

MILLINERY.

THE subscriber has received an assortment of the latest styles of Block, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Straw Work and general Millinery.

MISS MARY ANN ONEY. Huntingdon, April 18, 1878. NOTICE. ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late J. H. Spencer, either by note or book account, must pay on or before the 15th of May.

W. A. DUNSMORE invites special attention to the following Goods: FANCY DRESS GOODS, Great Variety! BLACK DRESS GOODS, a Specialty!

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, FRUIT, FLOUR, SALT, FISH, PICKLED AND CANNED SALMON, CIGARS, TOBACCO, (Finest Brands), BORDEAUX VINEGAR, PURE COAL OIL, &c.

FOR SALE. IN the thriving Town of Valleyfield, eight properties conveniently situated and within short distance of the different Manufactories of the Town. Titles perfect. Terms very liberal.

A Great National Work Just Published. THE New Popular Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada, by Chas. R. Tuttle, D. Downie & Co., Publishers.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an office in the County building, village of Huntingdon, where he will attend every Thursday, and remain while detained by business.

BY-LAW No. 69. Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Township of Hinchinbrooke. By-law to repeal By-law No. 65, passed and adopted by the Council at its meeting held on the sixth day of the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, under the authority and for enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864."

At an adjourned session of the Municipal Council of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, held in the Town Hall in said Township, on Monday, the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, and amendments thereto, at which session were present the Mayor, Andrew Oliver, and Councilors James McWilliams, James Anderson, James Johnston, and George McClatchie, forming a quorum under the presidency of Mr Mayor;

It is ordained and resolved, by By-law of this Council, subject to the consent of the electors of said municipality of the township of Hinchinbrooke, duly qualified to vote in approval or disapproval of said By-law, as follows: That said By-law number sixty-five, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality of the township of Hinchinbrooke, be and is hereby repealed, under the authority and for enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864."

ANDREW OLIVER, Mayor.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. I, the undersigned, Arthur Herdman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the By-law No. 69, passed and adopted by the said Municipal Council at its adjourned meeting held this eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secy.-Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the municipal electors of the municipality of the township of Hinchinbrooke will be held in the Town Hall, in said township, on the twentieth day of May, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the taking of a Poll to decide whether or not the above By-law, No. 69, is approved by such electors.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secy.-Treas.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 645.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

DALGLIESH'S. GENTS' HATS, latest styles, at DALGLIESH'S. FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS at DALGLIESH'S. CLOVER SEED, Western, Vermont and Alsike, at DALGLIESH'S. HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED at DALGLIESH'S. A WELL-SORTED STOCK OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., for ready-pay, at DALGLIESH'S. Huntingdon, April 4.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Furniture for sale, comprising BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c., &c. Cheap for Cash or Short Approved Credit.

BOYD & Co. Huntingdon, April 10.

DR. A. D. McMILLAN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR. Trout River, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

PORT 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 leading 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 entertained without extra charge. All operations are warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years. Fort Covington, Aug. 7.

To Parties Intending to Build. THE undersigned has on hand 50,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch Spruce Flooring, seasoned, at Henderson's, Huntingdon, and at J. J. Jamieson's on the Lines, 40,000 feet of American Spruce Clapboards, planed to a thickness, jointed and butted, ready for use, and A1 Tar Paper. All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

ALEX. JOHNSTON. P.S.—I would also state that the Duties are paid on the above-named articles. No chance for informers.

CARDING MILL.

ROBERT D. ANDERSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Athelstan and surrounding country that he has leased the Carding Mill belonging to J. H. Buchanan, and is prepared to do custom carding in all its branches. If Farmers will bring their wool clean-washed, he will pick, grease and card it for five cents a pound, and guarantee he will use oil that will not color it and will make good rolls.

P.S. Want no hand-picked wool, require only that it be clean.

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., Alexander McNaughton, Esq., Daniel McFarlane, Esq., and Andrew Oliver, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon. Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amiral, N.P., Hemmingford; Wm. Gebbie, Howick; John Davidson, Dr. McMillan; Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. Maclaren, David Bryson, Ormstown; and F. C. Schayler and E. S. Ellsworth, Huntingdon.

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

The unvarying Condition on which each one of the following Horses stand in, that all casualties to Mares are at the sole risk of their Owners.

The Clydesdale Horse Sir Colin and the Coaching Stallion Derby.

THE above fine horses, imported direct from Scotland and England, will stand from this date until the 11th May next at the owner's stables, Huntingdon, and thereafter at the following places, health, weather and roads permitting: SIR COLIN. At Durham on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, commencing 13th May. At Dewittville on Monday and Thursday morning when passing. At Huntingdon, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

DERBY.

At Huntingdon, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, commencing 13th May. At Dewittville, on Thursday morning and Saturday afternoon in passing. At Durham, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Terms: To Insure, \$10. Mares if not regularly returned will be charged.

ANDW. SOMERVILLE, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 25.

1878 SPRING GOODS 1878

FACTS, SIMPLE FACTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW WHO ARE NOT ALREADY POSTED.

WE have on hand a Very Large Stock.

We keep a Great Variety of Goods.

We keep some of the very Best Goods we can procure.

We also keep a large stock of low priced goods (Good value.)

We Can and Will Sell Goods Very Cheap this Spring.

Our stock of Dress Goods is very large.

Our stock of Kid Gloves, Ties, and Fancy goods is complete.

Our stock of Canadian Tweeds is No. One.

Our stock of Worsteds Coatings, Broadcloth, and Doeskin is good.

Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is very Large and Choice.

Our stock of Gents' Furnishing is the best in this part.

Our Stock of Over-due Accounts and Notes a little too Large.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES comprise about all the different styles and kinds manufactured, and we can do well in ALL.

We are able to sell PRUNELLA BOOTS lower than ever before.

In HATS (Men's and Boys') Fur and Wool, we have a very fine stock. The styles this year are ahead of last year's.

In WALLPAPER we have the largest stock in the place.

In HARDWARE we always keep a full stock of building material.

NAILS are a little below last year's prices.

In GROCERIES we always keep the best we can get.

In Rubber Coats, Leggings and Caps we keep a full stock.

In CROCKERY we have a very fine stock.

Thanks for the very liberal patronage we have received. By doing the right thing, we hope to be able to retain it.

We are, your humble servants,

McNAUGHTON BROS.

Huntingdon, April 24.

STEAMER ST. FRANCIS.

THE Steamer St. Francis will leave Valleyfield on Saturday, 4th May, for Cornwall and from thence on Monday, 6th May, for Montreal, touching at all intermediate ports.

JOHN McMARTIN, Agent.

DAVID ROSS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HORSE SHOEER, AND Agricultural Implement Maker,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business in his new shop (formerly occupied by Jeremiah Murphy) where he intends carrying on Smith work in all its branches, and from past experience he has every confidence that those favoring him with their support may depend upon being well satisfied.

Several new Plows now on hand.

Huntingdon, April 16.

DAVID BRYSON,

AUCTIONEER, Village of Howick, conducts sales in both languages.

Ready to attend sales in any part of the District. Prompt attention to orders by mail.

FOUR TONS OF PAINT FOR SALE!

THE following brands of White Lead (ground in oil): "CW", "BBB", No. 1 Beaver, & "1st ExB" Also, BLUE PAINT. Prices and terms reasonable.

To the Trade, we can sell under Montreal prices.

BOYD & Co., Huntingdon.

FARM FOR SALE

ON the River Chateaugay. Portion of No. 4 and 5, in fifth range of Godmanchester, containing about 200 acres. Apply to ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Huntingdon.

THE price for Auction, Horse, 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.

TEACHERS WANTED,

FOR the School Municipality of St. Malachie de Ormstown, to commence on the 1st of July, the following Female Teachers: District No. 4.....Salary \$240 " " 6....." 200 " " 11....." 200

Applications received up to the 13th May. Applicants holding a first-class Normal School diploma will be preferred.

Address, A. McEACHERN, Secy.-Treas., Ormstown, Q.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 27th May my Photograph Rooms will be closed until further notice. Persons wishing Photographs or Tin Types had better call soon.

Copying and Enlarging in best style very cheap. JOHN H. GILMORE. Huntingdon, April 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house and lot in the Village of Huntingdon. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES WILL. Huntingdon, March 27.

THE OKA INDIANS.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 22nd ult., in Supply, on the item of the Indians of Quebec, \$2,200.

Mr. Bowell criticised the conduct of the Department in regard to the Oka Indian difficulty, contending that the Government had been remiss in not pushing this matter to an issue in order to have settled beyond a doubt the rights of the Indians to the locality.

Hon. Mr. Mills referred to the difficulty between the Indians at Oka and the Seminary of Montreal. The Indians claim to be the proprietors of the Seignior, and the gentlemen of the Seminary claim that the property is theirs. An agent had been sent to reside there temporarily, and to advise those people not to violate the law. He believed that the presence of this agent there had served a useful purpose. This agent had made no special report, but letters had been received from him from time to time, and he had been advised to allay the irritation which existed. A proposition had been made by the Seminary to pay the Indians a certain sum if they would withdraw, and that proposition had been submitted to them, but so far it had neither been accepted nor rejected. As the Department were informed that the rights of the Indians were such as were not likely to be maintained in a court of law they were acting best in the interest of the Indians by endeavoring to effect a compromise with the Seminary if possible. The Government were acting on behalf of the Indians in the manner which they believed most consonant with their interests, but all they could do was to seek to allay the irritation, and await a favorable opportunity for a settlement of the question.

Mr. Bowell said the Government were supposed to be the guardians of these Indians, and that certain duties were imposed upon them as guardians by the Confederation Act. He referred to the law-suit which had been commenced to test the rights of the Indians to the property, and which had gone by default, owing to the neglect of the legal gentleman employed. The Government had advanced money to carry on this suit, which had been reopened, and the complaint against the Government was that they advanced the money, but that no steps had been taken to push this law-suit forward.

Hon. Mr. Mills said an association had been formed in Montreal, of gentlemen who held views similar to those of Mr. Bowell. They held that the views set forth in the report of Mr. Langevin, the hon. member for Charlevoix, were not good law. Mr. Bowell would see that the duties imposed on the Seminary were spiritual duties, there was no obligation to feed or clothe the Indians. He would also see that the Seminary was also bound to support the poor, &c. Now, if the property belonged to the Indians, it is difficult to see how the Seminary could fulfil the duty of taking care of the poor, &c. If these Indians had rights in the property, he admitted that it was for the Federal Government to see that these rights were respected. Certain gentlemen of Montreal held strongly to the opinion that the Indians had certain rights, and that these rights are susceptible of being maintained in the courts of law, and his predecessor in office had told them that if they would select a case as favorable to themselves as possible it could be made a test case, and the Department would bear the expense of the trial. Upon this proposition these gentlemen from Montreal selected a test case, but at the trial they failed to put in an appearance and the case went against them by default, and, as far as he knew, the matter stood in that position at present. He was not prepared to say that the views set forth in the report of the member for Charlevoix were right, still, as it was doubtful if these rights could be maintained, it was suggested that a compromise should be effected. If the matter went into the courts and the decision was against them it would afterwards be impossible to obtain anything for the Indians as the courts would have settled the question; they would have said that the Seminary was not bound to pay anything for the material support of the Indians. He might say that the Government were acting for the Indians in the way that they believed to be better for the interests of these people, but it was not in the power of the Government to prevent those who believed that the Indians have certain rights from carrying on this contest.

Mr. Bowell asked if the Government was still furnishing money for this suit.

Hon. Mr. Mills did not believe that any money had been furnished, certainly not since he came into office.

Mr. Bowell asked if money had not been furnished in the case in which Mr. Mac-

laren had been employed as legal adviser.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that case had not been proceeded with; a very small sum of the money appropriated had been paid.

Hon. Mr. Mills—Less than a hundred dollars.

Mr. Bowell urged that the case should be pushed forward.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie questioned the right of the Government to do this. The Indians had been governed and directed entirely by some self-constituted committee in Montreal. If the Government had complete control of the matter it would be speedily settled. It was the interference of outside parties which had delayed the settlement of the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Langevin thought that the suits should be abandoned and a peaceful settlement attempted with the Seminary. He had an impression that these Indians had a reservation somewhere in the Province. He did not know exactly where, but he thought if no provision had been made for their future the Government should provide for them, as they had done for the Indians out West.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—You did not settle this question.

Mr. Langevin had done what he could at the time. (Hear, hear.) If he had been left alone he had no doubt he would have settled it.

Hon. Mr. Mills asked how the hon. gentleman proposed to effect a settlement if the Indians themselves refused.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said the Indians had friends in Montreal who would doubtless advise them to settle.

Hon. Mr. Mills said these friends told the Indians their claims were worth \$10,000,000. The Seminary estimated them at \$20,000. That was a wide difference.

Hon. Mr. Langevin thought if the Government would take the matter in hand and confer with the friends of the Indians a peaceful settlement could be arrived at.

Mr. Desjardins disagreed with the opinion that a settlement could be more speedily effected through the intermediation of the friends of the Indians. On the contrary, he thought the Government were acting wisely in treating directly with the Indians.

Hon. Mr. Langevin said that as the Indians seemed to be entirely under the control of their friends in Montreal he thought an arrangement could best be made through them.

Mr. Bowell said if he was well advised, and he thought he had reliable information on the subject, the gentlemen acting on behalf of the Indians were anxious to meet the Government half way towards an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the Government had received no overtures from the Indians, or those acting on their behalf, to show that they were looking in the direction of a reasonable settlement. The Government had proposed to locate the Indians somewhere else, and to ask Parliament for a sufficient sum for their maintenance, receiving what they could from the Seminary. The question of law was one entirely beyond the action of the Government, and subsequently it had come before the Courts, though the judgment which had been obtained had been regarded as rather in the nature of a catch judgment. (Hear, hear.) When deputations came to Ottawa, as they had on several occasions to visit himself, it was simply to make representations as regards the territorial rights of the Indians, and it was quite impossible for the Government to say whether these Indians had such rights or not, as it was a question of law and not of fact. When it became known what were the propositions we made, and what the Indians might expect, vile letters appeared in the papers denouncing the Government for compromising the rights of the Indians. The practice followed on the seignior did not show that these rights had been acknowledged. An Indian might have eight or ten acres cleared, and occasionally some of these Indians desired to leave, and in that case he was informed they were paid for the improvements. They were sometimes paid \$10 or \$15 an acre for improvements, and there appears to have been no territorial ownership except for improvements. It was sheer nonsense to say that the Government had it in its power to push a settlement. If the Government's propositions had been accepted three years ago it would have been better for the Indians, but as long as a settlement is in the hands of other people, whose advice the Indians follow, it is impossible to bring about a settlement. He was also of opinion that if the matter were left wholly between the Government and the Indians a mutually satisfactory settlement would not be long deferred.

The item then passed.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEBATE.

Ottawa, April 22.—The House was in Committee of Supply all day and a fair amount of work was accomplished, although some time was consumed in a rather unprofitable manner. The matter of most general interest was the Oka difficulty in connection with a small vote for the Indians of Quebec. Mr. Bowell brought up the subject and those taking part in the discussion, he and Messrs. Mills, Mackenzie, Langevin and Desjardins, each spoke several times. Mr. Bowell's position was that the Government should settle the difficulty in some way—he did not indi-

cate how; of criticism he had plenty, of suggestion none. He accepted the report made by Mr. Langevin to the effect that the Indians had no legal title to the land and seemed to assert that those in Montreal who had espoused the cause of the Indians wished for an amicable settlement. A very grave imputation was thrown out by him against some lawyer—Mr. Maclaren only could be meant—that they keep the case against the Seminary dangling on at the courts for their own purposes. The Speaker was sitting beside the Clerk's table when this opinion was expressed and highly approved of it, giving a decided "hear, hear." It will be proper that this statement should be met in some way. Whether it represents merely Mr. Bowell's own opinion or not did not appear, but he spoke at another time as if he had had some communication with Senator Ferrier and perhaps others. Mr. Langevin would like the matter to be settled by the law suit being dropped and an arrangement come to with the Seminary. He evidently was fully convinced from his personal experience that the matter was a difficult one to deal with. He even suggested that those in Montreal who had taken the Indians under their protection should be communicated with by the Government putting confidence in Mr. Bowell's statement that they would favor an arrangement. Mr. Desjardins was very decided against the Government having anything to do with the Montreal gentlemen and approves their course in sending an agent direct to the Indians. The Premier evidently resented the course of what he termed the self-constituted committee of Montreal. Mr. Bowell thought the Government should push the suit, but the Premier said they could do nothing while the Indians entrusted their case to the Montreal committee. The Indians had been informed that money would be given them to pay the expenses of the suit, but none has been applied for so far. As to Mr. Bowell's statement about the willingness of those in Montreal to obtain a settlement he said that several deputations had waited on him not with regard to any settlement, but to urge the legal rights of the Indians to the land. When there was a chance of a settlement at one time and of the Indians agreeing to it, violent letters had appeared in Montreal denouncing the Government for sacrificing the rights of the Indians. Mr. Mills took the matter more quietly than the Premier, but did not seem hopeful of obtaining a settlement when the Seminary offered only \$20,000, and the Indians were told that their rights were worth ten millions, Dr. Beers being mentioned in this connection. No one in the House was prepared to take the ground that the Indians had any legal right to the land, and there was no dissent from the Premier's statement that the only duties of the Seminary were spiritual ones. The Premier said that the Government has offered the Indians lands, and would have asked for money to build them houses if a settlement could have been obtained, and he evidently felt quite certain that a settlement would soon be obtained if the matter was left with the Government. As it was, there did not seem to be much hope of it in any quarter. The discussion was rather irregular and fragmentary as most of those in Committee of Supply are, but what has been stated gives a pretty fair idea of it.

MR. MACLAREN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the Witness:

SIR,—I dislike exceedingly being compelled to discuss in the public papers cases that are pending in court, and yet the way in which my name is mentioned in last evening's Witness scarcely leaves me any alternative. Your Ottawa correspondent in referring to the discussion of the Oka question in the House by Mr. Bowell, says: "A very grave imputation was thrown out by him against some lawyers—Mr. Maclaren only could be meant—that they keep the case against the Seminary dangling on at the courts for their own purposes." Those who know me need not be told that the imputation is a vile slander, and that so far from there being any foundation for such a charge the very opposite is the truth. Everything possible has been done by me, and no stone left unturned to obtain a speedy and final settlement of this vexed question. Were it not that your correspondent has named me, I would never have supposed that Mr. Bowell meant to refer to the counsel for the Indians, but to the counsel for the Seminary, who have openly stated in court and elsewhere, that their policy was to obstruct the case and delay a decision as long as possible. On the 13th of October, 1876, the senior counsel for the Seminary in open court at Ste. Scholastique, made such a declaration on raising an objection for delay, and as reported in your paper of the following day, "Mr. Prevost in court yesterday declared it to be their intention to take every advantage they could to attain that object." How effectually this threat has been carried out by the use of vexatious demurrers, special answers in law, motions, &c., every one of which has been decided against the Seminary, but which have all served to delay the case, the records of the Court at Ste. Scholastique will abundantly testify.

The fact that there is no judge resident in that district, and that the Court only sits three times a year, and then only for two or three days at a time, and that only one of these obstructions could possibly be got rid of at one sitting of the Court, the term being too short to allow of the legal notice being given to bring up a second point—all this has enabled the Seminary to carry out its policy, of obstruction only too effectually. But, as the readers of the Witness know, although none of the gentlemen who spoke in Parliament on the question seem to have been aware of the fact, these objections of the Seminary have been all got rid of, and the case was argued before Judge Belanger on the 16th of last month, and taken in deliberation, and the judgment will, we expect, be rendered at the next sitting of the Court, which unfortunately is not

until June. When we remember that it was proved at the trial by Mr. B. L. Lepage, former deputy prothonotary of the Court, that his signature was forged to a document on which the "snap judgment" was obtained, (and his testimony on this point was not attempted to be contradicted), we need not wonder at the frantic efforts put forth by the Seminary to prevent the case from being re-opened. As to Mr. Bowell's insinuation of neglect when the default judgment was obtained, I need only state what is proved in the record, namely, that I received no notice of any proceeding at all and had no more reason to suspect that anything would be attempted to be done at that time than Mr. Bowell himself had.

There were several other incorrect statements made in the House, all of which cannot even be referred to now. For instance, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Government had paid out money for this case, and the Hon. Mr. Mills said they had paid something less than \$100. The truth is that they have not paid a single cent. On the contrary, when I required in court some documents in the possession of the Government and which were necessary for the Indians' case, they refused to let a Clerk of the Department attend the trial with these papers, unless I previously sent them his expenses, and I was compelled to pay the money out of my own pocket. Those who have interested themselves in this case can testify that I have always done all in my power to bring about an amicable settlement of this vexed question. Failing that I have done my utmost to obtain a speedy and final adjudication of the questions in dispute, so far as they can be decided in a suit between the Seminary and individual Indians, although some of the most important questions can only be raised by the Crown. My efforts in this direction have been unceasing, and as a sample of what I have sought to do I will only quote the following letter sent by me on its date to the City Solicitor for the Seminary:—

Montreal 4th Sept., 1877.
Sir,—As I have frequently informed you in our conversations on the subject, I have always been extremely anxious that the unfortunate disputes between my clients the Indians and your clients the Seminary, respecting their conflicting claims to the seignior of Two Mountains, should reach a final and authoritative decision on the merits at the earliest possible moment. I consider it will be a great misfortune not only for our respective clients but also for the country that has become involved in these disputes, if we have to wait until in the ordinary course of legal proceedings in the district of Terrebonne where the court only sits three times a year, and only for two or three days at a time, the pending inscription en faux, and the Requete Civile could be disposed of. If these are contested as they have been hitherto, the merits of the case could not possibly be reached for a year, or even more.

In our last conversation you stated that the Seminary were also anxious for a decision on the merits. This would be obtained in a very short time by their allowing us to plead to the action No. 374. A suit about that lot would allow of the discussion of certain claims of the Indians upon the Seminary, that could not well be raised in a suit respecting other property.

If however, your clients will not agree to this, I am so desirous of having a test case decided, that I would endeavor to obtain a deed of some other property in the village for a similar purpose, and set up in the deed an absolute claim to this land, so that you might then bring a petition action setting up the claim of the Seminary. In that way we will be able to obtain a decision upon as many of the points in dispute as can be raised by a private individual. Hoping for an early and favorable reply.

I am, yours sincerely,
JOHN J. MACLAREN.
C. A. Geoffroy, Esq., Advocate.

The suit No. 374 referred to in the foregoing letter is that by the Seminary to eject the Indians from the church lot, and which is now before Judge Belanger, as above stated. For some time after the date of the letter I had strong hopes of being able to have a test case decided, but later the Seminary declined to accede to it, on the ground, as I was informed, that they expected the Government to appoint a commission to settle the question.

My opinion has been and is that the Indians have other than spiritual rights against the Seminary, and in this opinion I am sustained by some of the most prominent counsel in this Province, and I am desirous of having these claims fairly tested.

With reference to the aspersions thrown during the debate upon "the Committee in Montreal," as I am not a member of that Committee, I leave them to defend themselves.
JOHN J. MACLAREN.

THE GLOBE'S COMMENTS.
The Oka difficulty has not been settled yet, and does not promise to be so very speedily. It would appear that some of the professed friends of the Indians are doing their best to prevent any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at by leading them to believe they have in equity far greater claims against the Seminary than they can in all likelihood make good in a court of law. But what, in the circumstances, is the use of such claims unless they can be so made good? It may be quite true that the Indians have a right to remain on the lands as they and their fathers have done for generations, and to continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges they have hitherto possessed. But this can only be decided by an appeal to the title deeds, and cannot be declared by a mere legislative enactment. What the Government has proposed is to have an extra-judicial arrangement made by which the Indians could be removed to some other locality, seeing their continuing in their present position has now become

very unpleasant to all parties, and that the Seminary pay what may seem a fair, equitable sum for a final settlement. But unless both parties consent to such a mode of arranging the difficulty the Government is evidently powerless. It cannot introduce ex post facto legislation in order to cut the knot it cannot untie. The whole thing must in that case be left to the Courts, and the delays and uncertainty connected with these are, as we all know, proverbial.

It may be quite the fact that the lands in question were granted to the Sulpicians for missionary purposes in connection with the Indians, and that from this fact as well as from long use and wont these Indians may have certain equitable claims to the occupancy of the lands on which they and their fathers have lived, altogether apart from any consideration of what may be their religion or whether they have any. But then the difficulty of establishing such claims at law has to be faced, with, of course, the possibility of their losing everything. As we have said more than once, we are persuaded that the proposed plan of the Government is in every way the best, and those who have advised the Indians against accepting it incur a great responsibility, and will place their proteges in a very unpleasant and trying position should it be found that they have no rights which the Courts can take cognizance of, and consequently no property which could be utilized for their maintenance. It may be quite true, as alleged, that the land in question is worth millions of dollars, but what of that if the title deeds are not in favor of the Indians? Far better come to some settlement than have years of litigation and heart-burning, with the likelihood of absolute failure at last. If, however, nothing but law will satisfy them, to law they must go. The Government may regret the step, but it has no choice. It has done its best to secure a fair and peaceful settlement, and nothing apparently remains but to let things take their course.

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ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

FROM the conversation in the House of Commons, it will be seen that the Premier asserts that the Government has made a fair and liberal offer to the Okas, and that its non-acceptance is due to "a self-constituted committee" in Montreal. As we have not seen the official letter, conveying the offer, we cannot speak definitely as to its terms, but were informed, on what we consider good authority, that they were not such as Mr. Mackenzie wishes Parliament and the country to believe they were. It is true an island in Lake Huron was offered the Indians, but that was all the Government proposed to do for them. Mr. Mackenzie says they proposed to ask "Parliament for a sufficient sum for their maintenance." This is the first we have heard of the Government's offering to assume their maintenance, and we feel confident that had such an offer been made, it would have been accepted. The obstacle in the way of agreeing to the Government's proposition, was the procuring of the wherewithal to pay for the transportation of the Indians, their establishment upon the island, and their maintenance until able to get returns from the land. All the Government (as we were informed) offered to do was to pay the expenses of a delegation from the tribe to visit the island and see if it would do. They even refused to make a grant of a few hundred dollars to keep them from starving in the meanwhile. No doubt at the coming election, Mackenzie and his followers will take credit to themselves for having proposed an equitable settlement of the Oka case, but we fear they will do so with as much truth as when the Premier and Mr. Mills asserted that they have paid Mr. MacLaren to carry on the lawsuit, instead of placing obstacles in his way. When we consider that the sufferers are a helpless people, who are being robbed and persecuted by a body of priests who covet their inheritance and hate them on account of their faith, such hypocrisy on the part of our rulers is loathsome.

We would here take occasion to say what we have long felt, that the Methodists have made a mistake in not taking the whole management of the Okas into their own hands—carried on the lawsuits, become responsible for the collection and distribution of help, and negotiated directly with the Government. Had the committee been a Methodist one, the Premier would not have spoken sneeringly of it or thrown the onus of the present condi-

tion of the Okas upon its members. The motive which leads him to touch so gingerly the question—that of conciliating the Quebec priesthood—would have prevented him doing so, for he would be, on the eve of an election, as scrupulous about offending the great Methodist body as he is the Church of Rome. The present committee, though composed of good men, has not the weight that one representing the denomination in question would have, and it is to be hoped that they, at the approaching conference, will assume the entire responsibility of caring for the interests of the Indians, and that a deputation will be appointed to wait on Mr. Mackenzie and see if he will yet carry out the proposition he pretends to have made.

THE account given in another column of the tragedy at the Wellington bridge, Montreal, on Monday night, has been supplemented by later developments which we here summarize. It will be noticed that in the Scotchman's account of the affair, he states that the party of 150 who left the hall dwindled to 5 ere they reached the bridge. Had he been observant he would have seen that they quietly changed their route and went across the canal by another bridge, leaving him and his 4 companions to go on unsuspectingly. It would appear that a friend came and warned the party of Britons of the ambushade at Wellington bridge, and that they avoided it by crossing the canal farther west. How Corrigan came to his death has not yet been accurately ascertained but it must have been in one of two ways—1st, that in the confusion and excitement when the rush was made upon the Scotchman and his companions he was inadvertently shot in the dark by one of his comrades; 2d, that after the party of Irish Catholic Union men took up their position another body of them came up to reinforce them, and they, in the dark, were mistaken for Britons, and were fired upon by their friends, causing Corrigan's death. Unquestionably, he was shot in mistake by his friends. The inquest now going on will probably show exactly how he came by his death. So far as known, no Briton was wounded that night. The deplorable affair has caused a deep sensation in Montreal and intensified the feeling against secret societies and the rampant spirit of faction.

THE despatches received during the week have thrown no light upon the state of the negotiations between England and Russia. As usual, there have been a great many reports, so contradictory that they are plainly the invention of those who send them. What is known, is that war preparations are being hurried by both Powers on a gigantic scale, which proves that the negotiations are not considered as likely to lead to peace. A new element of danger has unexpectedly presented itself. Great Britain having intimated her intention to send a fleet to the Baltic, Bismarck has declared Germany's determination to keep that sea neutral, so that should Britain persist in despatching a fleet, a collision with Germany would be a possibility. In Bulgaria the Christians and Mahomedans are engaged in civil strife to such a degree that the country lately overrun by the Russians is in a general state of insurrection. The Mahomedans appear to have the best of the struggle, which is disquieting to the Russians. From the mountainous nature of the country, a guerilla warfare would seriously embarrass the Russians. There have been a number of reports as to Russian preparations to despatch privateers from American ports on the declaration of war. These were looked upon as sensational until the other day, when it was reported that a German steamer had put into an out-of-the-way harbor on the coast of Maine, having 60 officers and 600 men of the Russian navy on board. It is generally accepted that they have come to man the vessels intended to be bought from the Americans.

MR JOLY has agreed to refer the claims of the contractor for the Provincial railroad between Montreal and Ottawa to arbitration. It is believed that there will be extraordinary revelations regarding the system of favoritism and corruption pursued in building the road, by which the friends of the late Ministry were enriched at the expense of the Province. It is reported that for the right of way, estimated at \$100,000, nearly half a million dollars have been paid. Beaubien, the late Speaker, managed to get the Montreal terminus built on his farm near Hochelaga, a most inconvenient place.

THERE have been no new developments touching the Goff affair, beyond that Baker now admits that he got the sleigh, &c., and that Goff says he can give the name of the lady who wears the diamond ring—a relative of Baker's. From the manner in which Goff has been harassed with *capias* after *capias*, it looks as if the

Conservatives wanted to drive him across the Lines and so prevent the matter coming into court.

PARLIAMENTARY proceedings are destitute of interest. Both sides being now anxious for the close of the session, business is being hurried through without much debate. The passing of the Supplies has mainly engrossed the attention of the House. It is expected the session will end next week. When the writs will be issued for the new Parliament is not known.

THE people of the county of Huntingdon have taken a deep interest in the Okas, they have contributed towards their maintenance and petitioned the Government in their behalf, one memorial being signed by 1163, almost exclusively electors. Notwithstanding this unanimity and depth of sentiment among his constituents, Mr. Scriver had nothing to say during the discussion in the House when the case of the Indians was misrepresented and Mr. MacLaren's reputation assailed.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. Hyndman has sustained a serious loss in the death of his Shorthorn bull, Wild Huntsman, from congestion of the lungs. Though not patronized as largely as he deserved, he has left a number of excellent grades.

THE report current last winter, that the body of John McMillan had been stolen from the Skye burying-ground, Dundee, and so reported in the Gleaner, turns out to be erroneous, the grave having been opened a few days ago and the body found as interred.

THERE is nothing more infectious than a good example. Last Fall the County Building had a new fence put up before it, and the authorities of the Academy followed suit, also planting trees uniformly with those in the county ground. The villagers generally have been stimulated by these good examples to set about planting trees and overhauling fences, and more trees have been set out during the past three weeks than during the whole previous history of the village. As they are mostly soft maples they are likely to grow, provided the council sees that the law regarding stray horses and cattle is carried out. If the sidewalk-smashing horse and the predatory cow are allowed to go at large as usual few of the trees will survive. A by-law offering a reward of 10 cents per head would cause the boys to drive every animal going loose and pasturing on the streets to the pound. The grass-plucking goose ought to be included. The annexed paragraph suggests a further measure for preserving the trees:

The corporation of the township of McDougall, Parry Sound District, offers a reward of \$10 to any one securing the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found damaging or destroying any trees, tree-boxes, or fences.

ON Tuesday forenoon next a batch of offenders against the license-law will be tried in the County Building before Justices Oliver and Brender; Revenue Inspector McEachern being prosecutor. Of course those people who for the past nine months have been scornfully asking "Why the law is not put in force?" will now change their tune and sympathize with the illegal vendors of whisky as being persecuted individuals.

THE Circuit Court meets in this village on Wednesday. There is little business to come before it.

AT the convocation of McGill University, held in Montreal on Tuesday, the following students from this District passed as follows: James Ross, B. A., first rank, honors in mental and moral philosophy and Prince of Wales gold medal; John H. Graham, B. A., class I, ordinary; Intermediate examination class II.—Scriven; 3d year, Alexander S. Cross, first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy and prize, first rank general standing; 1st year, passed sessional examination, John Elder and John Rogers. The high standing achieved by Mr. Ross reflects credit not alone upon himself but the District.

THE Frontier cheese factory, Roberts & Stewart, opens on Monday; the patrons being offered the choice of having the cheese made at 2½ cents per pound or selling their milk for the season at 85 cents for May, August, September and October, and 75 cents for June and July. Most of them have chosen to have the cheese made for them. The Kelso factory started on Monday. Its proprietors promise to pay 90 cents the 100 lbs., with the privilege of closing the factory at any time during the season should it prove unremunerative.

MISS Watson in closing her term as teacher in-school No. 2 of the Academy on Tuesday, was presented by her scholars with a handsome workbox.

A disastrous fire, causing the death of five horses, took place yesterday morning at Port Lewis. At half-past two in the morning, the Canadian who lives beside the wharf gave the alarm that the shed and stable, owned by S. B. Carson, a little to the west of the wharf, were on fire. On turning out, the residents found them wrapped in flame, so that nothing could be saved. About three weeks ago the premises were rented by Samuel Percy, who moved to them his horses, &c. His four horses and one owned by Boyd & Co. were burned to death in their stalls. Mr. Percy's loss is as follows: 4 horses, 2 cutters, 2 covered sleighs, 2 set of double harness, 1½ tons of hay, and 8 bushels of oats. The horses were strong, useful animals, and had been got into good condition for the coming staging season. Mr. Boyd had occasion to go to Montreal on Monday, and drove out to the Lake, crossing to Beaudette, leav-

ing his horse and buggy until his return in Percy's stable. Mr. Holmes had a set of cart harness in the building. The loss of the several parties is estimated as follows: Samuel Percy \$600, Boyd & Co. \$175, S. B. Carson \$200. No insurance. The deed was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. If the villain is found, it is to be hoped he may spend the rest of his life in the Penitentiary. Those who saw the ruins yesterday, say it was a pitiful sight to see the charred bodies of the five faithful animals.

THE NOMINATION AT BEAUHARNOIS.

THE nomination of candidates for the Local Legislature was held on Wednesday, the 25th ult., and gave a fitting opportunity to the candidates and their friends of addressing the electors. About 500 persons were assembled at the Market Square, Beauharnois, to listen to the gushing eloquence of our rising young statesmen. The surrounding galleries and balconies were thronged with fair ladies, richly and elegantly habited in compliance with fashion's latest vagaries.

The legal formalities having been complied with, Mr. André Leduc was called to preside over the meeting, and an arrangement was made between the opposing candidates, that each side should be allowed two hours exactly for their speakers, and that the assembly should be dismissed at the end of four hours.

MR Bisson came forward first and said: This is the third time that I have had the honor of presenting myself as a candidate for your suffrages, and as you have always been willing hitherto to have me speak my firm convictions from this platform, you will have to decide now whether my conduct during my parliamentary career, and especially during the past year, has been agreeable to you, and I will now endeavor to give you a resumé of it, that you may be able to judge more clearly. During the last session an increase of expenditure was proposed by the late Government, exceeding greatly the revenue of the Province. I found by the Blue Book that the expenditure of the Province had increased since Confederation in 1867 by a very large amount, and when the Treasurer announced a deficit and proposed to increase our burdens, I opposed him. Again, an increase of salary to school inspectors was proposed, and I opposed it, because I did not think the benefits derived from these inspectors was in any degree commensurate with their expense. It cost nineteen thousand dollars for salaries in 1867, and thirty thousand in 1876, an increase of \$11,000, which I thought would be much better spent in assisting you to pay the teachers, and thus reduce your burden of taxation. Again, the Legislative Council cost \$44,000, and a motion was made to abolish it. The other Provinces have no Legislative Council, and do not find the want of it. Ontario, the largest Province in the Dominion, has no Legislative Council. I met the Solicitor General of Manitoba the other day, and discussed this matter with him. He told me that they found the Legislative Council very expensive, and determined to abolish it. They have done so, and find it works admirably, not having experienced the slightest inconvenience from its discontinuance. For these reasons, therefore, and because of the expense, I voted for abolishing it. The dismissal of the District Magistrate was another motion for which I voted. I did so, not from any dislike to the worthy gentleman who at present fills that position in this county, for I consider him in every way competent, and only wish that we had many more estimable men like him in our midst, but I voted as I did because of the expense. I considered that while we had resident judges and justices of the peace, there was no necessity of incurring an expense of over \$30,000 for District Magistrates, and I voted for the abolition of this office. I come now to the important question of the Railways. When I presented myself as a candidate in 1873, it was only at the urgent solicitation of several friends, who came up for me on the morning of nomination day, and I was brought up on the hustings without time for any reflection. I was asked to speak first, and without ten minutes preparation I promised them to give a fair support to the Ouimet Government. I kept my word, and always gave them the benefit of a doubt, assisting them as much as I could. But I am now accused of giving a factious opposition to the deBoucherville Government on the railway vote. These are the facts: The railway company made the Government a good offer to carry on the road, but they refused it, and undertook to make it themselves. I opposed this, for I considered it unjust to the people on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. I believe in a liberal railway policy, and would support the Government in giving generous assistance to railroads. But I do not think it wise to burden the country so heavily, for it is out of proportion to our resources. Besides, the Government appointed three Commissioners at a large salary to superintend the building of the road, and chose men who knew nothing about railroading. I opposed this also, for I considered it money thrown away. In reference to the debt of the Province, it was like a man who had a good farm, but took a notion to buy his neighbor's. To accomplish this he had to mortgage his own, and is now on a fair way of having both eaten up with interest. I determined to support a policy of retrenchment, instead of imposition of new taxes, and I therefore voted against the late Ministry. The method proposed for raising the new tax also appeared iniquitous to me. Notarial deeds and contracts were to be taxed, and this would have to be paid by poor men who were selling out or were in need of money, and the rich would escape while the poor were taxed. Further, if the notary forgot or omitted to stamp a deed, it became absolutely null. Had I supported such an outrageous proposition as that, I would have been ashamed to face my constituents again;

but I opposed it in the interests of the Province and of this County. I come now to the question of the Lieutenant-Governor's action in dismissing his ministers. It is pretty generally agreed that he had that right, and the question is, Was he wise in using it? I think he was, for he was acting with a Government which was trampling under foot that which we hold most dear as French Canadians, a Government which tried to put down the illustrious Papineau when he was so bravely struggling for our liberties. The Lieut.-Governor told them that the people would not support their administration and that he could no longer keep them in power. In 1838 it was a Governor with his Ministry against the people; but in 1878 it is a Governor with the people against his Ministry. And now, as to my course in the future, I will, if elected, oppose the imposition of new taxes, because the people are taxed enough already. I will give the Joly administration fair play, for I think they merit it. I will act just as my convictions direct, and will keep your best interests constantly before me. If you vote for my opponent (you are the sovereign people and can send whom you wish for your representative), but in supporting him, you vote for more taxes. If you vote for me, I will endeavor to encourage a policy of economy and retrenchment.

MR BERGHEIN said: I am a Conservative now, as I was in 1867. My opponent is a Liberal. I consider the conduct of the Lieut.-Governor, in dismissing his Ministry with 24 majority in the House, an outrageous proceeding, a veritable *coup d'état*. The Parliament is our most cherished institution, and we must preserve it intact. Mr. Bisson talks of the imposition of taxes. Why did he not do something to prevent it? He did not even speak against it, and was absent when the vote was taken. Where was he? Walking the streets of Beauharnois, smoking his cigar. Mr. Berghein then declared that the country was not on the brink of ruin from excessive taxation, and that he would, if elected, give his best attention to promote economy and retrenchment in the administration of political affairs. He did not believe in nigardliness which would, by stunting the growth of our country, prove more injurious than liberal expenditure. After condemning again the action of the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Berghein retired, reserving to himself the right to reply when the others had spoken.

Several other speakers followed, of whose remarks we are unable to give any report from want of space.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Rome, April 25.—An Encyclical just issued by the Pope points out that it is wrong for society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontiff, especially regarding the latter's civil principality, which is the guarantee of its liberty and independence. The Pope renews the protest of Pius IX. against the occupation of this civil principality of the Church. He is confident that, with the aid of God and the zeal of pastors, society will finally return to the homage it owes the Church. The Pope distinctly endorses the policy and acts of his predecessor, condemns civil marriages, and deprecates the rejection of the authority of the Church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all existing evils, but in language of calmness and dignity, devoid throughout of any tone of offence or violence. The passage regarding the civil power of the Church is as follows:—"The hopes of Italy and of the world rest on the beneficent influence of the Holy See, and on the intimate union of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that we should with all diligence do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman Cathedra, in order before all things to guard the rights and liberty of the Holy See. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our Ministry and our power be left fully free and independent, and that the position be restored to us in which Divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conserve fully the liberty of spiritual power, but also because it is evident that when it is a question of the temporal dominion of the Apostolic See it involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family."

Father Curci, who was compelled to quit the Jesuits during the last Pope's reign, but was recently summoned to the Vatican by Pope Leo, has arrived.

The Pope will not quit the Vatican during the summer. Alexandria, Egypt, April 25.—Captain Burton, the celebrated African traveller commanding the Khedival Expedition to survey the mines in the land of Midian, has returned bringing 25 tons of specimen ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, and extensive deposits of Gypsum, saltpetre, and rock salt. He goes to England to arrange for the working of the mines for the Khedive.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred to the command of the Black Prince, one of the Channel Squadron now stationed at Malta.

A boiler in Strong's foundry, Hammond lane, Dublin, exploded on Saturday. The adjoining house was destroyed, and 15 persons killed and 12 injured.

A stringent edict has been issued at Pekin against poppy cultivation.

It is understood in Berlin that the ceremony of the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught, seventh child and third son of Queen Victoria, to the Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, occurs on the 9th May.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.
The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, has issued a General Order conveying to the Army the expression of the

Queen's high appreciation of the patriotic and soldier-like spirit displayed by the reserves by the very satisfactory manner in which they responded to the call for mobilization. There are only 25 absentees from the army reserve who belong to the metropolis, and of these some are invalids.

At a meeting of German bankers yesterday it was decided to decline to raise the loan asked for by Russia.

London, April 24.—A correspondent at Constantinople reports a violent gale in the Black Sea. A Turkish corvette has been lost off Kilia and ninety men drowned.

London, April 24.—A Constantinople despatch states that the Mussulman insurgents are approaching Philippopolis, driving the Bulgarians before them. Adrianople is greatly agitated over the outrages committed by the insurgents. A number of soldiers have been assassinated in the streets. The public buildings have been carefully guarded, and the garrison is preparing to march against the insurgents.

The Times says:—While Europe is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom in Eastern lands, Christians and Mussulmans in Bulgaria are flying at each other's throats. The whole country south of the Balkans, notwithstanding the presence of the Russian army in a condition which shocked Europe and England two years ago. Russia for the moment seems as powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no single Power can do alone.

A despatch from Calcutta says the Indian Government has received orders to send troops to Malta. Seven regiments are designated to leave for that place, including two of Bombay native infantry, also two field batteries, and four companies of sappers and miners.

A Kustchuk correspondent telegraphs of six thousand Russians here, forty or fifty die daily of typhus. At Adrianople and Sistova and Tirnova it is reported hundreds die daily.

The Times says:—"It is the partition of Turkey Russia desires now; it is partition she desired at the time of Crimean war. Against such a policy we contended then and are contending now."

A telegram from Calcutta says extraordinary enthusiasm exists throughout India in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities between England and Russia. Whole regiments of natives are volunteering for active service.

Only a small number of Russians came into Constantinople on Saturday, and only about 50 attended church on Sunday. The Russians say the retirement of their army and the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople is hindered by Turkish obstinacy, which destroys confidence.

At a meeting in London on Monday night of a committee to promote the organization of an active service volunteer army, two generals, five colonels and many members of Parliament joined the committee. Thirty officers and three hundred men on Sunday signified their willingness to join such a force and many were enrolled on Monday. The total volunteers so far is 80,000.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, presiding at a banquet in Bradford, Monday night, said the Government took its stand upon public faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to an engagement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England is no longer a small island, but a vast Empire, having a right to draw trustworthy defenders from all parts of the Empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home.

A special from Constantinople states that the grand review at San Stefano was countermanded, in consequence of the necessity of despatching large bodies of troops against the Mussulman insurgents.

John Bright spoke at a large peace-meeting in Manchester on Tuesday. He declared there could be no faith in a Cabinet which had no truth. Lord Beaconsfield was a great disturber of nations. He believed his policy was hateful in the sight of heaven, and hostile to the highest interest of Great Britain.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Mr. Bolduc moved that, "Whereas \$1,000,000 worth of tobacco is imported every year, and whereas that plant might be cultivated to advantage in this country, this House is of the opinion that the cultivation thereof should be encouraged by the abolition of all duties on Tobacco grown in Canada." The hon. gentleman, who spoke in French, explained that he did not ask for the permanent abolition of this duty, but merely wished it removed for a time sufficient to give the tobacco industry a fair start.

Mr. Laurier said the effect of such legislation would be to deprive the Dominion of an important source of revenue.

Mr. Langevin said it would be of great benefit to the habitants to be allowed to raise tobacco not only for their own use as now but for sale, without paying duty.

Mr. Lafamme said it was a great favor to the habitants to allow them to raise tobacco for their own use without paying duty, but to allow them also to raise it in quantities for sale would be to destroy the excise duty on tobacco as a source of revenue. Not one of the growers of tobacco paid the excise tax on his own consumption, while if the duty were removed it would cause a loss of \$1,600,000 to the revenue—a loss which would have to be made up by the re-imposition of a tax on flour and other necessities of life. Twelve and a half cents per pound ad valorem was imposed on raw imported tobacco, while the excise duty on Canadian tobacco was only 10c. per pound, being a difference in favor of the Canadian producer of 2 1/2

Several French members spoke strongly in favor of removing the duty.

Mr. Cartwright said those who proposed to abolish the duty ought to show how the loss in revenue was to be made up.

Mr. Patterson said that though the question was one which largely affected the Province of Quebec, it was one of very considerable importance to the people of the other Provinces. The resolution was one which meant that those in the other Provinces who consumed tobacco, and who were willing to pay a fair share of the tax, should be burdened with the whole of it, while their friends in Quebec should escape clear of the duty. He objected to a tax being imposed on the other Provinces of the Dominion for the sole benefit of the tobacco-growers of Quebec. The motion was lost by 90 to 53. Robillard and Scriver voted against it: Holton absent.

THURSDAY.

Mr. McKay said that a million tons of coal were imported annually from the United States, and to prevent that and compel the use of Nova Scotia coal, he would move that a duty of 75 cents per ton be imposed upon all imported coal. He said the Nova Scotia coal industry was in a depressed condition, and needed protection.

A long debate ensued; the main objection to the motion was that it was impossible, from the distance, for Ontario to use Nova Scotia coal, and that the result of the motion's being carried would be that Ontario manufacturers and others would pay more for U.S. coal without increasing the consumption of Nova Scotia coal. It was also shown that many ships come from Britain with coal as ballast; if prevented from doing so freights for farm produce would rise. The motion was lost by 135 to 27.

On taking up the estimates, the cost of the mounted police in the North-West, \$306,000, caused considerable debate.

FRIDAY.

Among other items of the estimates voted was \$250,000 for the enlarging of the Cornwall canal, the work on which would be pushed.

PARTY DISTURBANCES.

MORE SHOOTING.—John Gibson, a printer, residing in Griffintown, was fired at on Sunday night, the ball grazing his nose. His assailants are alleged to have been John Sheehan and William Doherty, both of whom are alleged to have been implicated in the Hackett murder. Gibson is a Protestant.—Montreal Herald.

STILL ANOTHER.—On Thursday night another party disturbance took place in Montreal, ending in the shooting of a Catholic named Jas. Harney. An eyewitness says: "It was the third row that occurred on Nazereth street that night, and on that account I was looking out of the window. I saw Harney, whom I have known since he was a child, coming up Nazereth street with about six others, and they all appeared to be intoxicated, having a bottle of gin with them. They were swearing and blaspheming about Orangemen, and saying what they would do to them. There were three young men on the opposite side of the road, and the other six crossed over to them. One of the six picked up a brick, and threw it at one of the three young men. I could not say which, for I do not know any of them. When they attacked one of the three, he told them to stand back, and they rushed at him, one of them having a gin bottle in his hand. He dodged back and as they were coming at him again the shot was fired. The young man did not seem to know he was shot, as he staggered across the street, and when one of his friends told him he was shot, he replied that he was not. When they opened his shirt and he saw the wound then he became faint, and they had to hold him up. My son, who never belonged to any party whatever, was standing at my door and one of the six pointed a revolver close to his breast, and said 'I could shoot twenty of you.' I never saw the man who fired in my life before, but as sure as I live he did it in self defence." The young man who fired the shot is James Russell, leader of the Young Britons' band. Harney was taken to the hospital, when it was found that the bullet had entered his breast. It being feared he could not live, his deposition was taken by a magistrate, in which he said: "I was talking in Nazereth street with Eddie Mathews and Albert Lambert, when I saw the prisoner James Russell, talking with some young men. I walked toward him for a joke. All I can say is that I gave him no provocation. Russell and his friends gave me no insult. I wanted to go up to him and he stepped back and drew a revolver and fired at me and the ball with which his revolver was loaded took effect in my left breast, entered it and is still there. When I walked toward him it was not in a threatening manner. I never had any quarrel with the said James Russell. When the said James Russell discharged the revolver on me he stood about six feet from me. I walked toward the said James Russell to ask him what he was speaking about, and he stepped back and he thought, probably, that I was going for him, and I swear positively that I did not give him any provocation and that I never meant to give him any insult." On cross-examination, Harney admitted that "he was a little drunk, but not tight," but denied that he had called Russell an Orange son of a—, and say that he could beat him or any old woman like him, or any one on Nazereth street who was a Briton. The Griffintown Catholics are much excited over the affair and threatened to lynch Russell.

Montreal, April 27.—Harney, who was shot by Russell on the evening of the 25th, is still alive, and there is some hope of his recovery. A policeman stated that on the afternoon of the day on which the Orange Young Briton band, of which Jas. Russell is the leader, returned from Hemmingford, Russell was beset by a rough crowd, and was unable to get away from it. He appealed to this policeman, who

was passing, to see him through it, which he did, and the policeman at that time heard threats made against Russell, and that he would be met again. Russell felt that his life was in danger. He was once chased off the Hay Market, down College street to McGill street, by persons who threatened his life.

McIntosh, a Protestant, for shooting at a Catholic in Montreal has been sent to Penitentiary for two years.

(From the Witness of Tuesday.) HACKETT "No Surrender" Lodge of Orange Young Britons gave a benefit concert in the Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, last evening for the defrayal of "expenses in connection with the arrest of brethren in the late party disturbances." The hall was filled to overflowing. The programme was a very lengthy one, and opened with remarks from the Worshipful Master, in which he urged that they should all turn out on the next 12th July, and declared that no matter what happened to them they would have their rights. He protested against their being considered the cause of all the trouble in the late disturbances, and contended that they were not the transgressors. Referring to their brethren "in jail," he expressed the hope that none of them would be there long, and said they meant to get those out, and if possible prevent any more getting in. Rev. C. Dondiet, Grand Chaplain, gave an address. The various parts of the programme were enthusiastically applauded, especially the song, "Hackett's Death is still Remembered." During the entire evening some thirty policemen patrolled St. James street in the vicinity of the hall, and a squad was stationed at the hall door. They were successful in preventing crowds from collecting and standing, altho' large numbers of men of suspicious appearance constantly lurked in the locality. About half-past ten numerous crowds of men thronged Craig street, apparently coming from the East End. About 10:15 o'clock, intelligence was received from Griffintown that crowds of members of the Irish Catholic Union were collecting at the corners between Wellington bridge and King street. This news was conveyed to the chairman of the concert, and when announced to the audience caused a great sensation. He advised those going in either direction, East or West, to all go in a body and be prepared to meet their enemies. The concert over, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, all left the hall and St. James street in perfect order and quietude. Strange to say they were allowed to go unaccompanied by any of the police, notwithstanding they had good reason to fear a conflict would take place in Griffintown.

After the meeting had dispersed, the majority of the Young Britons went home singly, but owing to the information which had been brought to the Hall previous to dispersing, those obliged to cross Wellington Bridge—to the number of 30 or 40—banded themselves together for self-protection. They arrived at the bridge without molestation, but their opponents lay in ambush on the other side, and as the Britons emerged from it they were attacked. The Britons faced their assailants and returned the fire, and it is supposed that the firing lasted some seven minutes in all. After it was over it was found that one of the attacking party, named James Corrigan, son of a widow residing at 127 Murray street, had been killed. The body was taken from the track, where he fell, and removed to the Irish Catholic Union Lodge, Colborne street, of which the deceased was a member. The bullet had entered the head near the eye, passed through the brain, and had come out behind the ear. There was also several bruises on his face. No doubt others in either party were wounded. It is stated three of the Britons received bullet wounds. The scene upon the arrival of the mother, sister and friends of deceased at the lodge room was heart-rending, the sister having been much distracted with grief. Mrs. Johanna Meehan received a shot in the foot.

A Scotchman, who says he does not belong to any secret society, gives us his name and address in order that he can be called upon if necessary to testify to the following statement:—Having been informed at the close of the concert that an attack was likely to be made on those returning home to Point St. Charles, I, along with about one hundred and fifty others, started about 11 o'clock from the Mechanics' Hall to go home, and by the time we reached Wellington Bridge our number had been reduced to five. On approaching the bridge to pass over we noticed that the gas-light had been extinguished, and when on the bridge four or five young men, who along with about fifty others had been laying in ambush, stepped forward and said to me, "Where did you get so much hot air?" I had a Scotch cap on, but did not reply. Immediately after the person who accosted me turned round to his crowd, and cried out, "Go for the b—s." I at once saw the dangerous position in which I was placed, and scrambled off in a stooped position among the attacking party until I reached the other side of the bridge, where I, along with one of my comrades, who had got there before me, took refuge behind some stones. Not one of us had a revolver or any other weapon of defence, and the shooting was done by the attacking party. About fifty shots were fired so hurriedly that the persons firing them took no aim, as evidenced by the fact that a woman and her daughter was approaching the bridge from the Point St. Charles side, when the mother was shot in the foot, I suppose by a stray ball. Hearing the woman and her daughter cry for help, my comrade went to see what was the matter, and found that her foot was bleeding freely. He called me, and I went over to help him, along with another man who was there, to hold the woman's foot to keep it from bleeding until a policeman arrived. I informed the policeman of what I knew about the affair and left for home. I am ready and willing to testify that any damage that was done at the

Wellington Bridge last night was done by the party that lay in ambush, and in order that my testimony may be had when required, I furnish my name and address and will try to find out one or more of the four that accompanied me also.

Mr. Nathaniel Buckler, shoemaker, who resides a short distance above the bridge on Wellington street, says that he was awakened up about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, when the shooting was nearly over. A woman was screaming on the street, and a policeman was trying to remove her. I went out and assisted him in her boot and stocking off her foot. Three bullets went right through her foot. John Corrigan who was killed is a married man and the father of one child. He resided on St. Patrick street. The fatal bullet entered his head close to the left eye, and he died almost immediately, and was conveyed first to the Hibernian Hall and subsequently to his residence.

A young man named Lang, who resides on the Lower Lachine Road, engaged a carter at the St. Lawrence Hall about 11 o'clock last evening, and in company with Miss Turnbull, daughter of Mr. Turnbull, drove towards Point St. Charles. While passing through Colborne street a crowd of roughs rushed at the carriage, opened the door and fired several shots at the defenceless couple. A shot grazed Miss Turnbull's cheek, and Lang received a bullet in the thigh. Lang is not a Briton or Orangeman, and our reporter is informed was not at the concert.

LATEST.

Last night Corrigan's remains were removed from the Union Hall in Colborne street to his late residence, on Grand Trunk street. A meeting of members of the Irish Catholic Union was held last night at their hall, on Colborne street, when arrangements were made for the funeral. Very many visited the body last evening. The wife of the unfortunate man was there with her babe in her arms, and was in great distress.

Last evening a mass meeting of Orangemen and Britons was held in the Orange Hall, and upon enquiry it was learned that none of them had been wounded in any way, and that none who had to cross the canal into Point St. Charles had proceeded there by way of Wellington Bridge. They had crossed either by Black's bridge or the Seigneur street bridge. A subscription was raised towards defraying expenses necessary for the defence of Russell.

One of the five young men mentioned by the Scotchman, whose statement appears above, says he, along with his comrades, were astonished to find themselves separated from the large number that had started with them from the Mechanics' Hall, and further explains as follows:—"The mystery was fully explained in last night's Witness how we became detached, and I think it is not fair treatment on the part of the Orange Young Britons to have left us and gone another road without the least intimation, even though we did not belong to their Order. We were Protestants, and purchased and paid for our tickets of admission to the concert in aid of their cause, but did not expect to have our lives sacrificed for it, and the wonder of it is that one of us was left to tell the tale. As my fellow-Scotchman said we were unarmed, and saw that the only means of escape was to scramble on our feet and hands through the crowd in order to evade the many shots that were fired at the time, and the result was that the party lying in ambush shot one of their own men, in their hurried rage to get at us, who, no doubt, they looked upon as the advance guard of the Orange Young Britons."

At the Niagara Suspension Bridge an unknown man deliberately jumped into the raging current on Friday.

Quebec, April 25.—An old man named Veilleur, of Beauce, a raftsmen who arrived from the West yesterday, was picked up drunk in Lewis street during the night, and on regaining consciousness found that his pocket had been picked of \$300, the whole of his winter's earnings.

The Rev. James Carmichael, assistant minister of St. George's Episcopal church, Montreal, on leaving for Ontario, was paid the extraordinary compliment of receiving a flattering address from the Irish Catholics of the city and a purse of money.

Colong, Ont., April 25.—A fire broke out here about two o'clock this morning in the new brick building. The fire had got such a headway before discovered that it was found impossible to save the building. The firemen worked away until five o'clock and one engine had gone home, but the steam fire engine was still working when the front wall fell outwards and buried five firemen in the ruins. Three of them were killed instantly and one is now lying at the point of death. Several other firemen were injured more or less seriously. The lamentable death of the firemen has cast a gloom over the town, and when the bodies were rescued out of the ruins, strong men wept in sympathy with the bereaved families.

At the Viger Cattle Market, Montreal, on Friday, Mr. Daily of Hemmingford, had a large number of calves on the market, which he was offering of \$2 per head; J. Latham of the same place sold 6 calves for \$11. Thomas Orr, also of Hemmingford, sold twenty calves to J. Malette for \$67. Mr. Orr paid \$7 for some of these calves to the farmers who raised them.

An assault case came before the Montreal Recorder arising from whistling party tunes. Three Protestant lads were going along the street whistling an Orange air, when a Catholic came up and struck one of the party. His Honor in giving judgment remarked upon the wrong of such a practice as whistling party tunes, calculated in the present state of the community to excite ill-feeling and trouble, but said there was nothing to justify the defendant's violence, and condemned him to pay \$5 fine and \$2.50 costs with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

We subjoin all the returns we have obtained by telegraph up to the time of going to press. It will be seen that Dr. Ed. Laberge is re-elected and that Mr. Bisson has been defeated. The latter had much to contend with, his opponents unscrupulously raising against him the cry that he was favorable to the Protestants and many like inventions. In a fair fight he probably would have been re-elected. The Liberal losses all over the Province are, in general, to be ascribed to the cry, which appeals so strongly to the habitants, that the Conservatives are the true friends of the Catholic Church; Mr. Joly's being a Protestant being made the most of.

CHATEAUGUAY.

The returns are only partial, but Dr. Edward Laberge is undoubtedly elected by a fair majority.

	Dr. Ed. Laberge	Dr. P. Laberge
Ormsdown.....	82	8
Jamestown.....	59	33
Allan's Corners.....	39	1
St. Philomene.....	16 majority	
Howick.....	36 majority	
St. Martine.....	93 maj.	

BEAUHARNOIS.

Beauharnois gave a majority of 39 for Bergevin, St. Clement 79, St. Etienne 20, and St. Cecile 105. St. Louis gave Bisson a majority of 112. Bergevin is elected by a majority of 300 at the least.

THE PROVINCE.

Montreal, Thursday, 10 1/2 a.m.—The Joly Government has been handsomely sustained throughout the Province. All the returns are not in, but at least 35 supporters of the Liberal Government are elected.

The only counties lost so far as yet known are Beauharnois and Soulanges. All the new Ministers have been elected by handsome majorities.

The following constituencies have been redeemed from the enemy: Bagot, Beauce, Bellechasse, Gaspé, L'Islet, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montreal West, Montreal Centre, Portneuf, Quebec, West, Quebec county, Richmond and Wolfe, and Stanstead.

[By these returns it will be seen that the Hon. Mr. Baker, the hero of the diamond ring, has been defeated.]

Joly's majority is 300 and Ross's 270. Nelson has been elected for Montreal Centre by a majority of 172 over W. H. Kerr. McGahan for Montreal West by 336 over McGauvran. Irvine in Megantic had a majority of 200.

[These returns give the new Ministry a majority of 5 in a full House. It is likely the constituencies to be heard from will increase it. One thing is certain, that the two parties in the new Parliament are closely balanced.—Ed. G.]

Two horse-dealers from Manitoba left Montreal last week for Winnipeg with two carloads of horses—40 head—for which they had paid on the average \$125.

TURNING THE TABLES.—The Malone Palladium of last week contains this advertisement: "Notice!—Whereas, my husband William has left my bed and board because of an uncontrollable temper, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Mrs. E. A. Magoon. P.S.—The only regrets that follow him are for the children's pet, the little brown mare."

A. S. Keeler & Co., of this village, are buying and shipping potatoes at the rate of three thousand bushels per week. They pay thirty-five cents per bushel.—The O. & L. C. R. R. has begun the running of palace cars on its morning and afternoon mail trains. They run from Ogdensburg through to Boston without change. The arrangement went into effect on Tuesday last.—The youngest son of Edward Nason, of south-west Malone, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening, April 17. He was driving home from this village with a double team, and when near Mr. V. B. Watkins's began racing with John Riley. In crossing a sluice-way, the wagon ran off and he was thrown to the ground, the hind wheels passing over his head. He was picked up and carried into Mr. Watkins's, where he remained through the night—most of the time in an insensible condition. It was feared at first that he must die, but he was so much better in the morning that he was able to be taken home and promises now to be well again within a few days.—Malone Palladium.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. G. Rogers, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., Mr. Geo. Biggar of Godmanchester to Miss Sarah Ann Goodfellow, daughter of Mr. Wm. Goodfellow of Hinchinbrook.

In St. John's church, Huntingdon, on the 30th April, by the Rev. Aaron A. Allen, M. A., Benjamin Douglas to Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. John Fury, all of New Ireland.

DIED.

At Elk River, Minnesota, on the 21st April, of gastric fever, Emma, wife of Mr. William Norval, formerly of Beauharnois. At the residence of her son, Alex. Cameron, Dandee, on the 25th April, Mary McEae, relict of the late John Cameron, about 74 years of age.

At St. Anicet, on the 28th April, Annie Helena, eldest daughter of Andrew McKenzie, aged 8 years and 9 months.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Brown, Hinchinbrook, on the 29th ult., John White, aged 84 years. Deceased was a native of Scotland and one of the first settlers on Trout River.

Montreal, Wednesday—Gold 100 1/2. Greenbacks bought at 99 cents on the dollar. Silver, large 4: small 5 per cent. discount. In Huntingdon greenbacks are bought at 98 cents.

1878 New Spring and Summer 1878

Imports.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO'S

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS

COMPRISES ALL

THE CHOICEST & NEWEST DESIGNS

from the most celebrated Manufacturers in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, and the United States of America.

Huntingdon, 24 May, 1878.

P.S. Our Boot and Shoe Department will be found MORE COMPLETE and the PRICES LOWER than during former Seasons.

W. T. & Co.

MILLINERY.

HAVING just returned from market, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I have now on hand a first-class stock of Millinery and FANCY GOODS, carefully selected and offered

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Having secured the services of

A First-class Milliner

all kinds of work will be done in the best manner. Straw Hats done over on blocks of the latest style. W. J. HAIRE, Franklin Centre, May 1.

NOTICE.

THE patrons of the Huntingdon Cheese Factory will meet on Monday, the 6th May, in the Temperance Hall, to consider the terms offered for milk and the manufacture of cheese by the proprietor of said factory.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday evening at 7:30 in the Methodist church Huntingdon, when the above named gentlemen will address the meeting.

A collection in behalf of the funds of the Society will be taken up at each service.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF METHUEN DIST. CHURCH.

The Rev. James Allen, B.D., of Sherbrooke street Church, Montreal, will preach sermons on behalf of the above Society on Sabbath next at Victoria at 10:30 a.m., Hendersonville at 2:30 p.m., and Huntingdon at 6:30. The Rev. W. A. Allen of Franklin will preach at Huntingdon at 10:30 a.m. and at Boyd's Settlement at 6:30 p.m.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday evening at 7:30 in the Methodist church Huntingdon, when the above named gentlemen will address the meeting.

A collection in behalf of the funds of the Society will be taken up at each service.

SEALED TENDERS.

WILL be received by the undersigned until Saturday, 11th instant, at one o'clock p.m.—

1st, for 2400 feet of Cedar, 12 feet long, 6 inch at small end;

2d, for 10,000 feet 2 inch Hemlock Plank, delivered in Huntingdon village;

3d, for the construction of a sidewalk from Sinclair's corner to the Cemetery gate.

Specifications to be seen at Boyd & Co.'s office.

By order of the committee, ROBT. HYNDMAN.

Huntingdon, May 2.

PRINCE ROYAL, the well-known pure-bred Clyde, will begin his route on Monday, 6th instant, as follows, health and weather permitting.

Mondays at Huntingdon where he will stay overnight; Tuesdays forenoons at Dewittville, going on to Durham, where he will stay that night and remain until Thursday morning; Thursdays forenoons at Anderson's Corners, afternoons at Athelstan; remainder of the week at his own stable. To insure \$10, 2 mares from same owner \$19.

Notice of the other horses will be given in next week's paper.

A. & J. BELL.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING opposite the Methodist Parsonage, Huntingdon.

For terms apply to JOSEPH DOWLER.

HUNTINGDON CHEESE FACTORY.

THE above factory will open on Monday morning, the 13th May, and close on Saturday the 13th October, or as long as sufficient milk is delivered to pay expenses. The majority of the Patrons being desirous of selling their milk at a fixed price, the undersigned hereby agrees to pay for it during the coming season as follows:

May and August, 80 cents per 100lb

June and July, 70 cents per 100lb

September and October, 95 cents per 100lb

One-half payable, cash, monthly, and the other half on the 15th of November; it being understood that each Patron, if required, is to take to Lake St. Francis, free of charge, one load of cheese, not to exceed 30 boxes, for shipment per steamer.

To prevent all misunderstanding, the above is to be considered the contract between Patron and Manufacturer for the season, but should any one prefer to have the cheese manufactured for them, it will be made, including boxes, at 2 cents per lb, all cheese made in one month to be taken away on or before the 25th of the succeeding month, except that of October, which must be taken away before the 1st of November, and charges paid on delivery. Those who adopt the latter plan will require to intimate their intentions when they commence sending to the factory.

Milk to be delivered at the factory between the hours of a quarter-past six and eight o'clock each morning.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Proprietor.

A number of 30 gallon Milk Cans for sale at the Factory.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

TOLD BY THE SECOND MATE.

CHAP. IX.

I dropped out of the bunk, and with two blows the man cut off the staple and I kicked the iron off.

'Now, my lads,' said I, beginning to play the part I had made up in my mind to act while listening to the onslaught on the captain and Duckling, 'what have you done?'

The fellow who had knocked off the iron, and now answered me was named Cornish, a man in my own watch.

'The ship's oar—that's what we've done,' he said.

'The skipper's dead as a nail up there, I doubt,' exclaimed another, indicating the poop with a movement of the head; 'and if you'll step on the main-deck, you'll see how we've handled Mister Duckling.'

At this moment the carpenter followed by a few others, came shoving into the cuddy.

'Oh, there he is!' he cried.

He grasped me by the arm and led me out of the cabin, and bidding me stand at the end of the table, ran to the door and hawled at the top of his voice, 'Into the cuddy, all hands!' and then the men came running in and stood in a crowd on either side of the table.

This was a scene I am not likely ever to forget, nor the feelings excited in me by it.

The men were variously dressed, some in yellow sou'westers, some in tight-fitting caps, in coarse shirts, in suits of oil-skin, in liberally patched monkey-jackets. Some of them with black beards and mustaches and burnt complexions, looked swarthy and sinister in the lamplight; some were pale with the devilish spirit that had been aroused in them; every face, not excepting the youngest of the ordinary seamen, wore a reckless, malignant look.

I noticed the boatswain—named Ferrol—the only quiet face in the crowd. He met my eye, and instantly looked down.

'Now, Mr Royle,' said the carpenter, 'we're all ekals here, with a fast-rate executioner among us (pointing to the big sailor, Johnston), as knows, when he's axed, how to choke off individuals as don't make themselves scotable to our feelin's. What we're all here collected for to discover is this—are you with us or agin us?'

'With you,' I replied, 'in everything but murder.'

Some of them growled, and the carpenter exclaimed, hastily,

'We don't know what you call murder. We aren't used to them sort o' expressions. What's done has happened, ain't it? And I have heard tell of accidents, which is the properest word to convey our thoughts.'

He nodded at me significantly.

'Look here,' said I, 'just a plain word with you before I am asked any more questions. There's not a man among you who doesn't know that I have been warm on your side ever since I learned what kind of provisions you were obliged to eat. I have had words with the captain about your stores, and it is as much because of my interference in that matter as because of my determination not to let a woman die upon a miserable wreck that he clapped me in irons. I don't know what you mean to do with me but I'll not say I don't care. I do care. I value my life, and in the hope of saving it I'll tell you this, and it's God's truth—that if you take my life you'll be killing a man who has been your friend at heart, who has never to his knowledge spoken harshly to you when he had the power to do so, and who, had he commanded this vessel, would have shifted your provisions long ago.'

So saying, I folded my arms and gazed fixedly at the carpenter.

They listened to me in silence, and when I had done broke into various exclamations.

'We know all that.'

'We don't owe you no grudge.'

'We don't want your life. Just show us what to do—that's what it is.'

I appeared to pay no attention to their remarks, but kept my eyes resolutely bent on Stevens, the carpenter that they might see I accepted him as their mouthpiece, and would deal only with him.

'Well,' he began, 'all that you say is quite correct, and we've no fault to find with you. What I says to you this evening through the port-hole I says now—will you navigate this here vessel for us to the port as we've agreed upon? And if you'll do that, you can choose officers out of us, and we'll do your bidding as though you was lawful skipper, and trust to you. But I say now, and I say it before all hands here, that if you take us where we don't want to go, or put us in the way of any man-of-war, or try in any way to bring us to book for this here job, so help me, Mr Royle, and that's your name, as mine is William Stevens, and I say it before all hands here, we'll sling you overboard as sartin as there's hair growin on your head—we will; we'll murder you out an' out. All my mates is a followin' of me—so you'll please mind that!'

'I hear you,' I replied, 'and will do your bidding, but on this condition—that having killed the captain, you will swear to me that no more lives will be sacrificed.'

'By Gor, no!' shouted the cook. 'Don't swear dat! Wait till by-un-by.'

'Be advised by me!' I cried, seizing the fellow's frightful meaning, and dreading the hideous scene it portended. 'We have an old man and a young girl on board. Are they safe?'

'Yes,' answered several voices; and the cook jabbered, 'Yes, yes!' with horrid contortions of the face under the impression that I had mistaken his interruption.

'We have the steward and the chief mate?'

'Dat's dey! dat's dey!' screamed the cook. 'No mercy upon 'em! Hab no mercy upon us! Him strike me on de jaw and kick me! Toder one poison us! No mercy!' he howled.

'Look here! I am a single man against many,' I said; 'but I am not afraid to speak out—because I am an Englishman speaking to Englishmen, with one blood-thirsty yellow savage among you! There was a shout of laughter.'

'We'll let the steward go!' cried a voice, 'but we want our revenge upon Duckling and we'll have it!'

And once again the ominous growling of angry men muttering altogether arose; in the midst of which the fellow who was steering left the wheel to sing out through the skylight,

'It's as black as thunder to leeward. Better stand by or the ship'll be aback!'

'Now what am I to do?' I exclaimed.

'We give you command. Out with your orders—we'll obey 'em,' came the answer.

'In a few moments I was on the poop. By the first glance I threw upward I saw that the ship was already aback!'

'Port your helm—hard a-port!' I shouted. 'Let go the port braces fore and aft! Round with the yards smartly!'

Fortunately not only was the first coming of the wind light, but the canvas on the ship was comparatively small.

The sky to the south looked threatening, and the night was very dark. The men worked with great alacrity, singing out lustily; indeed it was difficult for me, standing on the poop and giving orders, to realize the experiences of the last hour; and yet I might know, by the strange trembling and inward and painful feeling of faintness which from time to time seized me, that both my moral and physical being had received a terrible shock, and that I should feel the reality more keenly when my excitement had abated and I should have no other occupation than to think.

The only food I had taken all day was the two ship's biscuits; and, feeling the need of some substantial refreshment to relieve me of the sensation of faintness, I left the poop to seek the carpenter in order to request him to keep watch while I went below.

When on the quarter-deck, and looking toward the cuddy, I perceived two figures huddled together just outside the cuddy door. There was plenty of light from the lamps inside, and I at once saw that the two bodies were those of Duckling and Coxon.

I stepped up to them. Coxon lay on his back with his face exposed, and Duckling was right across him, his breast downward, his head in the corner and his feet toward me. There was no blood on either of them. Coxon had evidently been struck over the head from behind, and killed instantly; his features were composed, and his gray hairs made him look a reverend object in death.

Some men on the main-deck watched me looking at the bodies, and when they seen me turn Duckling on his back, one of them called, 'That's right; keep the beggar alive. He's cookee's portion, he is!'

These exclamations attracted the attention of the carpenter, who came aft immediately and found me stooping over Duckling.

'He's dead, I reckon,' he said.

'Or, next door to it,' I replied. 'Where's the body of the sailor we brought on board?'

'Why pitched overboard like a dead rat by orders of this Christian,' he answered, giving the captain's body a kick. 'He had a good deal of feelin', this pious gentleman. Hi, mates!' he called to the men who were looking on. 'Heave him into the sea, my hearties!'

The men flocked round the bodies, and while three of them caught up the corpse of the skipper as if it had been a coil of rope; two of them taking the shoulders and one the feet, they began to swing him, and at a given word shot him over the bulwarks.

The cook now approached, walked aft by some men who held him by the arms. They were laughing uproariously, which was explained when I saw that the cook was drunk.

'Here's your friend, Mr Cookee,' said Stevens, stirring Duckling with the toe of his boot. 'He's waitin' for you to know what's to become of him.'

'Him a berry good gentleman,' returned the cook pulling off his cap with drunken gravity, and making a reeling bow to the body. 'Me love dis gentleman like my own son. Neber knew a tenderer-hearted man. Him gib me a nice blow here, holdin' his clenched fist to his jaw, 'and another here,' clapping his hand to his back. Then, after a pause, he kicked the dying or dead man savagely in the head, yelling in a hideous falsetto, 'Oh, I'll skin um alive! Oh, I'll pull his eyes out and make um swaller dem!' He kick and strike honest English cook! Oh, my golly! I'll cut off his foot! Give me a knife sir,' looking around him with a wandering, gleaming eye. 'Gib me a knife, I say, an' you see what I do!'

I grasped the carpenter's arm.

'Mr Stevens,' I exclaimed in his ear, 'you'll not allow this! For God's sake don't let this drunken cannibal disgrace our manhood by such brutal deeds before us! Living or dead, better fling the body overboard! Don't let him be tortured if living; and if dead, is not your revenge complete?'

'Now, then, overboard with this thing!' the carpenter shouted; 'and if cookee wants more vengeance, fling him over arter him!'

They seized Duckling as they had seized Coxon, and slung him overboard just as they had slung the other. Some of them ran to the cook, and it was impossible to judge whether they were in earnest or not when they shrieked out, 'Overboard with him, too! We can't separate the friends.' The cook at all events, believed they meant no joke, for, uttering a prolonged yell of terror, he wriggled with incredible activity out of their hands, and rushed forward like a steam-engine. They did not offer to pursue him; and, ill with these scenes of horror, I called to the carpenter and asked him step on the poop

while I went into the cuddy.

'What to do there?' he inquired, suspiciously.

'To get something to eat. I have had nothing all day but two of the ship's bad biscuits.'

'Right,' he said. 'But, before I go, I'll tell you what's agreed among us. You're to take charge, and serve with me and the boson, turn and turn on deck. That's agreeable, ain't it?'

'Quite.'

'You're to do all the piloting of the ship, and navigate us to where the ship's company agrees upon.'

'I understand.'

'We three'll live aft here, and the ship's stores'll be smothered, and the cuddy provisions sprung, if yee see? likewise the grog and whatsomever there may be proper to eat and drink. We're all to be ekals, and fare alike, though the crew'll obey orders as usual. You're to have the skipper's berth, and I'll take yours; and the boson he'll take Duckling's. That we've all agreed on afore we went to work, and so I thought I'd let you know.'

'Well, Mr Stevens,' I replied, 'as I told you just now, I'll do your bidding.'

I went into the steward's pantry, where I found some cold meat and biscuit and a bottle of sherry. I fell to the meat and wine as greedily as a starving man, and was eating very heartily, when I felt a light touch on my arm. I turned hastily and confronted the girl whom I had brought away from the wreck. Her hair hung loose over her shoulders, and she was as pale as marble. But her blue eyes were very brilliant, and fired with a resolved and brave expression, and I thought her beautiful as she stood before me in the lamplight with her hair shining about her face.

'Are you Mr Royle?' she asked in a low but sweet voice.

'I am,' I replied, rising.

'You have saved my father's life and mine, and I have prayed God to bless you for your noble courage. I have had no opportunity to thank you before. They would not let me see you. The captain said you had mutinied and were in irons. My father wishes to thank you—but his heart is so full that he cannot rest—but he is too weak to move. Will you come and see him?'

'Not now,' I said. 'You should be asleep, resting after your terrible trials.'

'How could I sleep?' she exclaimed, with a shudder. 'I have heard all that has been said. I heard them killing the man in the cabin there.'

'She clasped her hands convulsively. 'Frightful things have happened,' I said, speaking quickly, for I every moment expected the men to come running down the companion-ladder, near which we were conversing; 'but the worst has passed. Did not you hear them answer me that your father was safe? Go, I beg you, to your cabin and sleep if you can, and be sure that no harm shall befall you while I remain in this ship. I have a very difficult part before me and wish to reflect upon my position. And the sense that your security will depend upon my actions,' I added, moved by her beauty and the memory of the fate I had rescued her from, 'will make me doubly vigilant.'

As she had kissed my hand on meeting me, so now I raised hers to my lips; and, obedient to my instructions, she entered her cabin and closed the door.

I stood for some time engrossed, to the exclusion of all other thoughts, by the picture impressed on my mind by the girl's sweet face. It inspired a new kind of energy in me. I entered the captain's cabin, wishing to inspect the log-book, that I might ascertain the ship's position the preceding day at noon, when I was suddenly scared by the spectacle of a man crawling on his hands and knees out of a corner.

'Oh, my God!' cried a melancholy voice. 'Am I to be killed? Will they murder me, sir? Oh, sir, it is in your power to save me! They'll obey you. I have a wife and child in England, sir. I am a miserable sinner and not fit to die!'

And the wretched steward burst into tears, and crawled close to my legs and twined his arms around them.

'Go back into your corner,' I said. 'Don't let them hear or see you. I can make no promises, but will do my best to save your life. Back with you now!'

He went back to his corner, and I, seeing the log-book open on the table, carried it under the cuddy lamp. There I read off the sights of the previous day, replaced the book, and mounted to the poop.

The dawn was breaking in the east, and the sky heavy, though somewhat of its threatening character had left it. There were eight or nine of the crew on the top of the skylight, and in the centre of the throng were seated the boatswain and the carpenter.

Just then the men saw me, and both the carpenter and the boatswain scrambled off the skylight, and they all came toward me.

'Mr Stevens, you told me that all your plans were prepared. Am I to have your confidence?' I asked.

'Sartinly,' replied the fellow, looking around upon the assembled faces fast growing distinguishable in the gathering light. 'You're a scholar, and can sail the ship for us; and we look to you to get us out of this mess, for we've treated you well and made you skipper.'

'Go ahead!' I exclaimed.

'This here mutiny,' began the carpenter, after casting about in his mind for words, 'is all along o' bad treatment. Had the capten acted fair and proper, we'd ha' acted fair and proper. He as good as swore he'd put in for fresh stores, but never altered the ship's course, and we wouldn't starve no longer; so we up and did the business. But we never meant to kill him. We was afraid he'd ha' had pistols on him, and so some of us knocked him down unawares, and knocked too hard, and t'other one struggled so, instead of givin' up when he saw we was too many for ten o' the likes of him, that he died of his own doin'; and that's a fact, mates, ain't it?'

'Ay,' responded a gruff voice.

'Come back to what I was saying,' resumed the carpenter, 'we'll draw lots and choose upon the coast for you to run us to, and when we're a day's sail of them parts, leavin' you to tell us and to keep us out of the way of ships, d'ye mind, Mr Royle?—with stern significance: I nodded—some of us gets into the long-boat and some into the quarter-boats, and we pull for the shore. And wot we do and says when we gets ashore needn't matter, eh, mates? We're shipwrecked mariners, destitute and forlorn, and every man's for hisself. And so that's our plan.'

'I know what you want me to do; and the sooner you fix a place to start for the better,' I answered.

So saying I walked to the other end of the poop.

I was much easier in my mind, now that I had observed the disposition of the men. They were unquestionably alarmed by what they had done, which was tolerable security against the commission of further outrages. Their project of quitting the ship when near land and making for the shore, where, doubtless, they would represent themselves as shipwrecked seamen, was practicable and struck me as ingenious; for as soon as they got ashore they would disperse, and ship on board fresh vessels, and so defy enquiry even should suspicion be excited or one of them peech upon his fellows.

Presently the carpenter called me, and I went over to the men.

'We're all resolved Mr Royle,' said he, in a pretty civil voice, 'and our wotes is for Florida. Plenty of vessels is wrecked off and on that ere coast, as I've heard tell; and when we're about fifty miles off, you'll say so, and give us its bearings and we'll not trouble you any more.'

'How's her head?' I asked the man at the wheel.

'Sou'-west,' he replied.

'Keep her away!' I exclaimed.

Turning to the carpenter, 'Mr Stevens,' I said, 'I'll navigate this ship for you and your mates to within fifty miles of Florida which is our nearest land, as you wish; but on the conditions I have already named. Do you remember?'

'Oh yes,' he growled. 'We've done enough—too much, I dessay, though not more than the beggars deserved. All that we want is to get out of this cursed vessel!'

'Very well,' I said. 'But I won't undertake to pilot this ship safely unless my orders are obeyed.'

'The men are quite willin' to obey you, so long as you're true to 'em,' he rejoined.

'You may do what you like with the cuddy stores; though if you take my advice you will let the steward serve them out in the regular way, that they may last; otherwise you will eat them all up before we reach our journey's end, and have to fall back upon the bad provisions. But I must have control of the spirits.'

'And what allowance do you mean to put us on?' demanded the carpenter.

'I shall be advised by you,' I said.

'This was turning the tables. He pulled off his cap and scratched his head.

'Three tots a day?' he suggested.

'Very well,' I said; 'but you'll stop at that?'

'Well, perhaps we can do on three tots a day,' he answered, after deliberating.

'And you engage that the steward will be protected against any violence while serving out the men's allowance?'

'Mates!' he suddenly called out to the men who were standing by to sheet home the top-gallant sails; 'will three tots o' grog a day keep you alive?'

'Are we to have it all at once?' one of them answered.

'No,' I replied; 'three times a day.'

'Now, then, my lads, let's know your minds,' cried the boatswain.

A young ordinary seaman answered, 'Three ain't enough.' But one of the older hands turned upon him, exclaiming, 'Why, you bit of a snuffler! where will you stow all that rum? Don't go answerin' for your betters, my young scaramouch, or maybe you'll be findin' yourself brought up with a round turn. That'll do!' he called out to us.

'Right you are!' replied the carpenter.

'Sheet home!' I cried, as the sails fell from the top-gallant yards, anxious to clinch this matter of the grog.

And so it rested.

As the men had been up all night, I recommended the carpenter to go to them and tell them that the watches would not be altered, and that the watch whose spell it was below should turn in.

Some, it appeared, asked that rum should be served out to them; but the carpenter answered that none should be given them until breakfast-time, and that if they got talking too much about the drink, he'd run a brawlin' into the casks and let the contents drain out; for if the men fell to drinking, the ship was sure to get into a mess, in which case they might be boarded by the crew of another vessel and carried to England, where nothing less than hanging or transportation awaited them.

This substantial advice from the lips of the man who had been foremost in planning the mutiny produced a good effect, and the fellows who had asked for spirits were clamorously assailed by their mates; so that, in their temper, had the carpenter proposed to fling the rum casks overboard, most of the hands would have consented and the thing been done.

All this was told by the boatswain, who left the poop with the carpenter, but returned before him. I took this opportunity of being alone with the man to ask him some questions.

He now informed me that he had come into the mutiny because he saw that the men were resolved, and also because they thought he took the captain's part, which was a belief full of peril to him.

But at this point our conversation was interrupted by the carpenter coming aft to ask me to keep watch while he and the boatswain turned in, as he, for one, was 'dead beat,' and would not be of any service until he had rested,

It was now broad daylight, the east filled with the silver splendors of the rising sun. I desisted a sail to windward, on the starboard tack, heading eastward. I made her out through the glass to be a small top-sail schooner; but as we were going free with a fresh breeze, we soon sunk her hull.

The sight of this vessel, however, set me thinking on my own position, and I turned over in my own mind all sorts of ideas for my escape, but never forgetting the two helpless persons whose lives I considered wholly dependent on my own preservation.

At one moment I thought of taking the boatswain into my confidence, stealthily storing provisions into one of the quarter-boats, and watching an opportunity to sneak off with him and our passengers under cover of night.

Then I thought of getting him to sound the minds of the crew, to judge if there were any who might assist us should we rise upon the more desperate of the mutineers.

Another notion was to pretend to mistake the ship's whereabouts, and run her into some port.

But such stratagems as these, easily invented, were in reality impracticable.

To let the men see that I stood to my work, I never quitted the deck until six o'clock. The morning was then very beautiful, with a rich and warm aroma in the glorious southerly breeze, and the water as blue as the heavens.

On arousing the carpenter in the cabin formerly occupied by me, I told him that the ship could now carry all plain sail, and advised him to make it. He got out of the bunk in a pretty good temper, and went along the cuddy; but as he was about to mount the companion-ladder I called to know if he would see the steward, and speak to him about serving out the cuddy stores, as I preferred that he should give the man instructions, since they would best represent the wishes of the crew. But the truth was, I wanted to paw all the responsibility I could upon him, so as to make myself as little answerable as possible to the men.

'Yes, yes. Fetch him out. Where is he?' he replied, turning round.

'Steward!' I called.

After a pause the door of the captain's cabin opened, and the figure of the steward stepped forth. Such a woe-begone object, with bloodless face and haggard expression, and red eyes and quivering mouth, hands hanging like an idiot's, his hair matted, his knees knocking together as he walked, I never wish to see again.

'Now, young feller,' said the carpenter (the steward, by-the-way, was about forty years old), 'what do you think ought to be done to you, hey? Is hangin' too mild, or is drownin' more to your fancy? or would you like to be dis-sected by the cook, who is reckoned a neat hand at carvin'?''

The steward turned his blood-shot eyes upon me, and his white lips moved.

'Mr Stevens is only joking,' I exclaimed, feeling that I would give a year's pay to strike the ruffian to the earth for his brutal playing with the miserable creature's terror. 'He wants to talk to you about the cuddy provisions.'

The carpenter stared at him grimly, out of a mean tyranny and relish of his fears; and the poor creature said, 'Yes, sir!' lifting his eyes humbly to the carpenter's face, and folding his hands in an involuntary attitude of supplication.

'You'll understand, young feller,' said the carpenter, thrusting his hands into his pockets, and leaning against the mizzenmast, 'that we're all equals aboard this ere vessel now. No one's above t'other, barrin' yourself, who's just nowheeres at all, owing to your keepin' in tow of the skipper when he was pisoning us with the stores which you took joy in sarvin' out! Now, you understand this: you're to turn to and sarve out the cuddy stores to the men at the proper time, and three tots o' grog every day to each man. Mr Ryle'll tell you how long our passage will last, and you're to make a calculation of the live-stock, so as each watch gets a share of the pigs an' poultry.'

He shook his fist in the steward's face, and addressing me, said,

'That's all to be said, ain't it?'

'That's all,' I replied; and the steward went cringing and reeling towards the pantry, while the carpenter mounted the companion-ladder.

I entered the cabin, which, to save confusion, I will continue to call the captain's cabin. This cabin was comfortably furnished with hanging book-shelves, a fine map of the world, a few colored prints of ships, a handsome cot, and mahogany lockers cushioned on top to serve for seats.

Among some writing materials, a case of mathematical instruments, a boat's compass, and a variety of other matters which covered the table, I observed an American five-chambered revolver, which, on examining, I found was loaded. I at once put this weapon in my pocket, and, after searching awhile, discovered a box of cartridges, which I also pocketed.

This I considered a very lucky find, as I never knew the moment when I might stand in need of such a weapon; and, whether I should have occasion to use it or not, it was certainly better in my possession than in the hands of the men.

I now left my chair to examine the lockers, in the hopes of finding other firearms; however, to my unspeakable disappointment, my search proved fruitless; all that I found in the lockers were clothes belonging to Captain Coxon, a quantity of papers, old charts and log-books, some parcels of cigars, and a bag containing about thirty pounds in silver.

While engaged in these explorations, a knock fell on the door, and on my replying, the girl came in. I bowed and asked her to be seated, and inquired how her father did.

'He is still very weak,' she answered; 'but he is not worse this morning. I heard your voice just now, and watched you enter this cabin. I hope you will let me speak to you. I have so much to say.'

'Indeed,' I replied, 'I have been waiting impatiently for this opportunity. Will you first tell me your name?'

'Mary Robertson. My father is a Liverpool merchant, Mr Royle, and the ship in which we were wrecked was his own vessel. Oh!' she exclaimed, pressing her hands to her face, 'we were many hours expecting every moment to die. I cannot believe that we are saved; and sometimes I cannot believe that what has happened is real! I think I was going mad when I saw your ship. I thought the boat was a phantom, and that it would vanish suddenly. It was horrible to be imprisoned with the dead body and that mad sailor! The sailor went mad on the first day, and soon afterward the passenger—for he was a passenger who lay dead on the deck—sat up in his bed and uttered a dreadful cry, and fell forward dead. The mad sailor pointed to him and howled! and neither papa nor I could get out of the house, for the water washed against it and would have swept us overboard.'

She told me all this with her hands to her face, and her fair hair flowing over her shoulders, and made a sweet and pathetic picture in this attitude.

Suddenly she looked up with a smile of wonderful sweetness, and, seizing my hand, cried,

'What do we not owe for your noble efforts? How good and brave you are! You praise me too warmly, Miss Robertson. God knows there was nothing noble in my efforts, nor any daring in them. Had I really risked my life to save you, I should still have barely done my duty. How were you treated yesterday? Well, I hope.'

'Oh yes. The captain told the steward to give us what we wanted. I am in a sad plight,' she added, while a faint tinge of red came into her cheeks. 'I have not even a piece of ribbon to tie up my hair with.'

She took her beautiful hair in her hands, and smiled.

'Is there nothing in this cabin that will be of use to you?' I said. 'Here is a hairbrush—and it looks a pretty good one. I don't know whether we shall be able to muster a bit of ribbon among us, but I just now came across a roll of serge, and if you can do anything with that and a needle and thread, which I'll easily get for you, I'll see that they are put into your cabin. Here are enough clothes to rig out your father, at all events, until his own are made ship-shape. But how am I to help you? That has been on my mind.'

'I can use the serge, if I may have it,' she replied, in the prettiest way imaginable.

'Here it is,' I said, hauling it out of the locker; and I'll get needles and thread for you presently. No sailor goes to sea without a house-wife, and you shall have mine. And if you will wait a moment, I think I can find something else that may be useful.'

Saying which, I hurried to my old cabin, unlocked my chest, and took out a new pair of carpet slippers.

'A piece of bunting or serge fitted into these will make them sit on your feet,' I explained, handing