dundee without either infringing upon justice or breaking the law of the land, though we should pension off the publicans and leave their casks into the sea. And now, gentlemen, God's ministers for good to us the people of Dundee, has he not put his mighty power into your hands as regards this matter? Will it, we beseech you, for Him on the morrow, and according to the terms of our petition, give no new licenses and no transfers, and weed out all those who have forfeited certificates by breaking the law. (Applause.)

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.
 MONDAY, 4TH MAY.
 The Supplies were taken up. On the item of \$380,000 for a branch railroad from the Northern Pacific at Pembina to Fort Gary, a discussion arose, several members objecting to its being constructed as proposed. It was finally adopted, the matter left with the Ministry. On the item of half a million for the Pacific survey, the Premier explained it would be expended in getting an accurate survey and estimate of cost, and that nothing would be done towards building the road until the proper report was received. A debate arose about the proposed canal across Cape Breton, to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr Mackenzie said while the Ministry would consider it they would give no pledge as to when they would do. The bill regarding controverted elections was advanced a stage.

TUESDAY.
 A discussion arose on the item for immigration regarding the appointment of Mr Jenkins as chief commissioner at London. Several members expressed themselves as unfavorable to Mr. Jenkins, on account of his being unfitted for the position. Mr Mackenzie said the Dominion had a number of agents scattered over Europe, and felt they needed some one to look after them. The Government also proposed that Mr Jenkins should have an office centrally situated, where Canadians in London could obtain information and inspect books of reference and newspapers. The suggestion for the establishment of such a bureau was not a new one, and they had no hesitation in acting upon it. Mr Jenkins would look after the general interests of the Dominion.
 Sir John A. Macdonald said he was glad to hear that Mr Jenkins was not appointed as an ambassador. The idea in this country generally was that his position was as nearly that of an ambassador as our country with the mother country would permit. He supposed that idea arose principally from the tone of Mr Jenkins' own speech to his constituents at Dundee. Sir John said that speech was offensive in tone and expression to the Disraeli Ministry and likely to prejudice them against Canada. He hoped that no negotiations with the Imperial Government, in which the Government hoped to be successful, would be placed in Mr Jenkins' hands; and, indeed, his own opinion was that the appointment should have been as an emigration agent and agent for general matters alone, without any connection whatever with political matters of high importance. The appointment of colonial agents had been found to work detrimentally against some of the Australian colonies, and he was afraid the same thing would result with regard to Canada.
 Mr Mackenzie said the right hon gentleman would not expect him either to defend

hoped that the high position attained by Mr Jenkins in England as an author, a speaker, and as a politician, would serve to bring the Dominion more into notice and further advance its interests in the mother land.

On the resolutions to establish a Military College, similar to that of West Point, several members spoke generally in favor of the proposal. Mr Ross explained that there would be a Board of Examiners in every military district, and cadets would have to pass the Board, and prove they possessed a certain standard of education in order to qualify themselves for admission. The resolutions were adopted and a bill introduced founded upon them.

Resolutions were also passed authorizing the borrowing of money for the Pacific railroad. A number of unimportant bills were advanced a stage.

WEDNESDAY.
The time of House was occupied by motions and private business. A bill to change the electoral limits of the South Riding of Huron, gave rise to a long debate. It was alleged that a township had been taken off by the old Government in order to secure a Conservative majority, and it was proposed by the bill to restore it. The bill was reported.

THURSDAY.
Among the bills introduced and read a first time, was one to amend the charter of the Frontier Railroad Company. The Election law was further considered in committee. Mr Dorion agreed to a change providing that nominations could be made at any time in writing to the returning-officer from the issuing of the proclamation to meet before the polling, and to prevent sham nominations, that \$50 be deposited with each nomination, to be applied towards election expenses. The bill, after careful revision, was reported with amendments.

FRIDAY.
A debate on the tariff bill, imposing the new taxes, occupied the most of the time. A good deal of private and routine business was hurried through.

In reply to a question, Mr Dorion said the Government were taking steps to withdraw the 20 cent pieces from circulation. On being asked whether the volunteers would be drilled in camp this season, Mr Ross said they likely would be, but that the number would be reduced. Mr Blain moved for a committee looking to the construction of a canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, thereby giving a short cut to the West, and obviating sailing round by the Welland canal and Lake Erie. He said the proposed canal would lessen freights from the West by \$4 a ton and reduce the time of transport by twelve days. The canal, which it was estimated would cost forty million dollars, would divert the trade from New York to Montreal. Mr Morris declared the canal would cost a great deal more than forty million. It had to overcome a rise of 490 feet and would need 42 locks.

After some debate, Mr Mackenzie suggested that the motion be withdrawn. The project was one to which the House could not commit itself. Government had no land in the vicinity of the proposed route, and could not give it the aid desired. The Government could not, on the ground of utility or necessity, justify the project, and the House could not seriously entertain it at present. It would be useless to appoint a committee or commission, as they had all the information required. Mr Tupper was in favor of the project and believed if the Government would give ten million acres of land North-West of the canal could be built. Mr Blain insisted on his motion and contended he had a right to a committee. Mr Holton regarded the scheme as a proposed rival to the Welland Canal, and considered that the appointment of the Committee would be reverting to the policy of the Government deliberately formed, for which policy the House this year had voted a large sum of money. Finally the motion was withdrawn.

A debate sprung up over a curious motion of Mr Blain to give British Columbia a tariff of its own. He declared British Columbia would never have jumped into this confederation trap if she had not held out to her the promise of a Pacific Railway and a protective tariff, one which would suit them, which the Canadian did not.

As the motion was a ridiculous one it was withdrawn. Mr Walker moved for a statement showing the number of employees in each department of the Civil Service of the Dominion, giving the name of each Indian employe, and his position, and the name of each Indian also his occupation prior to his appointment, and the country in which he was born. In the course of his remarks he denounced the present system of appointment, and advocated competitive examinations, which he contended, would be a premium on education, and would tend to elevate the tone of our public schools and colleges by the spirit of rivalry that would be thereby induced. He urged it, moreover, as a right to the country and as conducive to economy. Carried.

Mr Patterson in moving the adoption of the report on the condition of the Six Nation Indians in the counties of Grant and Haldimand, urged warmly the propriety of giving the Indians the full right to manage their own property and to become citizens. There was no longer need of Government tutelage, as he contended these Indians were capable of looking after their own interests.

In replying to Mr Oliver, who declared the Indians were not yet fit to do for themselves, Mr Patterson said the hon gentleman had never seen these Indians himself, and he contended that many of them instead of living on berries and herbs lived as comfortably, in as good houses and farms, spoke as many languages, were altogether as intelligent and were as fair as either himself or the hon member for Pontiac (applause).

The debate was adjourned.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE-BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.
At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock on Friday the ice-bridge concluded to leave, and moved off accordingly in a very majestic manner with the tide. The steamers Rescue and Prince Edward, both belonging to the St Lawrence Tow-Boat Company, had been working since Wednesday in trying to clear a channel across the river, and but a strip of ice not wider than the length of the Rescue remained to be cut through when further efforts to separate the floating mass became unnecessary as it commenced to move off. The Prince Edward at once made the best of her way to the wharf at Levis, where she took shelter below it; the Rescue also managed to get clear of the field of drifting ice by putting on steam and making directly for Indian Cove. As soon as it became known that the ice was on the move, the crowds that had been watching the steamers all day from Durham Terrace and from all the wharves received a vast accession to their number. The good folks in the Lower Town, where business had been at a standstill on account of the unusual delay in the opening of navigation, became wild with excitement, and everywhere people might have been seen talking the matter over excitedly, or taking gigantic strides riverward to feast their eyes on the long-wished-for sight. Picking up our hat we rushed frantically down to the river, and presently find ourselves on the wharf in the very midst of an enthusiastic multitude. And surely enough, there the whole field of ice, extending from shore to shore and reaching away up and down the river as far as the eye could see, is moving steadily and with irresistible power. The peculiar noise caused by the grinding action of the different pieces upon each other becomes louder and louder as the jam becomes greater and nothing stops the drifting mass, and very soon the huge openwater appears in the direction of New Liverpool, and half an hour afterwards the last of the ice hits with the turn of the tide before the cinder. But the satisfaction felt at the raising of the ice blockade and the opening of navigation is dampened by the news of the wholesale disasters to shipping which has taken place. Such a destruction of property caused by the moving ice in the vicinity of the harbour, is, we believe quite unparalleled.

The ice continued at Roch's Cove to pile up, and at night, those to Hull's Bay, where it was away part of the pier, and was blown away from the pier.

wegian ship Harold Haarfargen; also sinking steamers and schooners. From thence it drove down on Blais' Booms, carrying them away, sinking and damaging all the vessels that were in the booms, piling some of them on the top of each other. The ice jammed to an enormous height in some places, and the departure of the ice bridge in 1874 will be long remembered by the sufferers.

The loss caused by the ice bridge shove cannot yet be ascertained, but will, at the lowest calculation, go beyond \$500,000. The Dominion Government are the heaviest losers, the Napoleon III. being crushed, full of ice and water, and in a sinking condition. The Druid is canned over and otherwise damaged. Both these steamers are built of iron, and were used in the light-house service, carrying supplies and laying the booms. The Gulf Ports steamers Georgia, and Miramichi, are also damaged. The former is in a sinking condition. It is doubtful, owing to the grave character of the damage caused, whether the Georgia will ever again be serviceable. The following are the particulars of the disasters, as far as can be ascertained.—Government steamer Napoleon III, had her side crushed in, machinery injured, and full of ice and water. Steamer Druid was canned over and otherwise damaged. The St Lawrence Tow Boat Company's steamer Napoleon III is a total wreck. The Morsey canted over on the pontoon. The Canada was not much injured. The Shannon, joiner work torn off. The St George, Powerful, Eclipse, Albion, and Contest—no damage. The Union, St Lawrence, and Clyde, also safe. The remainder of the Company's boats are at Three Rivers and Indian Cove. The Rescue was carried below with the ice as far as Indian Cove. She returned last night, and will run the Ferry to-day. The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company's steamship Georgia, hole in side, nearly full of water. Steamship Hadji appears all right, lying on the top of a tug boat. The Miramichi has a portion of her upper works carried away at both bow and stern post; davits and paddle box broken, also a wheel smashed. The Secret has her paddle-box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up, and otherwise injured, but not seriously. The block to which she was moored was canted over. All the Gulf Ports Steamers are insured in Great Britain. Steamer Castor, the property of Mr G. Smith, of Montreal, is sunk and will be a total loss. Mr Gaherty's steamer, Royal, is sunk, total loss. Steamer Providence, walking beam broken in two. Mr H. Dinning's steamer Rescue, sunk; likely to be a total loss. Steamer Conqueror, No 1 wheel broken. Steamer Bellechasse, wheels injured. Steamer Rival, all right. Steamer Hector, wheels and upper works badly broken, filling. Schr. Willing, Capt. Kennedy, loaded for Gaspe, sunk; total loss. Schr. Hermione, loaded for Gaspe, badly damaged. Such a scene of wreck and confusion has never before been witnessed in this port. It is said that the loss will fall altogether on the owners of the vessels, for vessels wintering are usually only insured against fire.

It is thirty-eight years since an ice bridge remained till so late a date, and it is a strange coincidence that it also broke up on the 8th May.

BEHIND THE SCENES.
EVIDENCE accumulates of the complexity of the late Ministry with the Red River troubles. The following letter, dated July 5th, 1870, from the late Sir Geo. E. Cartier to Bishop Taché has been published by the latter:—

"The letter which I write you is entirely confidential, seeing I have to speak of so delicate a question as amnesty. You ought to be convinced by what you have seen in recent Ontario papers, and some in the Province of Quebec, that a large proportion of the people are quite opposed to amnesty; but fortunately for the inhabitants of Red River, that the question of amnesty must be settled by Her Majesty the Queen and not at all by the Canadian Government.

Father Ritchot must have explained to your Grace all that relates to this affair—the petition he has addressed to the Queen and the interview he has had with Sir John Young. It would be dangerous to grant amnesty, seeing that the Canadian Government is formed from provinces composed of heterogeneous elements; and fortunately, I repeat, it is for Her Majesty aided by her Ministers to settle this question. Her Majesty has already almost promised amnesty in causing to be issued by Sir John Young a proclamation of the recent Ottawa decree. These facts have been pointed out by Father Ritchot in his petition.

The best means of obtaining amnesty would be, I believe, to get the whole population of Red River to accept the new order of things. All who have figured in the late Provisional Government, and all the notables of Red River, should give a good reception to Mr Archibald, your new Governor, and the military expedition.

The Queen probably awaits the result before showing her clemency. The expedition is sent with the view of re-establishing peace, and the Quebec Battalion is composed of a large number of your friends.

The soldiers will be the tools neither of Dr Schubar, nor of any other person, to arrest or put in prison anyone whatsoever. I am satisfied to learn by your last letter that the population seems disposed to give a good reception to the Governor. It would be regrettable if the Canadians of Red River were to leave to the Scotch and English population of the place the task of making demonstrations of loyalty, on the arrival of the Governor and the troops.

I ought to tell you that copies of all the letters I have received from you have been sent by Sir John to Lord Granville, in order to keep him posted on the amnesty question. If it should happen, as I don't believe it will, however, that opposition is offered to the coming of the troops, and the new Governor, it is possible that those taking part therein will be excluded from the amnesty that the Queen may make in contemplation, and which she will make known sooner or later.

The letter, as is proved by the following from Riel to Mgr. Taché, dated 24th July, 1870:—

"The soldiers and the Governor will be received with enthusiasm. If we had been notified some time before your arrival a good number of men on horseback would have gone to meet you. My most humble respects to Mr. Archibald. We wait him with impatience. Louis Riel, President."

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN CANADA.
THE amount of intoxicating liquors used in Canada is unfortunately very large. From the Inland Revenue Report for 1873, we learn that during that year the quantity of gallons of proof spirits manufactured was 5,447,517, and though the quantity entered for consumption was 90,538 gallons less than during the previous year, still it amounted to 4,739,027 gallons, or considerably more than a gallon of proof spirits for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion.

The malt liquor manufactured amounted to 11,060,520 gallons, and as that was all, so far as the returns give a hint, for the home market, we have more than three gallons per head of the population under this division, for the production of which 50,309,789 lbs. of malt were required. When we come to enquire what were the quantities of different intoxicating liquors imported, we find the following rather startling facts:—Brandy came in to the extent of 555,039 gallons, the value of which was \$606,860, and the duty \$444,034.12, making the cost to the consumer greatly in excess of a million of dollars. Gin was imported to the extent of 610,095 gallons. Its value was \$271,271, and the duty on it \$488,078—making together three quarters of a million of dollars' cost. Of rum there were 243,889 gallons, at a cost of \$110,359, and a duty amounting to \$195,111. In spite of all the whiskey made at home 172,038 gallons were imported, of the value of \$153,843, and yielding \$137,631 of duty. Besides we have alcohol and spirits unenumerated to the extent of 3,413 gallons. Of these thus specified we have in this way an aggregate of 1,584,474 gallons, which with duty and first value cost \$2,499,185, without counting at all the dealers' profits.

Of beer and porter imported there were 439,875 gallons, costing \$200,317, and yielding \$48,949 of revenue. Of wine of all kinds there were 867,656 gallons, of the value of \$624,529, and yielding \$429,000 of revenue.

Let us put all these items into one table and see how they look.

Proof Spirits manufactured in Canada and entered for consumption.....	Gallons.
Malt Liquor.....	4,739,027
Brandy.....	11,060,520
Gin.....	555,039
Rum.....	610,095
Whiskey (imported).....	243,889
Spirits unenumerated.....	172,038
Alcohol and Porter, &c.....	3,413
Wine.....	439,875
Total.....	867,656

This gives a total of 18,691,553 gallons of intoxicating liquors used in Canada in the course of a single year. It is very true that a portion of this was used for manufacturing purposes, and a certain quantity in the name of medicine, but all but a very small percentage was consumed as an ordinary beverage. Let us suppose the population of Canada was in 1873 four millions—though this we all know is too high a figure; we have then upwards of four gallons and a half of intoxicants to every man, woman, and child in the country. We have no wish to write a teetotal homily, or dwell upon the various points which such figures suggest. But surely those who have least sympathy with Prohibition must acknowledge that the terrible facts brought out by these returns are of very grave import to our country. No one could say that all that liquor could be used moderately and beneficially by a population of four millions. And when every week we have to record deaths the most wretched, and accidents the most deplorable, with cruelty and every kind of wickedness, all directly attributable to the use or the abuse of those stimulants, surely every true patriot must feel that something ought to be done to abate the evil. It is of no use to say that trade is stimulated and the revenue increased by this consumption of intoxicants. Something far more valuable is being sacrificed, and something far more necessary to the strength and permanence of the nation.—Toronto Globe.

From the following extract from the Utica Herald of the 5th inst., it appears that the weather has been as backward in the great dairying counties of New York State as in Canada: The topic of most earnest conversation just now among dairymen is the backwardness of the season and the shortness of the fodder supply. From parts of Madison, Herkimer, Oneida and Otsego counties the shortness is being felt. Hay is valued all along from \$30 to \$40 a ton, and none to sell. Many dairymen can scrimp not more than a week longer, and in some dairies cows go without a mouthful of hay for twenty-four hours. Much meal is being fed, some cows getting nothing but a diet of meal and a run on the ground. It is generally agreed that another snow storm would do "six things." The hills are still white, although in some parts the farmers are plowing and dragging a little on gravel soils. The backwardness of the season creates a disposition among the dairymen not to fill up their dairies. Herds, as a general thing, are several cows short of last spring's number. The cows killed off last fall are not replaced, nor will they be at once, if at all. The fodder famine is something notable. One large dairymen says he has scribbled his hay this spring for the first time during his experience. The lack of fodder is raising the price of mill feeds, and these conditions must exert an influence upon the early make. We have reason to expect less than last spring from this region.

Mr Goldwin Smith has publicly made the interesting statement that he has become a Canadian. England and the United States will have a feeling of relief, no doubt. The British Government have decided to issue the Henry-Martini rifle, in place of the Snider, to several regiments in the service. Orders for the immediate manufacture of 17,000,000 cartridges for the new arm have also been given. Jacob Wainwright, the black boy who accompanied Dr. Livingstone's remains to England, will, after some further training, return to his native country to be employed as a teacher in the Church Missionary Society's West African Missions.

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

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

The Nomination of candidates for representing Huntingdon in the Local House takes place on Friday next, in this village, at noon. Owing to the season of the year, the attendance of electors can hardly be large. Mr MacLaren will assuredly make no effort to secure a large turn-out of his friends. If the electors of the county are not persuaded he is the best qualified to represent them, and that his political views are most in accordance with theirs, he will not stoop to such questionable modes of deceiving them as to his standing in the county as gathered on Nomination day a crowd to hurrah for him. Those of the electors who can make it convenient to attend will hear from him a plain and candid statement of his political opinions and the affairs of the Province set forth in a straightforward manner. His opponent, as a resident of this village, and, to a large degree, its nominee, and that of its immediate vicinity, can hardly fail to have a majority around the hustings and we may expect the personal argument will be pressed hard on those who do attend—that the interests of the county and Province are matters of secondary importance to opposing a resident of this delightful village and a neighbor of ten years' standing. This argument, degrading the contest into a sort of family affair, should have weight with no man of intelligence or independence.

We confess to an uneasy feeling at the way in which Mr Mackenzie palters with the Pacific railroad. At one time he speaks of the project as it deserves—as a scheme too monstrous for the country's ability—at another, he, in an indefinite and mysterious way, declares the obligations entered into by Parliament must be fulfilled to the best of its power. He has now a series of resolutions before the House providing for the construction of the road; that it is to be divided into four or more sections. Each of these sections is to be allotted to a separate company, proof being first required that they are in every way substantial and capable of fulfilling the work. \$10,000 and 20,000 acres of land are to be given as a bonus for each mile of road, and, in addition, the Government are to be authorized to offer a guarantee not to exceed 4 per cent. yearly interest on the money invested by the companies and for a stated number of years. The competition between tendering companies will be as to what sum per mile they will ask interest upon. The contracts are to be subject to the approval of Parliament and a provision is to be inserted in all, giving the Government the power to take possession of any section after it is finished on paying the companies the amount of their outlay. There is no provision whatever as to when any of the sections are to be begun or finished. Such is an outline of the Ministry's scheme. Why should they bring down any scheme at all? Is it a time to talk of building a road that will cost a tremendous sum, when our taxes have just been increased by three millions? The new Ministry is not bound to carry out every insane project of the old one. They were put in to secure a reversal of policy, and if the reasonable expectations of the country on this head are not realized, they will ultimately be turned out of office. Mr Mackenzie's explanations why he thus attempts to bring back to life this Pacific monster, boding ruin to the country, will be awaited with anxiety.

Those who talk as if they were in the power of Parliament to make Canada a great manufacturing country, have had, this spring, very tangible evidence of one insurmountable barrier to the realization of their wishes. A country which is sealed to the outer world for over six months in the year by ice, can never compete with countries whose harbors are open every day in the year. Supposing our factories depended solely on the home market, they would have to lay in a six months' supply of the raw material, thereby incurring a heavy charge which the manufacturer more happily situated, and who buys as he needs, altogether escapes. But no Protectionist can defend the imposition of high duties merely on the ground of keeping the home market a private preserve for a few manufacturers. The argument of the Protectionist is, Pat on heavy duties and you will thereby foster our manufactures into such a state of perfection and strength, that ultimately they

will do without any aid, and by selling their products to the rest of the world, enrich the country far more than it lost by the protective duties needed in their infancy. Now, at the very outset, it should be proved that even if Canada could manufacture as cheaply as England, she could compete with her in the markets of the world. All she has to sell would have to be shipped in the summer, for the cost of transportation in winter would be out of the question. The case would therefore stand thus. Would foreign countries prefer dealing with Canada, which could only supply them during half the year, or with England which could ship to them whenever they wished? This great natural impediment to Canada's commerce is constantly overlooked, and in Parliament and out of it we have people who assume that what is possible in more temperate countries is possible here. But the laws of nature cannot be reversed and it is folly to imagine Canada can ever become a manufacturing country. Certain kinds of manufactures we will always have despite any tariff. Goods, as certain grades of woollens, for which we have the raw material, will always be made here, as will implements and other manufactures too bulky or too fragile to bear ocean transportation. All other manufactures, especially those which require the raw material to be imported or for which the demand is so limited that they can only be produced at a profit in places which command a large export trade, can never be established here to the advantage of the majority. To use the old Free Trade comparison, oranges can be grown in Canada, but it is better to import them from where they grow naturally than to build hot houses here. The prudent course to pursue, is to develop the industries for which our country is suited and to supply us with what it does not naturally or profitably yield at the lowest cost, without the addition of any protective duties.

The permanent results of the financial crisis in the States are daily becoming more evident. Nothing has conduced more to the progress of the West than the extension of the railroad system, which has been effected almost wholly by English and other foreign capital. For the future it seems improbable that another dollar can be so borrowed. Since the crash of last Fall, over 70 railroad companies have failed to meet the interest on their mortgage bonds. The suffering and loss entailed on those across the Atlantic by this wholesale failure to meet their engagements is a sad enough subject for contemplation, but it is obvious the gain will not be all on one side. If the Old Country people thus lose their money, they will lend no more on American railroad mortgage bonds, so that the capital necessary to extend existing lines and build new ones will not be forthcoming—a very serious matter indeed to a new country which is worthless without rapid and cheap modes of communication. No doubt this dear-bought experience will be forgotten in time, but the period when it will be far distant. It may be said the lenders can foreclose their mortgages and take possession of the roads. This is true and would be done, were it not for the fact that none of the roads yield any profit.

Quite a serious accident occurred in Franklin on the evening of the 5th inst. It appears they two lads, Albert Smith and Andrew Hall, were engaged at some work near the woods of Mr M. A. Mills, and fancying that perceived some game, attempted to snatch up their fowling-pieces which were lying near them. One of the guns became, in some manner or other, entangled in the bush, and as young Hall imprudently jerked it towards him, it went off, the whole charge, happily light, entering at the point of the chin, tearing away the teeth and a portion of the left jaw and embedding itself in the fleshy part of the cheek. As soon as assistance could be procured, he was conveyed home and his wounds attended to by Dr Ferguson. We believe the lad is now in a fair way of recovery.

Since Monday we have been in the enjoyment of genial weather, and vegetation is making rapid progress. All anxiety as to the scarcity of fodder is now at an end, although small quantities of hay are still needed by many for their horses during plowing.

The Athelstan butter-factory opens for the season on Monday. We are happy to learn its prospects are encouraging. The other dairy factories, excepting the Rockburn and Durham ones which are not quite ready, will also begin operations next week.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., the scholars attending school district No. 2, Elgin, presented their teacher, Miss A. Russell, with two beautiful Chromos, handsomely framed.

Notice is given in the last Quebec official Gazette that the Huntingdon Peat Company will apply for incorporation for the purpose of dredging, excavating and otherwise procuring peat, and pressing, drying and preparing the same for fuel and other purposes, Edward Langley Bond, broker, and Messrs O. Wood, D. J. Craig, W. J. M. Jones, J. C. Griffin and A. W. Ogilvie to be the first directors. The capital stock to be \$25,000 in \$100 shares.

The Circuit Court in this village was duly opened on Friday. Mr MacLaren and Mr Brossout were present and ready to go on with their cases, but owing to the absence of Mr Gibb, from illness, and who presented one or other of the parties in nearly every case, it was impossible to go on. The Judge adjourned the Court until the 10th of June. There is little business to be disposed of.

WEATHER REPORT.
Temperature Wind, miles in Snow in Highest Lowest 24 hours Inches
6 May ... 43 34 23 0.00
7 " ... 50 25 25 0.00
8 " ... 53 36 57 1.50
9 " ... 61 38 60 0.00
10 " ... 52 43 136 0.00
11 " ... 65 42 98 0.00
12 " ... 69 37 84 0.00
Great thunder storm with heavy rains, which raised the rivers to full flood.
FRANK W. SELLAR, M.D., Huntingdon.

THE HUNTINGDON CHEESE FACTORY.

This Factory, the largest in the District, is approaching completion and will be ready for the reception of milk by Monday week, if not sooner. It is situated on the street at the back of the Photograph gallery and is an extensive structure, measuring 70 feet by 28, with walls 19 feet high. It is two stories and a half in height. Besides the main building, there is a house for the boiler. On the ground floor the cheese will be manufactured, and for this there is every design and mainly made there. It comprises two vats and two presses, with 6 facility for making up the milk of 500 cows, but the capacity of the building is such that additional vats could be put in if required. On the second floor the racks for curing the cheese are arranged, and the attic story will also be available for the same purpose, if needed. The enterprising proprietors of the factory, Messrs Cowan & Gilmore, have certainly shown their faith in the merits of dairy-facilities, by putting up a building of such capacity. They admit they find difficulty in persuading many farmers of the advantages of the factory system, but are confident that the experience will remove all doubts, and that each succeeding year will increase the number of patrons. This, certainly has been the result in New York State and Ontario, and it is difficult to see why the same should not be here. If the American and Upper Canada farmers, who are as shrewd as any in the section, were not satisfied the factory-plan is the most money-making, they would not have gone into it so largely. To manage their factory, Messrs Cowan & Gilmore have engaged Mr Wyde, who comes from Scotland, Ont., and who has been well recommended to them as a good cheese-maker. The plan to be pursued is, to receive the milk, make it into cheese, box and deliver ready for market, at 2 cents per pound of cheese. This arrangement they will adhere to exclusively, buying no milk. A committee, appointed by the farmers themselves, will sell the cheese, pay Messrs Cowan & Gilmore for making, and divide the balance. A proper system of keeping accounts will be observed, so that every farmer may rest satisfied justice is done him. Every effort will be made to turn out a first-rate article, and as the factory has every convenience, with abundance of pure water, there seems to be no cause why that end should not be secured. The lateness and unexpected severity of the season has impaired the prospects of the factory very much, many farmers having been compelled to sell part of their cows while almost all of the cows are in poor condition, and will not, for some time, give the average quantity and quality of milk. The expectation is that it will open with the milk of from 250 to 300 cows, which number it is hoped will increase as farmers come to understand the working of the system and convinced of its advantages. The high price paid for butter last Fall is detrimental to the success of the factory; many farmers thinking they can make more by keeping the milk at home. Provided the same high prices are paid this Fall, there is no doubt they are right but of this they have no assurance. Seeing how many new butter factories open this spring throughout the States, how many cheese factories have been converted into butter factories, and how largely the private make will be increased, the chances are that butter will rule near the figures of 1872 than those of 1873. Incredible as it may seem, it is also not to be forgotten that the new artificial butter, oleomargarine, is coming largely into use in cities and the West Indies. Large factories are to be found in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and every place of importance making a substance that strongly resembles butter in look and taste from beef-suet chemically prepared and finally churned in butter-milk. That the new article is wholesome and palatable, when made from fresh fat, is not denied, and the only objection made to it by consumers is that it crumbles rather than cuts under the knife. Unless the season now opening proves as bad a one as last for butter-making, the chances are that prices will go down, and those who count on their being maintained will be grievously disappointed. First quality of butter, such as made by our factories, will always sell well in the American cities, for the quantity of really fine butter is very limited, but ordinary grades not eighteen months ago we saw a drug in the market and bringing greasy prices. With cheese it is different, it keeps longer and bears transportation better than butter, while the demand in Europe is yearly growing and to all appearance unlimited. There has been no instance yet of a glut of the cheese market and its price therefore has varied very little, making it a safer article to depend upon. We will watch the progress of the new factory with interest, and not only for the sake of its owners, who have ventured so much upon it, but for the good of the country, we trust it may prove a success.

AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN.
"MAY, MARY, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?" sing the children and the neighbours and friends, with a sudden and utterly uncalled-for interest, take up the question, how does your garden grow? To which I reply, Pretty well, thank you! at the same time wondering how my snow covered peas like the wintry aspect of things in their new quarter on the hillside. Never in all my gardening have I seen so much of frost-killing as this past winter leaves us traces of. The lady roots, that usually stand our climate with a mild injury, are many of them dead to the root, while every tulip, not well covered with manure, is thrown out of the ground by frost. My borders of parsley, that emerged from under the snow in splendid green order, and a savory, tender and many other plants show evidence of being thrown out of the ground since the snow left us.

"I told him so," said a neighbour looking over the fence at our strawberry field, the plants of which, in their full rows, stand serene and red without one spark of life, victims of the winter of 1873. "Dear and sympathizing neighbour," I replied, "I know you feel very sorry to see us so lowly as to know that I may have to remodel our crop, but I am all ready to patch the quiltman's pantaloons, in place of picking the rich luscious fruit, that the cruel frost has robbed us of, but if I do it cheerfully for our half the battle, and we will go on preparing for our daily bread, and working for it too. You told him that he knew it, dear kind sir, and more the better. My borders of parsley, that emerged from under the snow in splendid green order, and a savory, tender and many other plants show evidence of being thrown out of the ground since the snow left us.

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