

Who makes the best and best-selling
Mower, Reaper, and Horse
Rake?
READ OTHER CORNER.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

President—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel
McNair, Donald McNaughton, Oliver
John Symons, John White and John Young.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville
Huntingdon.

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Middlemas, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste
Phillimore, Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy,
N. P., and J. A. V. Auclair, N.P., Huntingdon;
F. T. Boardman, Vicars; William Blackett Allan's
Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier,
N. P., St. Annet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's
Corners; J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cam
eron of Dundee; and E. H. Bisson, Esq., Notary Public
of Beaufort; James Barr, Covey Hill.
Parties wishing to insure their property, are
requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

WANTED, Good Cows, fresh calved, also
B-cattle, Calves, Fat Sheep and Lambs, for
which good prices will be paid. Address
F. CAVERS,
Ormslow, P.Q.

ORGANS! ORGANS!
Great Reduction in Price.

THE DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, of Bowman
ville, Ont., and the public that they were
the only manufacturers in Canada awarded an
International Medal and Diploma of Honor at the
Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, altho they
did not compete with forty other Organs represented
by different manufacturers. They have secured
numerous other medals and diplomas at different
places, Paris, Sydney, Australia, Toronto, &c.
All Organs warranted for 5 years.

JOHN YOUNIE,
Agent for the District of Beaufort.
South Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1880.

R. T. H.
Quality is the Test of Cheapness.

THE extremely large and daily increasing sale of
O'NEILL'S TEAS

is the best proof of their great superiority in strength,
or flavor and richness over all other teas.
It is a Scientific Fact
that more than half the Tea sold in, in reality, poison-
ous, no matter how blended, colored, or agreeably
flavored.

The unadorned Teas, selected in the best
markets, I can confidently recommend as being
DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR
to those commonly sold at similar prices. A trial will
prove it.

A very strong useful Tea.....25c.
(Excellent value.)
Choice Japan Tea.....40c.
(Strong and rich.)
Splendid Family Tea.....50c.
(With great strength and fine flavor.)
Extra Fine Japan Tea.....60c.
(Unexcelled for strength and flavor.)
Oolong, P-ko, Moyun, Congou and Gunpowder
Teas of the highest and best quality,
equally low.

PURE SUGARS
free from that injurious mixture called "Glucose."
You have to purchase 10 lbs of Glucose Sugar for the
sweetness that is contained in 6 lbs of pure cane sugar.
It is a recognized fact that you will find the best as-
sessment of Teas and General Groceries at the

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE.
Price and quality will be found all that could be
desired. Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for
goods. Highest price paid.
Agent for "Witness" publications.
GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.
Huntingdon, March 30.

1865 DENTISTRY. 1880
H. W. MERRICK,
DENTIST.

FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.
At home the first 25 days of each month, until
further notice. Artificial teeth inserted on any
of the first-class bases now in use and the best of
material used. Teeth extracted without pain or danger
by the use of liquid Nitrous Oxide-gas.

MACLAREN & LBET,
ADVOCATES,
163 St James Street, Montreal.
JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LBET, B.C.L.
Mr MacLaren will continue to attend the Courts at
Huntingdon and Beaufort.

Dr. C. H. Wells, Dentist.
(Licentiate Dental Association Province Quebec.
Dental Licentiate Medical Council, Great
Britain and Ireland.)
Office at Mrs Cowan's, near the upper bridge, Hunt-
ingdon.

Condensed Nitrous Oxide gas administered
for the painless extraction of teeth. When to be re-
placed by new ones, teeth extracted and gas adminis-
tered free of cost.

AVOINTONBERING.
PARTIES attending to have sales will do well to
attend them with the assistance of the only
licensed Auctioneer in the county. Under the
new law, there is a penalty for any one selling by
auction without license. Terms reasonable. Speaks
both French and English. Letters addressed to
Huntingdon post-office will be promptly attended to.
D. SHANKS.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to in-
form the public that he will be in attendance at his
office in the County Building, Huntingdon, every
Thursday, and remain while he is assisted by Justice.
I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

MOISE BRANCHAUD, Q.C., begs to inform his
old clients and the public generally, that he has
returned his residence to Beaufort, where he can be
consulted at all times and will attend the courts as
formerly.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,
ATHEMATIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives
for family use. They are the product of long, labori-
ous, and successful chemical investigation, and their
extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and
by all civilized nations, proves them the best and
most effectual purgative pill that medical science can
devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise
from their use. In intrinsic value and curative
powers no other pills can be compared with them
and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ
them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect
order, and maintain in healthy action the whole ma-
chinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they
are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive
apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and
cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest
physic to employ for children and weakened constitu-
tions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
WILL be sold, a new brick store on the corner of
Chateaugay and Wellington streets, in the
east end of the village of Huntingdon, with counters,
shelving, &c., all ready. The upper part of the build-
ing is fitted up for private residence. The opening is
good one for any person desirous of embarking in
business. The land is about two acres in superficies.
The property must be sold. A good title and posses-
sion can be given at once. Apply to EDWARD POLAR,
on the premises, or to D. SHANKS, Huntingdon.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 799. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE.

What Everybody says must be True.

IT is true that you can get better 40c, 45c, and 50c
Teas at my store than in any other place in town.
It is true that you can get the best and the cheapest
Sugars, Tobaccos, Soaps, Spices, and a general assort-
ment of Groceries. Coarse Salt only 90c per bag of
200 lbs.

It is true that you can get the Best Cottons for 8c,
8c, and 10c per yard—the best value in the market.
Purchasers will do well to take the advantage while it
lasts.

It is true that you can get good useful Pastes, in all
shades, for 15c per yard; very good Persian Cord
Dress Goods for 20c per yard; Fine Cashmere, in all
shades, for 30c per yard double width (a great bar-
tain); a very nice assortment of English Prints in
Lilac and Pompadour shades, sold down very low.

It is true that you can get 6 yards of splendid Lace
Curtains, very wide, for \$1.50; Honey Comb Bed
Spreads, with fringes, for \$2.25, (very cheap, consider-
ing the quality and size).

Boots and Shoes.
This is a line of goods to which I give my strictest
attention when buying, so as to secure the best goods
at the cheapest prices, whereby customers derive the
benefit.

It is true that I am selling Men's No. 1 Boots for
\$1.75, and those who bought them early in the Fall
testify that they proved equal to those for which they
were paid from \$2 to \$4.

It is true that I cannot be undersold in Ladies',
Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which is the
best value for the money.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!!
It is true that you can get a good assortment of
English and Canadian Tweeds, very much cheaper and
better than you can get elsewhere.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
What everybody says must be true: That you can get
the best and the cheapest Ready-made Clothing in
town, at the Montreal Cheap Cash Store. I buy my
goods for Cash and sell them for Cash, and can there-
fore afford to sell them as cheap as they can be bought
in the city of Montreal. Call and compare quality
and prices before leaving your favors elsewhere.
Remember the place:
THE OLD CENINGHAM STAND.
K. FREEMAN.
Huntingdon, Feb'y 1.

**JOHN WATERSON & BROTHER,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,**
Estimates furnished and jobbing promptly attended to.
Residence: Elgin. P.O. address: Kilsno, P.Q.

HUNTER BROS.
HAVE now ready for inspection the largest assort-
ment of Goods they have ever had the pleasure
of offering to the public. The entire stock will be
found marked true to their motto: SMALL PROFITS AND
QUICK RETURNS.

DRY GOODS
H. Bros. is the place to buy Grey and White Cottons,
Cotton Duck, Cotton Tweeds, Shirtings, Knitting Cot-
tons, &c.

H. Bros. have 150 patterns of CHOICE PRINTS to
choose from. These Prints are worthy of inspection,
as they comprise all of the new designs for Spring and
Summer of 1881.

H. Bros. are showing some choice goods in Printed
linens, White Muslins, and Lawns; also, fancy
Striped Muslins, Fig's, &c.

H. Bros. have the best of value in Linens of all
grades: Towellings, Towels, Napkins, Table Damasks
(white and colored), Table Oil-Cloth, Strip Oil-
Cloth, Hair Linen, Hemp Carpet, Window Linens, &c.

H. Bros. have PILES OF DRESS GOODS, consist-
ing of Black Cashmere from 30c to 80c per yard,
Brown, Grey, Cardinal, Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, and
Dark Wine-colored Cashmere, Plain and Figure
Black Lustres, All-wool D-belges, and a variety of
Colored Lustres and fancy Dress materials. Our Dress
Goods are cheaper than the cheapest.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS
Don't forget that H. Bros. keep the largest stock of
White, Regatta, Cambric and Oxford Shirts, Collars,
Dark, Wine-colored Cashmere, Flannels, Cotton
Hose and Cotton Underclothing. There is also to be
found a large and varied assortment of the latest
styles in Fur, Wool, Felt and Straw Hats.

H. Bros. READY-MADE CLOTHING table is again
loaded with good goods at low prices. We don't keep
things transformed into a resemblance of Cloth. Our
stock of Tweeds will also be found very large and at
reasonable prices.

H. Bros. have a complete assortment of BOOTS and
SHOES, Crockery, Wall-Paper and GROCERIES,
Fancy Bed and Cover Sets—very low.
Give us a Call.
HUNTER BROS.

**OKA MATTERS AND THEIR RE-
SPONSIBILITIES.**
To the Editor of the Canadian Gleamer.

Your issue of the 31st ult., is of such a
nature as to require a somewhat historical
statement of the whole case. This, perhaps,
had better come from me, as I apprehend, I
am best fitted to supply it.

When some twelve years ago the Indians
of Oka—the great majority of them at least—
broke away from the Roman Catholic
church, and that thru the persistent cruel
treatment of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the
Methodist people of Montreal sent them a
missionary to gather them into a Protestant
church, as such was declared to be their
wish at the time. The moral and spiritual
condition of these Indians was the first ob-
ject the Methodist church had in view; nor
did they feel, as a church, pledged to any-
thing beyond this. It was soon found, how-
ever, that other things must be attended to
if the claims of humanity were to be prop-
erly met. Food and raiment became in-
dispensable for quite a number, and to supply
these efforts were at once made. These
things, from the condition to which the
Seminary had reduced these Indians, had to
be supplied largely and frequently. The
Methodist people of Montreal, mainly, for a
number of years cheerfully and generously
supplied these articles to the Indians; the
ladies of several of the churches making it
practice, each Fall, to get up quite a stock
of clothing for the children of the school,
and for certain old and infirm people who
were particularly in need of such comforts.
To this were added, very soon after the com-
mencement of the mission, law, and other
expenses springing therefrom, which the
harrassing arrests by the Seminary, for
alleged trespasses by the Indians, were ever
occasioning. Thru the generous render-
ing of service by Mr. J. J. MacLaren, these
expenses were not so great as they other-
wise would have been; yet, it must be ap-
parent, that, notwithstanding, very consider-
able expenditures were necessarily incurred
by these acts.

During this time a house, for a school, and
as well for worship, &c., was purchased and
fitted up. Then the church was built, col-
lections for which, as for the school-house,
were mainly taken from the Methodist peo-
ple. Thus things continued until the vandal
act of pulling down the church was perpe-

trated by the Seminary. This aroused the
Protestant community in all parts of the
country, and as a consequence, several large
and enthusiastic meetings were held in Mon-
real. Taking advantage of this state of
things, I called a public meeting to see if a
society could not be organized which would
take such measures as would not only punish
the Seminary for its cruel act, but hasten a
settlement of the question as between the
Seminary and the Indians of title to the
lands of the Lake of Two Mountains. Out
of this sprang the Protestant Defence Alli-
ance, which afterwards became known as
the Civil Rights Alliance. Almost immedi-
ately after the organization of the Defence
Alliance, I was authorized by its committee
to propose to the committee of Indian affairs
of the Methodist church for the Province of
Quebec, in Montreal, that they should hand
over to them the legal defense of the Indians,
which, on the condition of their assuming
the financial obligation then existing, and
incurred in the Indians' cause, was assented
to. This was to me a great relief, as, here-
tofore, on me had rested the obligation of
raising the funds necessary for all the legal,
and other objects, which were constantly
arising.

This assumed obligation of the Defence
Alliance was very much increased at a great
meeting held at the time in the Mechanics'
Hall. Then, in the most forcible manner,
by addresses and resolutions, did a large
portion of the Protestants of all churches
alike, pledge themselves to see justice done
to the Indians, and thus secure them forever
from the mercenary hands of the Seminary of
St. Sulpice. That the Civil Rights Alliance
have not redeemed their pledge is beyond a
question; for the Indians have not, to the
present, had justice done them, nor have
they been delivered out of the hands of the
Seminary. But that this failure should be
laid at the door of the Methodist church,
simply and entirely, is a reflection on that
church which no honorable mind could offer
but in ignorance, or strange forgetfulness,
of the facts I am now supplying.

But we are told, "The Civil Rights Alli-
ance has had no existence for some years." This
I admit, yet contend this does not reliev-
e those who were its members, and who
pledged themselves to the public on the
matters already referred to. We know how
organizations of this kind can put them-
selves out of existence: one drops off here,
and another there, for reasons which they
think justify them in such a course; but
this only shows how gentlemen of acknowl-
edged excellence of character can sometimes
shut their eyes to obligations into which, in
the most formal and impressive manner,
they had entered.

That some few of these gentlemen remain
at their post, notably Mr. John S. McLach-
lan, its worthy Treasurer, is a fact I have
much pleasure in stating. This gentleman
has, from the beginning, been a liberal con-
tributor to the fund of the Alliance, and a
well successful in obtaining subscriptions of
considerable amount from others. The
pleasure I have in making this statement
is much enhanced by the fact, that, as the
result of an extended canvass I made last
summer, all the legitimate obligations of the
treasury have been met; and that, so far as
the settlement of the Oka question is con-
cerned, there is no hanging back by the
friends of the Indians because of a present
lack of funds. A plea in behalf of the Civil
Rights Alliance is put forward in question 4,
in the communication I am now replying to,
in the following words: "If the Civil
Rights Alliance was supposed to be the au-
thorized medium of communication between
the Indians and the government—as it un-
doubtedly was at the time—why was its
work interfered with?" It is wished the
writer of the above had been more explicit
and specific in his statement here. I am
not aware the Alliance was ever interfered
with in any sense that would justify such a
charge and which amounts to the following:
That it did not succeed with the govern-
ment because of unauthorized interference
on the part of certain persons who essayed
the performance of duties which belonged
only to the Alliance.

That I corresponded with the government
on the affairs of Oka, during the time of the
Alliance's life and activity, I freely admit.
But that I am justly chargeable with inter-
fering with the action of the Alliance with
the Government in behalf of the Indians, I
emphatically deny.

To prove such a charge it must be shown
that I advocated objects or measures adver-
se to those of the Alliance. But the fact is,
that in all my correspondence I acted openly
with the Executive of the Alliance and in
perfect accord with them in all I did.

But it may be asked, why did you corre-
spond with the government at all? And I
answer, before the Alliance had an exist-
ence, I had been drawn into a very consid-
erable correspondence with the government;
as by an order of council from it I was au-
thorized to press in every way possible a
full and final settlement of the question of
title, as between the Indians and the Sem-
inary, even the such should require an ap-
peal to the highest court in the country.
To abnegate at the instance of the committee
of the Alliance, all correspondence with the
government in view of the responsible posi-
tion I occupied, would be a dereliction of
duty I was not prepared for. Further it is
a most singular thing that the communica-
tion I am now replying to is the first in-
stance in which this interference, or any in-
terference with the action of the Alliance,
has been put before me. Nor should I omit
to mention here, that altho an effort was
made to shove me off the committee of the
Alliance, and that within a year of its exist-
ence,—I, who was above any other person
the originator of the whole movement,—yet
I continued an active member of it until the
last. If, therefore, any one had a right,
nay was bound, to correspond with the
government on Oka affairs, I think I may fairly
claim to stand by the side of such a person;
and should not now, as a kind of desperate
effort to shield the Alliance, be held up for
condemnation.

What the Methodist church should do in
the matter of getting the Indians their rights
may be assumed and stated as suits the
views or feelings of the critic for the mo-
ment; but in no instance can such be re-
garded as done in the spirit of fair play un-
less as associating this church with other
churches, or in comparing their doings with
such. In all that has been done I beg, as
an individual feeling deeply the whole case,
to offer most grateful thanks to the many
worthy and generous individuals of the vari-
ous Protestant churches of the country, who
have, from time to time, contributed to the
funds for relieving the Oka Indians; yet, in
doing so, I must contend that, while the
Methodist church has borne the burden
alone, of the mission in its moral, and spiri-
tual, and educational interests, it has gone
side by side with the most generous of other
churches in promoting the legal defence of
these Indians as well for the land, as against
the many persecuting arrests to which they
have been subjected by the Christless Sem-
inary of St. Sulpice.

We are asked why Chief Joseph was re-
moved from his work in Oka to Caughna-
waga, and that, "at a time when concentra-
tion at Oka was most needed?" Then we
are told "There was no call from Caughna-
waga." There is an amount of assumption
in this question and statement that is very
remarkable. However, I will simply say,
Joseph, at his own pressing request, was re-
ceived as a candidate for the Methodist
ministry among his brethren. For the lead-
ing objects of our mission among the Indians
Joseph was not needed at Oka, and he was
needed at Caughnawaga. The Methodist
church, who had received Joseph into its
ministry, and from whose Missionary Treas-
ury they were giving him and his family a
support, exercised its judgment in his case,
and determined on his going to Caughna-
waga. This, with all reasonable people,
will, I apprehend, be deemed a sufficient
ground for their action in the case. Nor
can I, who was mainly responsible for the
act, see one reason for regretting it.

We are further told, "He (Joseph) was
the life of the place, and as soon as he left
dissensions arose between the people and the
present minister," and, "so intense has this
become that several families have applied to
the Government to be removed elsewhere."
Having a perfect knowledge of the matters
here referred to, I will not join the writer of
the letter I am replying to, and say, "No
one seems to know where the fault lies." I
do know where the fault lies, and will there-
fore state most explicitly that if Chief
Joseph had never removed from Oka the
state of things could not have been pre-
vented.

The facts are, that from a course I felt
constrained to pursue towards certain per-
sons—I hope I may not be required to be
more particular on this subject—whose
presence in Oka has been, especially of late,
a serious evil to its people, a plan of the
most persistent and wicked calumny and
antagonism has been taken, evidently to de-
stroy the influence of the Methodist church
there, and especially its present minister,
with the Oka Indians. This course has
been so systematically and persistently fol-
lowed that it is a marvel the whole band
has not been turned against us. This I say,
after having made several examinations into
the state of things personally, and then offi-
cially, with four other ministers with me.
Reflections that were thrown upon the mi-
nistry and his tribe, with a view to drive
them from the place, were fully investigated
and proved to be without any foundation;
while, with collateral things, they clearly
indicated a spirit which none but Satan,
working thru willing and sympathetic
agents, could originate and prefer.

JOHN JORLAND.
Granby, 4th April.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The following memorial, addressed to the
Archbishop of Canterbury, has been signed
by two thousand noblemen and gentlemen,
and handed in to his grace:—We, the un-
designed, lay members of the church of
England, beg leave hereby most respect-
fully to express to your Grace our firm
attachment to the doctrines and ceremonial
established in the Church of England at the
Reformation, and set forth in the Book of
Common Prayer. We desire to represent
to your Grace that whilst we are most
anxious to maintain such reasonable latitude
of opinion and practice as is not inconsistent
with the teaching of the Formularies, Ar-
ticles, and Homilies of the Church of Eng-
land, taken in their plain grammatical sense,
or with a faithful adherence to the Rubrics
of the Book of Common Prayer, as inter-
preted by the custom of three hundred years,
we, nevertheless, feel ourselves constrained
to enter our solemn and emphatic protest
against the toleration, within the Church of
England, of any doctrines or practices which
favor the restoration of the Romish Mass, or
any colorable imitation thereof—any re-
introduction of the Confessional—or any as-
sumption of sacerdotal pretensions on the
part of the clergy, in the ministrations of the
Word and Sacraments.

The London Temperance Hospital has
had, according to a recent statement by the
senior physician, an experience which should
bring some encouragement to the workers
in the temperance cause. While alcohol is
formally excluded from the hospital as an
article of diet, the medical staff are not re-
stricted in any way in its medicinal use.
The only condition imposed is that when a
physician prescribes alcohol he shall write
his prescription in a book kept for the pur-
pose, that he shall state the object for which
the drug is ordered, and that he shall record
the effects which follow. Alcoholic tinctures
have been largely superseded in the hospi-
tal by tinctures made with a solution of
glycerine, which have proved to be per-
fectly efficient, while their cost is only one-
fifth of the cost of those made by the use
of alcohol. Since October, 1873, when the
Hospital was opened, 9,336 patients have
been admitted, all of whom have sought ad-
mittance spontaneously. Nearly two-thirds
of these described themselves as "abstainers,"
and the rest as non-abstainers." The cases,

both pathological and surgical, were of the
same general character as those admitted
to the other city hospitals, but while the
mortality has in them been 9 per cent., it
has been kept down in the Temperance
Hospital to 4 1/2 per cent.

The New South Wales Parliament voted
£40,000 to assist emigrants from the United
Kingdom willing to pay half their passage
money.

When Sir Moses Montefiore was urging
Jewish emancipation, one of the English
Ministry alluded in Parliament to the Jews
as the murderers of Christ. Sir Moses, on
the next morning waited on the Minister
with papers showing that his ancestors had
been for 200 years in Spain at the time of
the crucifixion, and therefore all Jews were
not responsible for the transaction, which is
said greatly to have impressed the English
respect for old families, and to have aided
his cause.

San Francisco, April 6.—Chinamen from
Peru give a sickening account of the suffer-
ings of their countrymen during the war
and since the cessation of hostilities. At the
sacking of the Chinese quarter of Lima over
eighty Chinese merchants were killed and
upward of \$1,000,000 worth of property de-
stroyed. Since the close of the war large
numbers of coolies have been murdered. The
leading men appealed to the foreign repre-
sentatives for protection. It is expected the
English Minister will take the matter in
hand should the Chinese Government not
send representatives to look after the inter-
ests of its subjects.

Also some of the underground telegraph
wires in Germany have been in use for five
years, they have cost nothing for mainte-
nance, and are not likely to need any repairs
for years to come. There are now 8,000
miles of such wire employed. The plan ad-
opted consists in inclosing seven or more
separately insulated conductors with a coil
of moist hemp, surrounded with a complete
sheath of iron wire, which again is covered
with a layer of hemp yarn impregnated with
a protecting compound. The cables are
wound upon drums at the sheathing works,
and, after being subjected to careful elec-
trical tests, are paid into trenches three feet
deep and covered up.

It is getting quite clear that the days of
the flour barrel are numbered. Barrels are
beaten by bags at every point. Barrels cost
30 or 40 cents each, and cannot be brought
back empty. Cotton sacks holding half a
barrel cost only ten cents, and can be re-
turned over and over again. Less flour sifts
thru bags than thru barrels. Further, flour
shipped in bags gains weight in crossing the
ocean. It is said that a shipment of 1,200
bags of flour to Glasgow gained 1,500 pounds
in weight on the voyage. Of course the sub-
stitution of bags for barrels will in the end
increase the price to be received by the
farmers.

The danger of handling firearms carelessly
has received another fatal exemplification in
Toronto. On Wednesday night a lad, Geo.
Wm. Merritt, attempted to repair an old re-
volver of which he had become possessed.
The weapon, it appears, was loaded in three
chambers, one of which was discharged in
the handling. The unfortunate lad was shot
thru the heart, and died immediately.

An Irishman, while passing thru Coal
Valley, Ia., the other day jumped from a
freight train, and in falling was cut in such
a horrible manner by the broken glass of a
quart bottle of whiskey he was carrying in
his pocket that he died in fearful torture.

Sleepy Eye, Minn., April 7.—Eight hun-
dred men are digging out the Chicago and
North Western railway west of here. It is
stated the company have expended almost
enough money shovelling snow on this line
this winter to have constructed a new road.

The other day as the Queen of the Belgians
was driving her four ponies in Brussels a
gentleman who was zapping down the
avenue was thrown from his horse and ren-
dered insensible. The Queen at once alighted
and had the sufferer placed in her car-
riage, which was led by herself on the right
and the groom on the left to a house whither
medical aid was summoned.

A growing indifference to religious ser-
vices is noted in England. The Rev. New-
man Hall says there is throughout the coun-
try a diminishing attendance on public worship.
"As a rule," he adds, "in our large towns
skilled artisans ignore our ecclesiastical
arrangements. I do not say they are aggres-
sively hostile or ostensibly infidel; but they
are indifferent to our ordinary public ser-
vices. As a class they do not go to church.
To a large extent this is true also among
the upper ranks of fashion, wealth and
intellect."

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper had a very
rough passage across the Atlantic. The
health of Sir Charles, nevertheless, com-
menced to improve before he landed at
Liverpool. Recent telegrams convey the
gloating intelligence that he is recovering
steadily.

Instead of being a period of gloom as
many had anticipated, the Dublin season
was this year exceptionally brilliant, and
circumstance that the attendance of persons
of distinction at the levees and drawing-
rooms was irrespective of party.

Photography by electric light is the latest.
The London Stereoscopic Company recently
took an excellent portrait of Gen Roberts by
the light.

FARM FOR SALE, being lots No. 26 and 27, com-
prising 200 acres, in the 3d range of Ormslow, 2
miles from Durham village. It is well watered and
in a good state of cultivation. For particulars apply
to Arthur Moore, on the premises, or to David Bryson,
Auctioneer, Howick.

WILLIAM D. McCALLUM, of Hunt-
ingdon, begs to inform his friends in the
country, that he is no longer in the employ of Marshall
& Henry, but has entered into an engagement with
the well-known firm of Liggett & Hamilton, No.
47 and 49 St. Joseph street, Montreal, where he shall
make it a speciality to attend to customers from the
country. He takes this opportunity of thanking his
many friends for past kindness, and asks, on behalf
of his present employers, a share of their patronage.
On entering, please ask the floor-walker for
No. 13.

At the New P.O. People's Outfitting General Store
will be found in great variety the following and
other lines:

DRESS GOODS, new materials in Black, Grey,
Brown, Royal Blue, Slate, and mixed colors. PRINTS
the largest assortment yet offered in this section,
being carefully selected from five of the best Dry
Goods houses in the trade.

Our stock of STAPLES this season is unusually
large and substantial, consisting in part of Grey and
Blackened Cottons, Shirtings, Pantings, Tickings, &c.

LADIES.—You will find our stock of Walking Shoes
and other foot wear attractive and good to wear.

Our stock of Umbrellas and Parasutes quite the
thing.

Our stock of Black and colored Silks and Satins,
with Buttons, Ribbons and Gloves to match, just what
you have been looking for.

Our stock of Silk and Lace Ties, Ruchings, Lace
Mitts, and various trappings, quite in keeping with the
times.

GENTLEMEN.—We are prepared and will be glad to
rig you out in Suits or Suitings in Black Cloth or
Fine Tweeds from Canada's noted factories.

Hats, Boots and Outfitting generally,
in styles to suit.

FARMERS.—You will find our stock of Red West-
ern, Raydon, and Alaska Clover Seeds fresh and most
reliable.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months.

ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor,
Huntingdon, Que.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881.

Mr SHANLY handed in his report on the Hochelaga tunnel to the Company on Monday afternoon, and it is now before the Government at Quebec. Hopes are entertained that either this or next week's Gazette will contain the proclamation putting the charter into force. Mr Shanly reports the construction of the tunnel to be perfectly feasible and estimates that it will cost, with approaches on either side, \$3,800,000, which may be reduced upon further survey of the approaches. Messrs Chaffee and Senecal are now in New York submitting the figures to the parties interested and it is supposed there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary capital, owing to so many railroads being desirous of getting a crossing to Montreal independent of the Grand Trunk. The survey of the line to Dundee begins at Longueuil to-morrow and actual work will be commenced in a few weeks. Our friends across the Lines have it that work on their end at Watertown is to begin next week. We give these statements as we have got them, and can only trust that they may be realized. The Grand Trunk give it to be understood that work on the continuation of the Ste Martine branch will be resumed when the frost is out of the ground, and that they have secured the necessary timbers for bridging.

On Thursday Mr Gladstone laid before the House of Commons the long looked for Irish Land bill. He did so in a speech that lasted three hours, explaining the main features of the bill with his usual clearness. The principle upon which the measure is based, is that the tenant is the proprietor of all improvements he makes upon the land, that he may sell them to the incoming tenant or to the landlord, and that, on account of such improvements made by the tenant, the landlord shall not have power to raise the rent. To give full scope to the working of the principle, by inducing the tenant to make improvements, he is secured in his tenure for 15 years upon condition of paying his rent punctually. To stand between the tenant and the landlord a new court is created, whose sole business will be to consider land cases. If a landlord proposes to raise the rent and the tenant considers the increase unjust, he can appeal to this new court, which will decide, and the rent the court declares to be fair, the landlord cannot increase for the next 15 years. Or, again, if a tenant in giving up his farm asks more for his improvements than the landlord thinks they are worth, he also can ask the land court to decide. There are also equitable regulations whereby, when a tenant leaves before his time at the instance of the landlord, the latter must pay so much as indemnity for such disturbance. A tenant can sell his lease subject to the approval of the landlord, but if he refuses, the tenant may appeal to the land court to decide whether the landlord's objections to the incoming tenant are reasonable or not. More important still, death will not break a lease, for the tenant has conferred upon him the right to bequeath it. It will thus be seen that the bill gives the tenants fifty of tenure for 15 years, free sale of their improvements or lease, and fair rent. The bill goes further, however, for it makes most liberal provisions to enable the tenant to become owner of the acres he tills. When the landlord agrees to sell, the tenant may borrow three-fourths of the purchase money from the Government, repaying the loan by yearly instalments of \$25 for every \$500 for 35 years, or at shorter dates if desired. The commissioners are also empowered to buy estates that come into the market, and sell them upon easy terms to the tenants. A large sum, not less than fifty million dollars, is to be placed in the hands of commissioners to buy waste land, reclaim it, and then sell to the peasant. As there is a great deal of such land in Ireland, homes may thus be created for thousands of families. A large sum is also to be provided to assist those who may desire to emigrate.

The bill is considered by all save the landlords and the agitators as a singularly wise and comprehensive measure. To the landlords, the changes it involves are of serious moment. Hitherto they could evict tenants at pleasure, exact rack rents, and too often managed to escape paying for improvements made by tenants. All this, should Mr Gladstone's bill become law, will be changed, and they will only be able to exert their privileges subject to the regulations of the land court. Such a clipping of their wings is, of course, not very pleasant for them, but they have, as a class, only their own rapacity and injustice to blame

for bringing such a law into existence. As to the agitators, nothing will satisfy them. What they want is the severance of Ireland from the British Crown, and their bluster about the land laws has only been used as a cover for their treasonable designs.

That the bill will be passed by the Commons is certain, but it is very much feared that the Lords will throw it out. Composed as the Upper Chamber is entirely of landlords, and feeling that the extending of the law to England and Scotland must necessarily follow, and with it the downfall of entail and hereditary privileges, it is supposed that they will reject the measure. Should they do so, a constitutional crisis of a grave nature would follow, the consequence of which no one can foresee. Unquestionably, no measure of equal importance has been introduced since the first Reform bill, and it is to be hoped that its results may prove as beneficial.

At the request of 32 ratepayers the council, on Saturday evening, unanimously granted a second certificate of license for the sale of intoxicating drink in this village. This act of the council has given a pang of sorrow to many a sufferer from the liquor traffic, and did the women have a voice in our municipal government, as we think they ought to have, it would never have been consummated. Such is the perversity of our nature, that many decent and sober men favor license because in doing so they annoy and grieve their teetotal neighbors, and because, somehow, they associate with drink and drinking—customs ideas of freedom and manliness—freedom to spend their money upon that which does them no good and to regard as manly the daring of the monitions of their own consciences and the good opinion of the better class. The wife of him, however, who resorts to the places thus licensed, sees no freedom in his drinking on the barroom counter the money which rightfully ought to come to her for the support of the household, and the parents whose son swaggers in their parlors fail to perceive the manliness which puffs up his own mind and realize, in the bitterness of their souls, that the liberty he has chosen is the liberty to assume the chains of passion. That there should be so many in our village who have no consideration for the welfare of their neighbors, who reflect not upon the suffering they cause to be brought upon decent households, we believe to be owing to want of thought and not to a deliberate intention to do harm, for it is inconceivable that men, whom we respect as otherwise worthy members of our community, would support the licensing of places which are the cause of filling the hearts of innocent relatives with unspeakable sorrow. Did they know the agony that a father and mother feel on seeing a son become addicted to drink, what the wife endures whose husband's footsteps bend towards the tavern, and the shame and privation that falls upon the innocent children, we are sure they would not have part or lot in granting license.

The common argument for giving license is, that as so-and-so will sell liquor anyway, a license may as well be given and the council receive the fee. This language is used even by Temperance friends, who speak as if there is less evil in liquor sold according to law than there is in that disposed of without its sanction. If the liquor-traffic be sinful, as the best sentiment of the day now firmly holds that it is, no approval by Parliament or municipal council can make it sinless. This same argument, which causes so many to favor the granting of license, would throw the authority of the law around every other form of iniquity. Sin exists in the world, and will, in spite of churches and all other Christian agencies, always be in it, therefore let us recognize sin and endeavor to regulate it by statute and license. Such is the reasoning to be heard every day, and by which hundreds of ratepayers soothe their consciences in countenancing the granting of license. If a man or woman, too lazy to earn their bread, like other people, by the honest work of their hands, says, "I mean to make a living by selling intoxicating liquor," why, in the name of commonsense, should the community take such a person under its care and give him or her a license to carry on the injurious traffic? If a man or woman have made up their mind to do evil, in spite of all remonstrance, let them do it, and let the responsibility fall upon their own heads, but do not let the municipality, by giving its sanction to their so doing, bring in the ratepayers partners in the accountability for the injury they will work. Whoever sells without license will have to answer alone for the evil that flows from the drinking of the liquor they dispose of, but whoever sells with license brings in as partakers in their sin those who petition for and grant the license. That liquor has been and is to-day sold in this village without license is a very sad fact, and we bow before it with shame and mis-giving of conscience as we do before the existence in our midst of any other form of sin; but to take this particular form of evil from obscurity, give it a certain respectability and standing by recognizing it publicly, by endorsing and licensing it, is only adding sin to sin. The immorality of the transaction is all the greater when this recognition is given in exchange for a share of the profits of the liquor-traffic. Oh for an awakening of the public conscience on this point, for that time when the immor-

ality of all license laws shall become plain to the people of the Province, when they will be blotted from our statute-books, and the liquor-traffic left, like other forms of evil, under the condemnation of the law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Star, who signs himself "Granger" and who has plainly an accurate knowledge of the facts, states that the 3 so-called agricultural colleges of this Province have only 30 students among them, and as they receive a yearly grant of \$7,800, the cost of each student is \$260. As one-third of them, however, do not intend to follow farming, "the actual cost of those from whom any possible benefit can be derived may be put down at \$400, nearly three times the cost of the Guelph students." For such an expenditure, excellence in tuition might justly be looked for, yet a disinterested witness, the Rev S. Tassé, declares that by the course given in these colleges "the greater part of our educated youth has not risen by its means to a higher position than the uneducated"—that is, that the graduate of these well-subsidized colleges is not a much better farmer than he who never entered their walls. "Granger" states that the present system is only an indirect mode of subsidizing certain classical colleges, and holds it would be better to give the entire amount to an institution which would be devoted entirely to the training of farmers, like the Ontario Agricultural College. He then goes on to point out that the annual grant of \$70,000 a year for the encouragement of agriculture is spent to very little purpose, for there has been no marked improvement in the standard of farming. He says—

After having farmed for 25 years in the heart of a French-Canadian population, and visited other parts of the Province, I think I ought at least to know what has been done by that nationality, and I unhesitatingly state that, collectively, they have not begun to see that there is anything at all "rotten in the State of Denmark," and that they are in total ignorance of the first principles of agriculture. This is a melancholy admission to make and yet we fear it is not to be controverted. One has not to go outside this District to find concessions where the habitants are poorer to-day than they were 20 years ago, because their land has got exhausted and fouled by weeds and their system of farming has not changed in the interval. When the Council of Agriculture superseded the old Board a change for the better was looked for, but the improvement has not been of a decided character. "Granger" recommends the appointment of an agricultural commission to find out a remedy for a state of affairs which every candid mind admits and deplors.

To me (he says) it seems that the Government could not do better than follow the example of Ontario, and appoint an Agricultural Commission composed of thrifty capable and independent men, taking care, above all things, that neither politics nor nationality are allowed to interfere with the nominations; otherwise it would be better to leave the matter alone.

The Ottawa despatches of late have contained several paragraphs relative to the Okas, one on Saturday stating that the question had been finally disposed of by the Seminary agreeing to buy 10,000 acres from the Ontario Government, at 50 cents an acre, for the tribe on Parry Sound, and to provide for their transportation thither and their maintenance for three years. In return for this, the Indians are to surrender to the Seminary all the lands and houses they now occupy, which are probably worth over \$15,000, so that the Seminary would not be much, if at all, out of pocket by the transaction. It does not appear, however, that the Indians as a tribe have accepted the offer, which is being pressed upon them by Mr McGill, the Government agent, and two or three Montreal gentlemen who, despairing of a better bargain, recommend its acceptance. The Methodist authorities have used every exertion to secure the rejection of the offer, and, with the exception of a few families, have succeeded. In this we believe the Methodists have acted rightly, for the offer is not an adequate one and there is no evidence that the lands on Parry Sound are suitable for settlement. Mr Mackenzie's offer of Cockburn Island was better. The friends of the tribe will await the result of the present movement with anxiety, for should any considerable number of families remove to Parry Sound, the final settlement of the question will be complicated thereby.

The Ormstown Literary and Debating Society has had a very successful career this winter. The weekly meetings have been growing in interest as the season advanced. The marked success this season, as compared with previous attempts to keep up such a society, is doubtless due to the hearty co-operation of the younger men of the village who, this winter, identified themselves with the work, and to whom the chief credit is due of furnishing a weekly entertainment, which has been sustained with unabated interest, and has been a source of direct benefit to all concerned in the work. Among the many evident manifestations of gain resulting from the Society's work, one may be stated, viz, that it has expended from its funds, about \$40 in first-class literature to be circulated amongst the members. Such periodicals as *Littell's Living Age*, *Scribner's Scientific American*, *Public Opinion*, *Leisure Hour*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Grip*, and others are now in possession of young people awakened to an interest in self-culture, and must be the means of doing good. Another sign of an awakened interest in such intellectual pastime as public debates afford, is gather-

ed from the fact that the boys of the public school have originated and carried on a Juvenile Debating Society. This, sprout, shows that a healthy vitality exists in the parent stem, and the influence radiates and carries in a widely extending circle a healthy and life-giving power.

Mr Sullivan began yesterday to take the measurements for the cadastral plan of the village. At the request of the council, he is to define the limits and fix posts, so that there will be no excuse in future for encroaching on the streets.

An examination was held in school No. 1, 3d concession of North Georgetown, of which Miss A. A. Dowler is teacher, on Thursday, 31st March. A number of the ratepayers, parents and friends connected with the school were present. Prizes were awarded as follows: One, presented by a friend to the best reader and speller in the 2nd and 3rd classes, was won by Mary Ann McEwen. Two prizes were given by the teacher, the successful competitors being Bella Sinton, spelling; Grace Maxwell, honorable mention; Jas. Tait, reading. The examination was held to give the parents an opportunity of judging as to the progress made by the children in their studies since Miss Dowler took charge of the school. They unanimously agreed that the Trustees engage her as teacher for the said school for the ensuing year.

On Saturday morning the village of Durham received a severe shock on learning that Mrs Alexander, an aged lady who lived with Archd. McCormick, was found dead in her bed. She went to bed the night previous in her usual health. At 9 p.m. she called on a sick person, and in conversation said she hoped God would not permit her long to lie languishing on a bed of sickness, and trusted she would never be a source of trouble to anyone in her last illness. It was a strange coincidence when viewed with the fact that she died quietly and alone 3 or 4 hours afterwards.

One of the deaths recorded this week arose from so simple a cause, that it is right that it should be made widely known as a caution to others to avoid the same danger. One hot day last season, while perspiring freely, the lad took a great draft of cold spring water, which caused paralysis of the stomach. After enduring excruciating pains for several months, death came to his relief last week. Drinking cold water while heated does not often end so disastrously, yet there are few farmers who cannot tell of having been made ill by an untimely draft in haying or harvest. A handful of oatmeal in the pitcher does much to avert ill effects.

The people of St Anicet are being pained by the spectacle of a young man named Dupuis who has been out of his mind for 6 months but within the past fortnight has grown much worse. The father, the often advised, has taken no steps to secure his being sent to an asylum. The habitants of Beauharnois are being excited over the proposal to build a beet-sugar factory, and are being got to promise to plant so many rods or acres of their farms with beets. Such factories have been failures in the States.

Mr Hussey's new wharf at St Anicet is nearly finished and, it is reported, will be opened as a free one. The St Francis will use it.

The new dairy factories are being hurried to completion and all will be ready by the 1st of May. It is expected that a few of the factories may begin to take in milk next week. Our farmers are getting into the habit of bringing in their cows earlier, which is wise, for the market, both for butter and cheese, is always high at the beginning of the season.

The sale of work on the Plank road by the St Anicet council, on Tuesday, was stopped after a few acres had been sold, the bids being considered too high. A meeting of the council will be held to decide on what is to be done. The crossing continued good on Lake St Francis until Thursday, when the channel began to open. The surrounding ice is still firm, and except the blue streak of the channel there is no indication of Spring being near. There have been nearly four months of splendid crossing during the past season, which is unusual.

The Rev George Weir, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, Morin College, Quebec, has had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the Senate of Aberdeen University. By many of our readers who have a personal acquaintance with the reverend gentleman, and by many more who know him by the fame of his distinguished services, it will be hailed with unfeigned pleasure as a fitting recognition of his ripe scholarship and valuable and laborious services in the cause of education, the more so that these are associated in him with all the general and excellent qualities of a Christian gentleman. Simple and unostentatious in his manner, he is enthusiastically devoted to the work of a student and an educationist, he has neither sought nor obtained that measure of public celebrity which many of much less ability enjoy, but those who know him best value him most highly for his solid attainments, distinguished services, and many excellencies of character. For upwards of a quarter of a century, Dr Weir has pursued the work of a teacher in this country, and with such marked success that those who studied under him are to be found occupying the highest positions in all the professions throughout the extent of the Dominion and even beyond it, and by none will this grateful recognition of their admitted teacher's scholarship and worth be more heartily welcomed than by some Canadian University did not anticipate Aberdeen in conferring such a well-merited honor as this, as Dr Weir has, by his long residence and indefatigable labors, thoroughly identified himself with Canadian education; but no one will doubt that the gain in his receiving this distinguished degree from one of the first universities of the old land, especially as it is his Alma Mater, where, as a student, he left a brilliant record. It is in the highest degree creditable to the University of King's College, Aberdeen, that she does not follow the lead of those who have so often encouraged him in his labors and success. In the list of those who had the degree conferred upon them at the same time as Dr Weir, we find the names of Andrew L. Adams, M.A., B.P.R.S., Professor of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology in Queen's College, Cork; Daniel Perrier, M.A., M.D., Professor of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London; Thos. Morrison, M.A., Principal of the Free Church Training College, Glasgow; and Lieut-General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India; so that he is to be considered high company. We hope that he may be long enabled to wear his honors and to continue his valuable labors in the cause of Education.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL.

A GENERAL SESSION of this council was held on Monday, the 4th inst., when all the councillors were present.

The question in reference to the homologation of the process-verbal of I. I. Crevier, special superintendent, ordering the opening up of a side-road between lots 56 and 57 in the 6th range, was taken up and considered.

A petition signed by Patrick Tallon, Napoleon Fortah and others against the homologation of said process-verbal was presented to the council.

Moved by Coun Fallon, seconded by Coun Walker: That the process-verbal of I. I. Crevier, special superintendent, be not homologated and that the costs so far incurred be paid by the petitioners equally, share and share alike. Carried.

Moved by Coun Cunningham, seconded by Coun Massam: That the secretary-treasurer be ordered to draw up an act of apportionment or Roll of Preception, as provided for by Articles 816 and 954 of the Municipal Code, for the payment of the costs on the special-verbal of David Elder and I. I. Crevier, special superintendents, establishing a road across lots 60 and 61 in the 5th range. For the motion: Couns Cunningham and Massam. Against: Couns Whealy, Walker, Patton and Fallon. The motion declared lost.

Complaint was made by John Carr and others that the road officer of Road District No 19 had failed to carry out the keeping up of the side-road between lots 40 and 41 in the 5th range, commonly known as the Morrison Nine-Mile Road, for which said road district is liable.

Moved by Coun Cunningham, seconded by Coun Walker: That the secretary-treasurer be ordered to notify the road officer of Road District No 19, to expend one-third of his road labor on the Morrison Nine-Mile Road, and if said amount of labor is not sufficient to repair said road in a thuro manner. Carried.

Moved by Coun Walker, seconded by Coun Cunningham: That Road District No 22 be allowed the sum of \$5 for removing stones in said district. Carried.

A petition was presented by Rich'd Booth, John Purcell and others praying the council to open up the side-line road between lots 24 and 25 in the 6th range.

Moved by Coun Fallon, seconded by Coun Cunningham: That one-third of the labor of Road District No 13 be expended for the purpose of opening said road. Carried.

A by-law laying a rate of three mills on the dollar for the purpose of keeping in repair the public roads was duly introduced and passed.

Moved by Coun Fallon, seconded by Coun Walker: That Alex. Shaw be appointed road officer of Road District No 21 in place of James Kelly. Carried.

Coun Patton reported that he had sold the east bridge, crossing the Beaver creek, on the front road at "Morrison's" for \$125, and of the west bridge for \$108.

Moved by Coun Fallon, seconded by Coun Walker: That the action of Coun Patton be confirmed. Carried.

Moved by Coun Cunningham, seconded by Coun Walker: That this council will bind themselves to build the Plank Road as a Municipal road, providing the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon grant us aid to the amount of \$600. For the amendment: Couns Massam, Whealy and Fallon. Against: Couns Cunningham, Walker and Patton. The mayor gave his casting vote in favor of the main motion, and declared the same carried.

Moved by Coun Patton, seconded by Coun Fallon: That Coun Cunningham and Walker be appointed a committee to wait upon the council of the Village of Huntingdon in regard to the resolution passed by this council asking aid towards the rebuilding of the Plank Road. Carried.

The council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock.

An adjourned general session of this council was held on Tuesday, when all the members were present.

Complaint was made to the council by Messrs Alex. McNaughton and W. B. Cameron that the Seignior Line road was in an almost impassable condition, when after due consideration of the complaint, it was,

Moved by Coun Walker, seconded by Coun Cunningham: That the mayor and Coun Whealy be appointed a committee to examine as to the state of said road, and to draw up a specification for the repairs they may find necessary, with power to sell the same or let them by tender. Carried.

Coun Walker and Cunningham appointed at last session of this council to wait upon the council of the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon, to lay before the said council of the Village of Huntingdon the resolution passed by this council proposing that this council would rebuild the Plank Road, provided the council of the said Village of Huntingdon would grant them aid to the amount of \$400, submitted the resolution passed by the said council of the Village of Huntingdon, passed at a session held on the 9th inst., which said resolution stated that "the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon would be willing to pay to the Township of Godmanchester \$300 . . . provided the Township of Godmanchester will regulate, build, and maintain the portion of the Plank Road passing thru their township as a good Municipal road."

Moved by Coun Cunningham, seconded by Coun Walker: That the aid offered by the council of the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon to the amount of \$300, towards the rebuilding of the Plank Road, be accepted by this council. Carried.

Coun Whealy dissenting, on the ground that it is this council considers the opening up of the Plank Road a public benefit to the travelling public, it should be opened irrespective of the aid offered by the council of the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon. Coun Massam dissenting, on the ground that the ratepayers of the municipality are opposed to the opening of said road.

No 19, whereof Joseph McCombs is road inspector.

Moved by Coun Fallon, seconded by Coun Cunningham: That Coun Massam be authorized to make inquiries as to the damages sustained by Thomas White to his buggy, and to report the result of the inquiries to this council at its next session. Carried.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of the Village Council was held on Saturday evening. All present, except Coun Henderson.

Coun Dineen and the Secretary-Treasurer having been appointed a committee to confer with St Anicet regarding the Plank road, handed in a report in writing to the effect that they had agreed to give St Anicet \$900, one-half in October 1881 and one-half in October 1882, with 6 per cent from 1st June next, on condition that St Anicet regulate, build and maintain their portion of the Plank road. Over \$300 dollars of the amount was covered by voluntary subscriptions, leaving \$600 to come out of the council's funds.

The report was adopted and the action of the committee unanimously endorsed on motion of Coun Marshall, seconded by Coun Fortune.

Messrs W. H. Walker and A. S. Cunningham, members of the Godmanchester Council, appeared before the council as a deputation asking for aid to assist in building their portion of the Plank road. They stated that the Godmanchester Council was willing to build and maintain said road on receiving aid from the village to the extent of \$400.

Coun Dineen moved, seconded by Coun Marshall: That this corporation would be willing to pay Godmanchester \$200 in aid of Plank road.

The motion was declared lost on the following vote: Yes, Councillors Dineen and Marshall. Nays, Burrows, Fortune and Gamble.

On motion of Coun Marshall, seconded by Coun Gamble, the certificate of P. C. Moir, to enable him to obtain a License, was confirmed.

On motion of Coun Gamble, seconded by Coun Fortune, the certificate of John McKay, to enable him to obtain a license, was confirmed.

Each certificate was accompanied by \$20 for such confirmation.

On motion of Coun Gamble, seconded by Coun Burrows, it was resolved that the Secretary-Treasurer notify all persons to remove any obstructions they may have placed on the streets.

A By-law imposing a trade license of \$5 on all keepers of livery stables, or any person keeping or letting for hire any horse or horses, was passed with the necessary formalities.

The matter of aid to Godmanchester for the Plank road, was then reconsidered, when it was unanimously resolved, on motion of Coun Dineen, seconded by Coun Marshall: That this corporation would be willing to pay to the corporation of the township of Godmanchester the sum of \$300, as follows: one-half on the 1st day of November, 1883, and one-half on the 1st day of November, 1884, with interest at 6 per cent, per annum from the date of the completion of said road, provided the corporation of the township of Godmanchester will regulate, build and maintain the portion of the Plank road passing thru their township as a good municipal road; and the said road to be built the same as the corporation of the parish of St Anicet propose to build their portion, and to be completed not later than 1st September next.

ORMSTOWN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

This Board met on Monday; members all present.

The following teachers sent in their resignations: Miss Fennell, Miss Ross, and Mrs Taylor. Resignations accepted.

The following teachers were re-engaged for the coming scholastic year: Miss Nolan for No. 2, Miss Hall for No. 3, Miss Outerson for No. 4, Miss McDowell for No. 6, Miss Lindsay for No. 7, Miss McGarth for No. 10, and Miss Reaver for No. 11.

The Secretary-Treasurer was ordered to advertise for teachers for schools Nos. 1, 5, and 9.

The Board will meet on Monday the 9th of May.

O K A.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—The question "Have our Indians any rights in lands set apart for their use?" is a subject before the public for years and pleaded for on the affirmative side, in my late communication, as worthy of the hearty action of wardens, both of the Church and the State. "What the Methodist church has done for the Okas," is the caption and substance of a rejoinder by the Rev G. Rogers. After careful perusal of the product of my friend's ready pen, the conclusion drawn from his general argument is, that the Methodist church towards the Indians has abundantly practised good works, and for this he enumerates what has been done for the spiritual, educational, and social interests of the Indians—by the platform—from the Pulpit, thru the Missionary Society, and by the co-operation of Christian friends, as well as by placing before each Government, as it came into office, the duty of protecting them. He fortifies his whole line by facts, and makes it impregnable to a common assault. He might have gone further and entrenched himself in challenging a verdict of approval, by contrasting the present condition of the Indians' village, for order, quietness, Sabbath observance, and for sobriety, with its known former state of laxity, drunkenness, and riot, ere it fell under its care. There is no Methodist but may be proud of these facts and proud of this vindication, and it will work no harm that the world should know how unobtrusively and effectually his church has been working good to the Indians, and this at an expense to her treasury of more than \$10,000. Costly the charge has proved, let it be shown that by fighting it out on this peaceful line, the Red man's titles to lands and homes and hearts shall be secured, and then those who bear the Indians' burden will never complain; but as well might Wolfe have expected to have captured Quebec with snowballs as that we, aided by all the churches of the land, may persuade "the Seminary" to yield up the Indians' rights by any display of kindly words and good works, and to set up to enumerate what we have done for Oka as a reply to the long unanswered query "Have our Indian wards any right to lands set apart for their use?" is as irrelevant as an answer taken from an arithmetic would be foreign to a question put from a geography on the locality of

Mount Blanc. If during the late Fenian raids over line 45, a portion of the ruffians had seized upon old Covey Hill, and held it until now, would the ejected and plundered farmers, justly looking for a restoration of their rights, be content if public pressure was not brought (if needed) on the Government till troops were forwarded and deliverance wrought, by the good people of Huntington giving themselves to work solely for the religious wants of their souls and the educational wants of their children? Would all the good works of the county, seven times multiplied and set in order, be a satisfactory reply to the demand of the ejected farmers, "Have we or are we to have any rights in our lands on Covey Hill?" and if an ill-timed letter came forth at such a moment, commending to the kindness of the management, that of proceeding, encouraging them to hold on to the way in which they had begun, multiply their acts of kindness, keep their souls in peace and their consciences at rest, and in no wise to seek to enlighten or disturb the calm and settled quiet of the public mind, (strangely ignorant of the state of affairs at Covey Hill, I ask would the letter, backed as it might be, by a writer sans peur et sans reproche, be most of a help to the farmer or to the Fenian? And is not this the (undesigned) tendency of my kindly brother's letter? Is it not offering a premium for non-activity of the public mind on a matter that ought to make every honest heart overflow with indignation?

Worse raiders than Fenian raiders are before us; those came and fought us with weapons they brought, and risked their lives; but these have taken our own weapons to destroy us. The raiders of the Seminary, in seizing the seigniories of Oka, have actually taken laws framed by our fathers for right and liberty, and made them minister to secure possession of that which is not their own; our Legislative Halls are entered and our Governments are shackled that they may not speak; our Courts of Justice closed that equity may not enter and decide. For truth fall on our churches and the public conscience alone remain to us, and if these are, the one silent and the other dead, what hope is there for the down-rod Red man and what future shall be deserved by those to whom he was given in charge? Is this a time for stillness on the part of ministers or people? Does the state of Oka justify it? Judgment lingering there, because a bound Government, even when willing, can't open our courts and help, ignorance of it and apathy holding all but universal reign, and all this after 12 years of peaceful pleading by the Methodist church and its friends. And now shall we take an opiate for the remedy, and let our people fall into a deeper and still deeper slumber? This would please some, but who are they? Not the friends of the Indian and lovers of right, so can we be guiltless if we take the draught? Is not the Fabian policy what the Seminary relies on, and quiet procrastination its sure game? When we took charge of Oka between four and five hundred Indians folded under our care. The report of 1879 puts the number at 232. Only a few of these have farms and can get work at home; of the rest, the strong men and boys scatter in summer thru lumber shanties and the States, returning in the Fall to their families with their carefully hoarded gains, and supplementing these with the gifts of the charitable, eke out a precarious winter. But hope deferred is making the Red man's heart sick. Fewer and fewer return. Persecutions, persecutions and hunger are banishing them from the country where they were owners when the white man's voice was unknown, and if now the humanity of the Dominion can't let one generous pulse beat towards the race it is superseding, and furnish a strong public arm of defence to put around the cruelly treated tribe, what awaits it but exile and demolition or dishonor? Before as many years have passed as we have been their teachers, the Seminary, left in sole possession of the field, may triumph in an easy victory, and well will it be if the church that has toiled and waited so patiently be spared the humiliation of witnessing a mutilated, reduced, and shattered remnant recant to the faith of the Gospel, selling itself for a piece of bread.

Why enter upon the uncertain strife? "Lawyers Badgely and Laflamme have reported that the Seminary's possession is absolute." Well but lawyers, every way their equal, say it is not so. If the Seminary will not be warned by the Indians' lawyers, shall we be ruled by theirs? "Then associate Lawyer Doutré with your other associates." Do so, but what gain by a hundred Doutrés, while the gates of our Courts won't swing open but at the order of a Prime Minister, and no Prime Minister can be found to issue the order? Messrs MacLaren and Borland, divinity and law united, for 12 years have sought to bring Oka priests into court, and can't accomplish it. Can't they then be done? Yes. Associate the public and everything can be done. The gates that won't swing open for Messrs Borland or MacLaren or Doutré or the Hon Mr MacKenzie or Sir John will open wide for the public universal voice, and justice will enter and truth, lifted up, will come out free and tell us what the rights of Oka are. Associate Upper and Lower Canada, the matter affects both, associate the Canadian Institute, subsidize French vigor to remove our western torpor. Why should we not? The burning question is not a religious one, as of Protestantism against Romanism; it is on the simpler moral plane—the enforcing of a duty undischarged; a demand on a wealthy corporation to perform its duties of stewardship to the poor according to law. If the friends of a Roman Catholic, Guibord, could get justice on moral grounds apart from religion, why should not the Protestant Indian get it on the same grounds without agitating the subject of religion? As one was a question of individual and family right, so is the other. Combine we may here and, into whatever court the cause of Oka enters, with the old Roman say, "Do justly if the heavens fall." S. E. MAUNSELY.

Moorefield, Ont., April 2nd, 1881.

On Saturday two youths, named John Primeau and Alfred Cardinal, were brought before Justice of the Peace Shanks on the charge of having stolen 3 sap pails from the bush of John Dinneen, 1st concession of Hinchinbrook. They acknowledged their guilt and were committed for trial at Beauharnois.

With this week's paper goes a report of Mr Blake's speech at Montreal. We expected to have had it in time for last week's issue, but his address is one that will not get out of date in a hurry.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.		
	Temperature	Baltic Snow
Highest Lowest In inches Snow		
6 April	28 .. 8 0.00
7 ..	38 .. 28 0.00
8 ..	47 .. 32 0.00
9 ..	51 .. 24 0.00
10 ..	53 .. 24 0.00
11 ..	43 .. 26 0.00
12 ..	40 .. 21 0.00

WEATHER RECORD.
7th April—A couple of inches of snow this morning, succeeded by a milder temperature.
8th and 9th—Fine and bright.
10th—A beautiful day; sun very warm.
11th and 12th—East wind and chilly.
13th—Cloudy and threatening rain. There has been no run of ice in the Chateauguay or Trout River, it having melted out slowly.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.
London, April 10.—A Dublin correspondent writes that the Irish people appear to defer their judgment on Gladstone's Bill till Parnell gives his views regarding its merits. It cannot be denied that the Bill comes before Ireland at a time when she is neither in a spirit or temper to give it calm and unbiased consideration. From the condition of apparent tranquillity, the week has plunged great sections of the country into a state of excitement described as little short of civil war. Law and order, which seemed about to resume their sway, have received a rude shock. The excitement dates from the recent attack on the police escorting a process-server near Ballaghdereen. When Sergeant Armstrong fired the first shot which killed the peasant he was felled to the ground by a stone, and after his comrades were beaten off the wounded man was treated in a most horrible manner. His head was beaten to a jelly. How the man survived four days is a mystery. It is feared the occurrence will put an end to the forbearance of the Constabulary among whom the affair already forms evil results. The death of Armstrong has been made the subject of a demonstration almost unequalled in the history of Ireland. The country for miles around is lit up by bonfires from Ballaghdereen to French Park, and from Clogher to Lough Glyn, and the whole population has turned out to celebrate the occurrence. The authorities are doing all they can to quell the excitement, which is spreading with dangerous rapidity. In almost all cases of recent eviction the tenants have been allowed to reserve possession of their holdings as caretakers.

At Calliela, near Kiltunagh, county Mayo, while constable Roche and a party of his men were protecting a process-server he was attacked and compelled to beat a retreat in the direction of Kiltunagh police barracks. The crowd of men, women, and children followed him, stoning, taunting, and jeering at the police. Roche sent his men on ahead with the process-server, while he lagged behind and endeavored to stay the aggressive crowd. But his efforts were unavailing. He threatened to fire, and showed the people the cartridge as he loaded his rifle. But this had no effect. They shouted that he dared not fire without a magistrate beside him to read the Riot Act. Roche, however, fired among the crowd, and it is feared the first shot mortally wounded a girl named Byrne, who is believed to have been only an onlooker, when the police succeeded in reaching the barracks.

Much uneasiness is caused by the steady stream of emigration setting in from the west and south. Night after night the Dublin wharves are crowded by young stalwart men and well-dressed women of the peasant class taking passage to Liverpool, there to embark for the United States and Canada. The numbers, which last week were covered by tents, are this week up to the hundreds, and before the season is well advanced thousands will have left this country for the new world. They are a class of men and women who are a loss to the country they leave and a great gain to the country that gets them.

Dublin, April 12.—At a Land League conference which was held at the Rotunda today to discuss the Land bill, Mr Parnell showed the defects in the measure, but pointed out no positive action against the bill. Mr Dillon opposed the bill absolutely, and delegates from all other parts of the country were generally hostile to the bill. After a long discussion it was resolved to hold a convention in Dublin to consider what course of action should be taken.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
London, April 8.—In the House of Lords today the Duke of Argyll said he heartily approved of every measure which could tend to increase the ownership of land in Ireland, but he thought the Government scheme tended to paralyze the ownership of land by placing it under limitations unknown in any civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlord nor tenant would be owner. Ownership would be in the commission or in absence. This would result injuriously to the agricultural interests of any country, especially Ireland. He felt he could not as an honest man be responsible for recommending the scheme as a whole to Parliament.

The trial of the nihilists, charged with assassinating the late Emperor of Russia, opened at St Peter-burg on Wednesday of last week. Jeliaboff in his statement to excuse the cases of Ruzsackoff and Michaeloff asserted that the former was only a propagandist among workmen, and knew nothing of the arrangement for the murder of the Czar until the day of its accomplishment, and that the latter was entirely unconnected with the crime. The whole of the second day's proceedings were occupied with the examination of witnesses—a majority of whom were officers, soldiers and policemen. Jeliaboff showed great skill in cross-examining the witnesses and succeeded in utterly confusing one of them. Ruzsackoff and Michaeloff appeared dejected. Jeliaboff maintained the animation he had shown through. Beside the examination of witnesses, the court was largely occupied in the scrutiny of material used by the assassins. Great excitement was caused by the production of two bombs similar to those which killed the Emperor. Jeliaboff and Sophie Pieoffsky refused to answer several questions. Friday's sitting was occupied in hearing speeches for the prosecution. In the centre of the Court room are various articles of tangible evidence against the prisoners, such as boxes of dynamite, papers of chemicals, apparatus, &c., with a drawn sword. The prisoners were all attired in black. The Assistant-Prosecutor strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, and demanded the severest penalty for them all. He declared that the fidelity of the

people to the Imperial throne was unshaken, and all efforts of the terrorist party in this direction were absolutely abortive. The prisoners listened unmoved. Jeliaboff and Kibalitchef took notes. The counsel for the defence spoke two hours. Jeliaboff also spoke in his own behalf. The president of the Court asked whether the prisoners wished to say anything. Ruzsackoff spoke half an hour. He said he primarily desired to agitate peacefully, but entered the late conspiracy seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michaeloff said he belonged to the Terrorist faction of the party, but denied Ruzsackoff's statement that he participated in the arrangements for the murder of the Czar. Hessy Helfmann acknowledged that she kept a conspirator's lodging house, which was a depot for their implements, but denied actively participating in the Czar's assassination. Kibalitchef avowed his connection with the Will of the People party, their wish, he said, being to gain their objects by a peaceful propaganda, but they were reluctantly obliged to adopt terrorist measures. He admitted preparing 5 bombs. Sophie Pieoffsky avowed participation in the preparation of the Moscow mine, and in the murder of the Czar. Jeliaboff fluently related with diabolical satisfaction the history of the two Alexandrovsky mines. The Court then retired for consultation. After three hours' deliberation they returned with a verdict of guilty against all. The sentence of death by hanging was then pronounced. Sophie Pieoffsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation because she is of noble birth.

The result of the earthquake at Chios has surpassed all conception. The number of killed and wounded is more than 15,000. There are 40,000 famished sufferers who require immediate assistance. The Times correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"I have just arrived and find pictures of the destruction such as are rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly bombed. Hundreds of houses are transformed into shapeless masses of ruins, under which lie unburied an unknown number of victims. The majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who would willingly expose themselves to danger are prevented by their friends or the police. Fear, grief, and despair are depicted on nearly every face. All have a sad or tragic tale to tell. The first shock was felt on Sunday afternoon at half-past one. Immediately houses began to fall, and wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes, reached the open spaces, and shortly afterwards another terrific shock completed the devastation. Then it remained quiet until sunset, when the island again began to shake through as severely as before. All night the shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, each preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. The old Genoese fortress, containing 400 houses inhabited by Mussulmans and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about half a metre, and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed. Several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that of about thirty Mussulman women assembled in one house not one escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than this town. In Chios many houses are in ruins, and three-fourths in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those uninjured, for every night frequent shocks are felt. Nearly all camp out, and as the weather is fine the hardship in this respect is not great. In Kastrio the work of extricating the bodies and attending the wounded is progressing, but the stifling odor in the vicinity of the ruins proves that the former operation is far from complete. On the other hand wonderful escapes occurred. A woman was buried under the ruins for 52 hours, and at last rescued, having given birth meantime to a child. The British ship Thunderer has arrived at Chios with physicians and a large quantity of provisions. A correspondent at Chios telegraphs that he has visited the south-eastern part of the island and found Mennita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the villages of Manassiri, Viroinos, and Philitia masses of ruins. Not a single house escaped. English and American physicians are assisting the survivors.

Earthquake shocks of considerable violence have been again in Chios. It is estimated that barely 20 houses remain habitable in the whole island. Forty-five villages are totally destroyed, and the population of many localities have absolutely disappeared.

Great distress and alarm prevails through Hungary on account of the floods. Property to a vast extent has already been destroyed, and the worst is not yet over.

Disturbances in Tunis have resulted in active hostilities between the marauding tribes and the French. Lord Beaconsfield's condition continues critical, and very slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

CANADA.

The two French monks, who have been deputed to find a home for their monastery in Canada, arrived in Montreal last week. They are from the Abbey of Belle Fontaine, near Angers. It appears from the *Minerve* that they have not as yet accepted the offer of the Seminary of a large farm at Oka, but will consider it. The offer, it states, consists of the gift of a magnificent property of seven hundred acres, three miles from the Lake of Two Mountains. There is a mill on the farm, and a good house, which will furnish a comfortable lodging for the monks. The property is crossed by a water course and possesses mineral springs, while the soil is excellent. Among the advantages to be reaped from their taking up their habitation in this district, our contemporary mentions the improvement likely to follow in the matter of farming. The exhortations of the press and popular orators have had little effect in making the habitants improve their style of farming, and the *Minerve* thinks the authoritative voice of the clergy is necessary to bring about the desired change. The Trappists are said to be model farmers, their farms in France being model farms, and it is hinted that the order may yet found a sort of agricultural college for the Province, in which they will take the part of professors. The monastery is it proposed to form, it is pointed out, will not be a charge on the country but a source of profit.

There is a genuine real estate boom in Winnipeg. The Times says that the other day a gentleman telegraphed east to the owner of a Main street lot, which had been offered for \$1,300 last spring. The reply received was that nothing short of \$10,000 would buy it. Again, some other lots, about which an intending purchaser was enquiring last week, advanced in price over \$100 a day during the three days he was cogitating over whether he should invest or not.

Montreal, April 8.—The presidents of the Central Vermont, South-Eastern, Passumpsic, and Boston, Concord, and Montreal railways have concluded an arrangement, after a lengthened conference here, for pooling their freight and passenger traffic by their several lines. It will also apply to all thru freight and passenger traffic of Canadian lines running in connection with the above road. It comes into effect on May 1st.

Mr Simon Beattie has arrived from Scotland with 8 valuable Clydesdale stallions, including Mr Lawrence Drew's celebrated horse Top Gallant the 2nd, and Black Prince, bred by Mr A. B. Yale.

Sir John Macdonald has been again so ill of his old complaint as to be at times unable to see his colleagues on business. Rest and freedom from care and annoyance have become imperatively necessary.

UNITED STATES.
New York, April 12.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the United Land Leaguers of this city was held to-night in Cooper Institute, to protest against the imprisonment without trial of American citizens in Ireland, and to express sympathy with the Irish people in the struggle for land reform. The platform was occupied by many members of leading Irish societies. After speeches had been made, resolutions were adopted condemning the British Government.

A Fenian, named O'Donnell, arrived at New York last week by the French steamer, and does not conceal that he had a hand in

the attempt to blow up the house of the Mayor of London. He says six men were engaged in the plot. It was decided that, if the Coercion Bill passed, vengeance would be wreaked somewhere. The Lord Mayor was selected, because, altho an Irishman, he was a strong advocate of Coercion and voted for it. Coleman was the man who placed the box of powder under the Mansion House window. It can be stated on the best authority that the Executive Council of Skirmishers, at a meeting in New York, a few evenings ago, considered the matter of the shooting of two men at Ballaghdereen, County Mayo, on the previous Saturday by the police. It was decided that their deaths were brought about by the enforcement of Gladstone's Coercion Act. Gladstone was declared guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. How the sentence is to be executed is now a question under consideration. They consider the Queen a nonentity, and hold the Premier to be the responsible ruler.

Brooklyn, N.Y., April 10.—The O'Donovan Rossa Club were addressed this afternoon by O'Donovan Rossa on the present crisis in Irish affairs. He said he had no faith England would give Ireland anything unless the Irish showed they were prepared to fight for what they wanted. He was glad to see Irishmen working in England against England. Rossa read a letter he received from one of these "missionaries" in England, as he called them, a man who was connected with the recent attempt to blow up the Mansion House. The authorities in England, Rossa continued, have not the real names of the men implicated in the Mansion House affair. The "missionaries" in England would continue to do the work. The enemy must be struck in his own country; the flag of England must be attacked wherever seen. England cared nothing for resolutions, but did care for her interests when assailed. A vote of thanks was given to Rossa for his address. James McDermott, a member of the organization, made a violent speech, stating that there was more virtue in revolutionary glycerine or dynamite than in all the futile sentiments of speakers. He was loudly applauded.

Yankton, Dakota, April 9.—The damage to steamboats, railroads, and private property by the ice gorge here has been fearful. Steamers at the levee were carried inland, and now lie on the railway track. The steamer Peniac struck the railroad machine shops, completely wrecking them. The boat is now on the prairie, about a mile from the channel. The Government warehouses are destroyed, and many of the goods stored in them carried away. Rescuing parties report great suffering and destitution among the settlers on the bottom land between Yankton and Vermillion.

Goldsboro, N.C., April 6.—Kitchen Ginn, a negro, was placed in the black ward in the penitentiary with another convict who died yesterday, the remains were placed for burial in a rude pine box full of knots-holes. At an early hour this morning Ginn placed the corpse in his own bed, carefully covering it up. He then attired himself in the burial clothes that had been on the dead man and got into the coffin. Soon afterwards the Potter's Field grave-digger entered and fastened the coffin-top down with a few nails tumbled the box into a wagon, and drove off to the burying-ground. On the road Ginn burst from the coffin and fell upon the grave-digger, who fled to the woods. Ginn drove off, and no trace of him can be found.

A young man named Frank Bourdeau stole Louis Trudo's horse and buggy, a suit of clothes and a quantity of cloth, at Bombay last week Wednesday, and started for Canada. At St Regis he sold the horse and buggy for \$15, and supposing he had reached Canada went quietly to bed. But it turned out that he was fifteen or twenty feet this side of the line, where he was apprehended the same night and the next day was lodged in jail at Malone, where he will remain until the grand jury shall have taken action in the matter.—*Palladium.*

Capt. Boycott, whose treatment by the Land Leaguers gave rise to the term "Boycotting," arrived at New York from England last week. He travels under an assumed name.

New York, April 11.—The SS. *Nelo*, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived this morning, reports that on the 8th she fell in with the German barque *Tiger*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, laden with salt. The crew of the latter were in a deplorable condition, having been 77 days out and fallen short of provisions. They had eaten the cats and dogs and then sustained life on strips of leather soaked in lamp oil until the supply of oil was exhausted. They complained that several vessels which passed close by them disregarded their signals of distress. The *Nelo* supplied the starving men with the necessary provisions.

A heavy earthquake occurred on Sunday morning thru the central part of California. No serious damage is reported.

Town City, Ala., March 11.—Miss Hattie Dool, who was insane, succeeded in committing suicide by starvation. She died at 12:45 this afternoon. Her final decline began on Saturday, and from that time she had not strength to write her wishes. By signs she indicated that she did not wish to see any more strangers, and that she was only anxious to die. Last night she had high fever, but by morning it had abated, and she lay quietly till the hour of dissolution at noon. She completed the 47th day of the fast.

The delivery of foreign newspapers in Russia is now limited to persons especially privileged, and having police permits.

When Prince Leopold was in Canada last summer he became very ill while down the St Lawrence, and was entertained by Mr George Stephen of Montreal at his summer residence and attended by Mrs Stephen. They are now on a visit to England and the Queen has not been unmindful of the generous hospitality shown to her son, and recently Mr and Mrs Stephen had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and of dining with her.

Mr David Kennedy, of Edinburgh, the well-known Scottish vocalist, who a few years ago made a tour of Canada, lost three members of his family by the burning of the opera house at Nice. They are—James Kennedy, 23 years of age; Kate Kennedy, 19, and Lizzie Kennedy, 17. They were studying at Nice.

BIRTHS.

At Huntington, on the 3rd inst, the wife of James S. Cowan, of a son.

At Elgin, on the 7th inst, the wife of Joseph H. Scriber, of a son.

DIED.

At Athelstan, on the 8th inst, James R., second son of James W. Mack, farmer, of Athelstan, aged 16 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

At Boyd's Settlement, Hinchinbrook, on the 9th April, Dr. D'Almeida, James Harvey, second son of James Robson, aged 18 years, 11 months and 10 days.

At the residence of Hugh McLean, Lancaster, Ont., on the 10th inst, Christy Ann Buchan, relict of the late Daniel Cameron, both formerly of Dundee, aged 91 years. Deceased was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

At the last concession of North Gorge-town, on the 7th inst, Janet, daughter of Mr Francis Turner, at Elgin, on the 7th inst, Alexander Shearer, a native of Cumberland, Scotland, aged 69 years. Deceased was present at the battle of Corunna, at which Sir John Moore was killed.

Montreal, April 12.—Best bag flour \$3.95. Outland \$4.00@4.10. Old dairy butter 15c@16c for good to choice. New dairy of good quality is bought readily at 21c. Cheese 13c@14c. Eggs 18c. Maple syrup 70c@85c per gallon; sugar 8c@9c per lb. Potatoes in active demand for shipping to the States at 50c@60c per bag for Early Rose. Beans are scarce and worth \$1.20 per bushel. The cattle market was filled with prime feed steers and heifers for the Easter trade, some of them weighing upwards of 1600 lbs., and for the pick of which as high as 7c a lb was paid, but the general run were sold at 5c to 6c. For common cattle there was no demand. Fat hogs were sold at \$7.50 the 100 lbs and store hogs at \$7.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
1881 NEW SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS. 1881

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have now received and opened out their new Spring and Summer Importations, consisting:

- 10 cases Fancy Dress Goods, beautiful styles.
- 2 cases Linen Dress Goods, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Ireland.
- 2 cases Black Cashmeres, Black Fannettes and Black Lace.
- 2 cases Ladies plain and fancy Mantle and Ulster Cloths.
- 10 cases choice Prints and Muslins.
- 2 cases Black Grenadines and Colored French Dressing.
- 5 bales White and Grey Cottons, Canton Flannels, and Tickings.
- 4 cases Fancy Cotton Shirtings and Table Linens.
- 10 cases English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.
- 3 cases Gentlemen's White and Colored Dress Shirts.
- 1 large case Ladies' Merino Under-shirts and Gentlemen's Merino Under-shirts and Pants.
- 6 cases comprising Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, Satechee, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Ruchings, Fringes, Fancy Dress Buttons and trimmings; also Ladies' and Gentlemen's White Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
- 4 cases Ladies' Stays, Black and Colored Satins and Silks, Ribbons, Berlin and Fingering Wool, Mottoes and Motto Frames, Chromos, Albums, Auto-graph Albums, &c.
- 9 cases Ladies' Girls' Men's and Boys' trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats.
- 6 bales Tapestry and Hemp Carpets; also Stair Oil Cloths and Stair Linen.
- 4 cases Batting, and a choice assortment of Table Oil Cloths.
- 3 bales white and colored Flannels, Furniture Prints, and fancy Table Damask.
- 1 case Fancy Cloth Table Covers, white Marseilles Toilet Covers, and fancy Napkins.
- 75 cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes of every description.
- 50 Saratoga and common Travelling Trunks.
- 10 cases black Travelling Valises and Carpet Bags.
- 15 bales choice Wall Paper and paper Borders, from the most celebrated home and foreign manufacturers.
- 12 large cases Ready-made Clothing, comprising Gentlemen and Boys' Tweed Suits, black and colored Lustre Coats, and fancy Tweed and Linen Dusters.
- 20 cases Gentlemen and Boys' Felt Hats and fancy Cloth, Scotch, and Silk Caps.
- 15 crates and barrels of Crockery and fancy Glassware.
- 10 barrels beautiful fancy Vases, Toilet Sets, Mantle Suits, Glass Sets, Monochrome Cups and Saucers, China Teas, Fancy Pitchers ornamented with gold, Engraved Glass Water Pitchers, &c.

A tremendous stock of Choice Groceries and Hardware of every description, and an immense quantity of other General Merchandise, altogether too numerous to mention.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntingdon, April 14th, 1881.

P.S.—Just received, a magnificent stock of Fancy Goods, suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents.

D. McCORMICK, Advocate, of Montreal will be at Molr's hotel, Huntington on Thursday, the 21st inst.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the school of District No. 7, Hinchinbrook. Applicants to be provided with a first-class diploma. Applications to be made to Thomas Lavery, Herdman Post-Office, up to the 21st inst.

ARTHUR HERDMAN,
Secretary Treasurer.

Hinchinbrook, 7th April.

Teachers Wanted.

FEMALE TEACHERS wanted for the following schools in St Malachie (Ormoretown), viz.—No. 1, salary \$1.80; No. 5, salary \$2.00; No. 9, salary \$1.70. Applications received up till 2 p.m. of Monday, May 1. Nons need apply unless holding at least a first-class elementary diploma.

A. McEACHERN,
Secy.-Treas.

Ormoretown, April 13.

LOOK HRRR.

LABRADOR HERRING at \$4.25 per barrel, usual price \$4.25. Come and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

GRAY & GOWANS, Huntington.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FARM, on the 7th concession, in the Township of Weedon, Wolfe County, District of St Francis, only 2 1/2 miles from the Quebec Central Railway, and 3 1/2 miles from Sherbrooke, containing 108 acres, about 30 of which are cleared, the balance being valuable timber. There is erected thereon a new block house, 25x30 feet, well finished inside, also a new barn, 30x40 feet. On the property is part of a Lake, including outlet, which affords one of the best mill privileges in the Eastern Townships. Will be sold cheap for cash, or on easy terms of payment. Title perfect. Also Stock and Implements for sale for cash. For further particulars, apply to GRAY & GOWANS, Huntington, or G. A. GRAY, Esq., 217 St James street, Montreal, or to WILLIAM BASHOR, Marbleton, Que.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. are now selling Wall Paper at 6 cents per roll, former price 13c.
Gentlemen's Fancy Dress Shirts reduced to 25c; former price \$1.
Gentlemen's heavy Merino Under-shirts and Under-pants reduced to 40c; former price \$1.
Gentlemen's heavy Overalls reduced to 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Gentlemen's No 1 Long Boots reduced to \$1.75 per pair; former price \$3.
Gentlemen's fancy Dress Vests reduced to \$1.50; former price \$3.
Gentlemen's fancy Dress Pants reduced to \$2.50 per pair; former price \$4.00.
Gentlemen's fancy Dress Coats reduced to \$3.75; former price \$7.50.
Gentlemen's fancy Hats reduced to 17c per pair; former price 30c.
Gentlemen's Socks reduced to 5c per pair; former price 15c.
Ladies' high cut leather Balmoral Boots reduced to 95c; former price \$1.50.
Ladies' Stockings reduced to 5c per pair; former price 15c.
Ladies' Pronella Garters reduced to 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Ladies' heavy Parasols reduced to 25c; former price 75c.
Ladies' 1/2 size Cambric Handkerchiefs reduced to 2c; former price 12c.
Good heavy Window Curtains reduced to 5c per yard; former price 12c.
Tremendous reductions made on Men's fancy Flannel Shirts.
Immense reduction made on English, Scotch, and Canadian Teas etc.
Great reductions made on Men's Felt Hats and fancy Caps.
Good heavy Towels reduced to 5c each; former price 15c.
Good heavy Grey Cotton reduced to 5c per yd.; former price 12c.
Good heavy Canton Flannel reduced to 15c per yard; former price 30c.
Good heavy Heavy Carpet reduced to 15c per yard; former price 30c.
Choice Prints reduced to 6c per yd; former price 12c.
Large sized zinc Trunks reduced to \$1.75; former price \$2.75.
Very fine Black Lustre reduced to 12c per yd.; former price 35c.
No 1 Japan Tea reduced to 30c per lb; former price 50c.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1881.
P.S.—Extra reductions have been made on Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Books and Shoes and Ready made Clothing.

MY LAST VOYAGE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

CHAPTER VI.

The breeze holding, we got clear of the island without difficulty, when we made all sail possible and laid our course for Valparaiso. The buoyancy and speed of the brig was all we could have anticipated, and strikingly contrasted with her former sluggish, water-logged condition. Only two things now troubled me, first, my want of a sextant and second our shortness of hands. Without a sextant I was uncertain of our position and was sailing by guess. While, if a gale came on, with our few hands, the vessel would become unmanageable. Added to this, Nelly was so badly off for clothes that she had nothing to wear but what she stood in, so for her sake, also, I hoped we would meet a ship, for there was always the chance of a ship having a woman on board—either the captain's wife or a passenger. You smile; and indeed these are strange things for a man to talk about; but let me tell you that in such a situation as we were in, it is the homely things which fill one's thoughts and make up the bitter interests of the days.

Nothing particular happened during the night. The breeze held steady, but freshened a little at one o'clock in the morning; but the brig had no more on her than she could bear, and was making a fine run. I calculated, if this breeze held, we should not have run less than one hundred and fifty miles from the island by noon next day, and that we might not want dead-reckoning, I punctually wrote the log every two hours.

On the second day, sure enough, a sail was sighted, and as she was crossing our track, we soon drew near.

It was impossible to tell what countryman she was, tho' from her long royal-mast-heads, and the sharp sheer of her counter, and her cottony-looking canvas, I thought she might be an American.

I had put down the glass to squint aloft to see what our canvas was doing, when Nelly called out, 'She has hoisted a flag, Will!'

'English, by Japhit!' I exclaimed. The men on her decks were now clearly visible—a group forward of the lee fore-shrouds, one or two heads at the bulwarks amidships, and three men and a woman watching us aft, one looking at us thru a glass.

'Nelly,' said I, 'there's one of your sex aboard of her.'

Even had they not seen our distress-signal, the mere fact of Nelly being at the wheel would convince them that there was something desperately wrong aboard of us. In a few minutes they lowered away the port quarter-boat, with half a dozen hands in her, who pulled directly for us. The boat had a whaling cut, sharp at both ends and painted white, and she glanced over the seas like a bird, the six long oars making the water foam under her.

I unshipped the gangway, and sent Matthews forward to stand by with a line. I will not attempt to describe the feelings which possessed me as I stood watching the advancing boat and the ship beyond, that had hauled down her signals and had again hoisted the English ensign. It seemed ages since I had sighted other faces than those who had been my companions in adversity; and when I turned to look at Nelly, who still held the wheel, and thought of what she had gone thru, and that the presence of this ship was a promise that the end of our trials was at hand, my heart beat faintly in my breast; I felt a swimming in the head, and my finger-nails cut into the palms of my hands as I struggled to recover my fortitude.

The man who steered the boat was a young, grave-looking, sunburnt fellow, dressed in blue serge trousers and a round cloth coat. The men pulled like men-of-war's men, with a long, starchy, resolute sweep, and when they were alongside threw in their oars with admirable precision. Four of them were South Sea Islanders, dark-faced, bright-eyed, good-tempered-looking creatures. The bowman caught the rope flung by Matthew, the boat sheered alongside, and the young fellow, who proved to be the mate of the ship, came on board.

He touched his hat, looking very hard at Nelly, and around him, and up aloft; and, pointing to my 3 men, said, 'Is that all of your crew?'

I told him that was all, and then asked if they could spare two. The Mate—'We shan't be able to do that, I'm afraid. We're short-handed as it is. Yonder's a lumping craft for 16 hands; and that's our number, all told.'

Mr Lee—'Can you let me have one man, then?'

The Mate—'I'm afraid not. Our captain's grumbling all day long over the Kanakas, who are slow fists. But I dare say he'd take this lady and the rest. He'll do that. We are bound to San Francisco, and our ship's the Eagle.'

Mr Lee—I'm much obliged; but it would be a pity to leave this little craft after the trouble she has given us. I'm sorry you can't lend us a couple of hands.'

The Mate—'Were we bound to Valparaiso, it might be managed; but San Francisco is a long way off, and we want all the men we have.'

Mr Lee—Then excuse me for a minute while I exchange a few words with this lady.'

I drew Nelly away, while the mate, after looking over the side to see that his boat was safe, went aft and talked to Sinnet.

'You have heard his offer, Nelly,' said I. 'Tell me now, my darling, will you go aboard that ship?'

'Without you? Certainly not, Will!'

'Let us consider both sides before we resolve,' I said. 'First, for myself, I shall stick to the brig and carry her, if I can, to Valparaiso. That I've resolved upon. If I can get help on the road, so much the better; but I mean that this brig shall repay me for some of the trouble I have had in her thru her. But that concerns me—'

'Will,' she interrupted, 'I do not know why you should go on arguing. If you mean to stop in the brig, is that not enough? Should not that decide me?'

'No, I am willing to endure another spell of hard work for the sake of saving the brig. But that is no reason why you should stay aboard. Yonder ship will make a safer home than this, and will land you at San Francisco, where the English consul will look after you until I can join you.'

However, altho' I did not stop at this, but pointed out the risks the brig might yet encounter, the long time it might take us to fetch Valparaiso, etc., while in the ship she would be as safe as one can hope to be at sea, and have the companionship of one of her own crew—I say, altho' I continued reasoning with her, I saw by the expression in her

face that she barely listened to me for impatience, and that every now and again she would give her head an eager shake.

'I see you are determined not to leave the brig, Nelly.'

'Of course not, without you. How could you have the heart to try to persuade me? I went over to the mate and told him that I had conferred with the lady, and that she preferred to remain with me in the brig. As for myself, it was my intention to navigate the brig to Valparaiso. She was a smart vessel; and tho' it was hard work for four men to work her, yet it was to be done, as our being where we were proved.'

He slightly smiled when I gave him Nelly's decision, and said, 'She has plenty of pluck, and I hope you'll make a speedy end of your voyage. I'm sorry we can't give you the help you want.'

'As we can't help you as you wish,' said the mate, 'is there any other assistance we can render you?'

'I am without a sextant,' I replied, 'and I have no meridian time, being utterly dependent on dead reckoning, which I fear may lead me into a bother, as my point of departure was a guess to start with. If you have a spare sextant you can sell me, and will time one of my chronometers, I shall be immensely grateful.'

He reflected, and answered, 'I think it can be managed. I rather think the second mate's got a sextant—one of a pair, which he might be willing to let you have. If you'll put your chronometer into the boat, I'll see what can be done.'

I thanked him, and said, 'I see you have a lady aboard?'

'The captain's wife,' he answered. On this I explained that Nelly had lost all her clothes in the Waddershare, and begged him to mention this to the captain's lady, and ask her if she could spare a small parcel of linen, I would be glad to pay any price she might ask.

'Very well,' said he, blantly. 'Anything more?'

I told him that was all. Whereupon he called to his men to haul the boat alongside, and, without another word, he dropped into the boat, taking with him one of my chronometers.

In six minutes' time the boat reached the ship, and the mate jumped aboard. He got on the poop and conversed with a red-bearded man, whom I took to be the captain, who presently called the woman to him, and there they stood talking and looking our way. After a bit, they all three quitted the poop, and I saw the man in the boat haul up my chronometer. This made me pretty sure they would time my chronometer, tho' it would be of no use without a sextant; and as the mate's civility and good feeling had been very remarkable, I went into the cabin and brought out a box of tobacco, a couple of meerschaum pipes, and an opera-glass, which I set upon the table, designing them as gifts to the master, his wife, and the mate of the ship.

On returning to the deck, I found the boat in the act of shoving off, and in a few minutes she came sweeping alongside, and the mate again stepped aboard.

'I have brought you what you want,' said he, with a good-natured smile, and he called to the men to haul the things up. The first thing he gave me was a sextant, of an old-fashioned make, but bright and in good condition. He then gave me my chronometer, timed to the Greenwich meridian by the captain's chronometers, a parcel of linen for Nelly, and a nautical almanac.

'I asked him the lady's and second mate's charges for the linen and sextant.'

'I am ashamed,' said he, 'to have to behave like a shopman to a man in your plight; but the second mate's a screw, and the captain's wife, said he, looking behind him, 'to make sure that none of the men were on deck, would sell her teeth for money, if their yellowness were no hindrance to a market. The second mate says he couldn't part with that sextant for less than fifteen shillings, because it belonged to his father—tho' I know that to be a lie, as his father was a Thames waterman, and had probably never seen such a thing as a sextant in all his life. Mrs Taddy, the skipper's wife, asks a guinea for the linen, altho' I dare say she wouldn't get half a crown for it ashore.'

I was both amused by and pleased with his embarrassment, that was a genuine nautical touch of nature, and begged him to believe that both the sextant and linen were so valuable to me I should have been glad to pay ten times what was asked.

A couple of men were called up on top of the boat to hand down my presents, and I shook hands with the mate, who respectfully saluted Nelly and dropped into his boat. I waited until he was aboard his own ship and the boat hoisted before filling, and then they hoisted the ensign and dipped it thrice—a compliment I returned—as not only meaning to say farewell, but as expressing thanks for my gifts. No sooner did they swing their main-yards than the whole of the crew sprung into the rigging and raised a cheer that came down bravely to us. I waved my hat, and placing Nelly at the wheel, we swung the yards.

My spirits were more buoyant now than they had been for many a long hour. With a sextant and Greenwich time aboard, and a tight and swift little vessel under our feet, I would not even allow that we were in any further distress. It is true that a couple of men, nay, even another man would have been a precious acquisition; but, as it was not impossible to sail the brig to Valparaiso with only four hands to work her, so, seeing that in all other respects we were well off, our brig a smart one, water and food plentiful, and our health and courage high, our adventure was no longer to frighten me, the more particularly as I might count upon a substantial reward at the end of the journey, and perhaps obtain enough credit for the exploit to do me professional service.

We made a good dinner, our whole conversation being about the ship, that was by this time a mere white speck upon the running waters down on our lee quarter, and about the civility of our mate.

For three days nothing whatever happened to break the monotony of our lives. From dawn to sunset we had our ensign flying half-mast and jack down, and thru the night we kept the green lantern hoisted at the mast-head; for I wanted help, tho, as I have just said, the idea of wanting it did not terrify me; and the next vessel we sighted might be able to lend me the assistance we required.

The weather remained bright and fine, the moon as clear and clean as silver, and the sun hot, but tempered by the strong sweet wind and the sea a sparkling blue, ribbed with the long lines of glittering froth, which broke and faded with the run of the joyous waters. In these three days we sighted but

one vessel, a small schooner dead away to windward, and standing to the westward.

It was Friday, and I had finished working out my observations in the cabin, and went forward to the galley, where Nelly was occupied, to tell her, as was my custom, the progress we had made in the twenty-four hours. I stood talking to Nelly while she bustled about the galley, making a pretty picture indeed, with her white arms bared nearly to the elbows, her hair gilded with the sunshine that streamed thru the galley door, her dress tucked up under her quaint checks apron, and a flush on her delicate cheeks that made her eyes as bright as diamonds.

I told her how I remembered coming into this galley on the first morning after I had been left in the brig and overhauling the place for something to eat, and finding some pieces of meat in one of the coppers; and this set us talking of the number of things that had happened since that time.

'I have something on my mind to tell you, Nelly,' said I, 'that has been there—well, I may say, almost since the day I found you in the Waddershare's cuddy. Don't open your eyes at me, my darling. It's only this—that had the Waddershare lived to reach Callao, I should have asked you to marry me in that place; but, since our destination has been changed, I mean—well, I will ask you to marry me at Valparaiso.'

She colored up a little, but looked very steadily in the face.

'Had I foreseen how this voyage was to terminate,' said she, 'I should have asked you to marry me before we left the ship. However, dear, we could not help these adventures.'

'No, nor need we regret them, my darling. But all the same, Nelly, we will leave Valparaiso as husband and wife.'

'I am quite willing,' said she, coming up to me and putting her head on my shoulder; 'that is, if God permits us to reach Valparaiso.'

At that moment Sinnet hailed me from the wheel. I put my head out of the galley door and asked him what was the matter.

'There's a sail right ahead of us, sir,' he answered.

'I fetched the glass, and, going to windward, saw a white smudge upon the horizon in a line with our job-boom end. So little was visible of her that I could neither make out her rig nor which way she was heading. I returned to Nelly, and saw that she had been crying.'

'Why, Nelly?'

'Don't be angry, Will,' said she, with a tremulous smile.

'Angry with you, my darling! If I have made you cry, I shall be angry with myself.'

She said, 'There is nothing that need make you angry. I could not help crying to think of our being married—I mean, after what we have gone thru—no, it is not that. Oh, my darling! I don't know why I cried—I don't know why I cried!' and she cried again.

'I'll tell you what it is, Nelly,' said I, clasping her in my arms. 'Rough as your late experiences have been, the sea hasn't yet cured you of being a woman; and there never yet was a woman who could talk of marriage without tears.' And so I found her a reason for crying.

We dined, as usual, in our maritime fashion on deck, and this day our dinner was a piece of salt junk, a bit of real beef—not the pickled hanks of mahogany which are shipped for sailors' eating out of London by the regular purveyors, some of whom have been sicker in their day. I had my eye on the sail ahead all the time, and, having discovered that she was going our way, for a boat bothing with the glass until her hull was above water, and then, taking another squint, I found that she was a small fore and aft rigged vessel, with three square yards of her foremast—a brigantine as I might suppose, but she had no head-sail set.

We were coming up with her very fast; indeed, so fast that, beyond the interest of speaking and passing her, I found no excitement in the chase, for I supposed her to be a small, heavily-laden vessel from Australia or the South Sea Islands, bound, no doubt, to Valparaiso, and, as is usual with such vessels, with no more hands aboard of her than she needed. We held on in this way for an hour, at the expiration of which time she was about five miles ahead of us.

I was steering the brig, when Matthews, who had been examining the sail thru the glass, turned and said, 'I'm thinking yonder craft's a government boat, Mr Lee. She looks to me like a steamer, tho' there's no catching sight of her funnel. No merchantman of her size is ever so heavily sparred. Besides, she ain't louty enough for a sailing vessel; and I reckon she can't have much canvas on her to let her overhaul her in this fashion. And see how she rolls, Mr Lee.'

'Hand us over the glass, Matthews, and catch hold here,' said I. I had another good look at her, and began to think Matthews was right. She was low in the water, but with a great breadth of beam; her spars were short and heavy, and she rolled like a collier. I watched her anxiously for the difference between a government steamer and a merchantman meant a great deal to me.

At last I caught sight of the whip at the main-mast head, and then I became as excited as I had before been apathetic. She, at all events, as a government boat would have hands enough aboard, and could not, with any show of reason, excuse herself from lending me the assistance I required. In order that she might see our signal, I slackened away the flag halyards until the ensign blew clear of the cover of the top gallant rigging, and scarcely had I done this when, lo! the vessel ahead hoisted the glorious red cross of St George. It was clear to me at the same time that they also shortened sail, tho' her stern being on a line with us, it was impossible to see what was doing aboard of her; but we crept up hand over fist until, in less than twenty minutes, I could see the sparkle of the metal buttons on the uniforms aft.

'An English gun-boat!' I cried; and we shouted 'Hurrah!' 'See!' I shouted, 'they are luffing to shake her. We'll go to leeward of them and heave to. Quick, Nelly; take the wheel and let the brig go as she is. Jump forward and let go the main-tack. Bear's hand! We shall be ahead of her!' And we again repeated the manoeuvre we had executed when we ho'ed to abreast of the Eagle. They had stopped their vessel's way, and when we were within two ships' length of her we backed our top sail and lay to within easy talking distance.

She was an English gun-boat of about one hundred and eighty tons, a heavy, lumping craft of her size, brigantine-rigged, and carrying four guns. She rolled in such a manner as to slope her deck right over to us, so that one could almost have seen down her

companion, and then back again until half her dullish copper was out of water. There were several men in uniform aft, with the rings denoting their grades round the sleeves, and forward she was full of blue-jackets, who watched us with their arms folded, and with that indescribable air of jaunty coolness that is only to be acquired by pecking government wages. She had all the remarkable trim, solidity, and cleanliness of the English man-of-war: her brass-work shone like fire, her decks were sand-white, her heavy guns gave a formidable character to her massively built hull, her rigging might have served for six-hundred ton ship, and it was a treat to look at the way in which her square canvas was furled.

The commander, standing a little apart from the other officers, hailed me thru a speaking-trumpet.

'Brig ahoy!'

'Hillo!'

'Why is your ensign half-masted?'

'We're in distress. We've only four hands to work the brig.'

'Where are you bound, and where are you from?'

'We're from an island, not charted, in 98° W. and 33° S., and we're bound to Valparaiso.'

The answer to the question where I was from puzzled my man, who took the trumpet from his mouth and looked for some moments at the brig, as tho' he supposed I was quizzing him.

'Where do you say you're from? he presently bawled again.'

I repeated the answer I had given him. 'I'll send a boat aboard of you,' he shouted; and in a moment I heard the chirrup of a boatswain's pipe. A dozen hands ran aft. With great smartness six men and a sub-lieutenant were seated in one of the port quarter-boats, and pulling toward the brig. I had just time to unship the gangway when the boat was alongside, and a man of about forty years of age, with a red, smooth face, stepped over the side.

There is no seafaring man in existence who could have a warmer admiration for the British navy than I. I know its best history by heart. I heartily admire its discipline, seamanship, and pluck, and I never come across an English man-of-war without a swelling of the heart and a glad pride to feel that I am the countryman of the hearts of oak in her. Owning, therefore, to these honorable sentiments, may I be allowed to ask why the British naval officer makes a rule of treating the British merchant officer with the utmost possible contempt, superciliousness, and arrogance? Is he aware that the merchant skipper and the merchant mate are, with rare exceptions, fine practical seamen, of great and varied experience, and qualified in a heap of ways to show the road to the naval officer? That to them are committed trusts of human life and property beyond anything most naval officers can dream of? That, in a word, the only difference between the naval and the merchant officer is, one receives government pay, and has a large, well-disciplined crew and a powerful, well-found vessel at his disposal, while the other receives wages from private owners, and has to depend exclusively upon his own judgment, skill, and experience to bring his ill-found ship and the ragamuffins who fill his forecastle safely into port?'

When my British gun-boat sub-lieutenant did me the honor to step aboard the little brig, he convulsively jerked his thumb down at his waistcoat as an apology for touching his hat, and in a very sharp, contemptuous manner asked me what I meant by saying that I hailed from an island.

'Upon which I related my story to him.'

'I should like to see the brig's papers,' said he.

I requested him to step into the cabin, and placed the papers before him. He looked over them, and then desired that I would raise one of the main hatch gratings.

'That you can do yourself, sir,' said I. Thereupon he called to some of his men to come aboard, who opened the hatch for him. He looked down, and saw that the hold was full of timber.

'That'll do,' said he. 'And now Mr—' 'Lee.'

'What help do you require?'

'I should be glad of some men to assist me in working the brig to Valparaiso.'

'Four men should serve your turn?' said he, looking aloft.

'Four men will do very well,' I replied. 'Without another word he went over the side into the boat.'

The annoyance that this man's behavior gave me was so far wholesome, that it repressed the extravagance of the happiness I should have felt at my piece of good fortune in tumbling across a gun-boat, and getting from her the help which probably no other vessel than a man-of-war could have furnished to me. The boat was not four minutes in getting alongside her own ship; and when the sub-lieutenant got on deck, some conversation went on between him and the commander and the lieutenant. Presently the lieutenant dived and brought up a chart, over which they grouped their heads. The vessel made a pretty sight as she lay rolling in the water, that flashed up all green alongside of her, tho' banded and away to the horizon it was as blue as the sky. Now and again she would pitch, so as to jump two-thirds of her crew out of the water.

Presently I heard the boatswain's pipe again; some other hands got into the boat, and some of her former crew left her; and instead of my uncouth friend, the lieutenant squatted himself in the stern-sheets, and the boat, containing ten men and the lieutenant—enough to carry a French frigate—swept under the stern of the brig and hooked on.

I stood at the gangway to receive the fresh arrival, who proved a gentlemanly-looking man, strongly sunburnt, with a pleasant, open face, and dark, handsome eyes.

'You have charge of this brig, I presume?' said he to me, first touching his cap in a ship-shape manner, and raising it as he looked toward Nelly.

'I have,' I replied, feeling less aggressively disposed by the accent and manner of the man, whose condescension, tho' marked enough, wanted the impudence of the sub-lieutenant's.

'I have brought you four men,' said he, 'who will help you to work this brig to Valparaiso, to which port yonder vessel, which I call Majesty's gun-boat, is also bound. We will endeavor to keep you company; but my instructions are, that you are not bound to keep by us if you find you can beat us when we are under steam, which will be the case shortly.'

'Those are your men, sir,' said he. I looked at them, and thought it would be a good job if the merchant service numbered a few such men in its forecastles. Their hammocks and bags were passed up out of the boat and taken forward. Everything was done quickly and quietly.

'Now,' said the lieutenant, looking aloft, 'while my boat's crew are aboard, can they be made useful to you? I see you have but a stump of a top-mast forward, and your jib-boom doesn't look over lively. If you have a whole top-mast knocking about, said he, casting his eyes on the spare-booms, 'we'll have it up for you in a few minutes.'

However, there was no spar that would answer for a top-mast, nor could we have contrived a better jib-boom; but I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the gear rope. He spoke to one of his crew, and then, going to the gangway, told one of the two men who were tossing in the boat alongside to hand him up the chart.

'Have you any objection,' he asked, 'to point out to me where your island is?'

I led him into the cabin, where I found Nelly standing at the table. She was going away, but he politely begged that she would not leave on his account, and entered, with a well-bred air, into a short conversation with her. He expressed his sympathy with her for the rough trials she had undergone, and congratulated her upon her escape and the prospect of a speedy release from the brig. He was much impressed, as indeed he would hardly fail to be, by Nelly's beauty and her self-possessed, lady-like manner. Her presence and the answers she made to his questions gave him a better notion of what we had gone thru than any story I could have related, and his manner altered amazingly. He seemed to forget his uniform, or, rather, shall I say, he seemed to remember what was due to it. He addressed me politely, without any assumption of superiority; asked many questions, and expressed himself astonished and touched by the variety and severity of our adventures. He then, opening the chart, asked me to pencil-mark the spot where I reckoned the island to be, saying that in all probability they would be sent to survey it. I gave him the latitude and longitude of it according to my reckonings, explaining that I had had no other data to go upon than the observations taken aboard the Waddershare. He thanked me, rolled up the chart, shook hands with Nelly, and went on deck, where I found that his men had crossed the yards, and waiting for further instructions. There was nothing to be done, so he ordered them into the boat, and away he went with his six men, leaving me four.

Whether they had banked their fires aboard the gun-boat I could not tell, but I was certain that she was under sail only when we overhauled her; but they were smoking up now, and the moment her boat was at the davits some men sprang aloft and loosed the square-sails, and in a trice she was covered with canvas.

I waited until she had gathered way, and, placing one of the new crew at the wheel, I ordered the main-yard to be swung. In an instant the brig bit the water, and the spray began to fly. 'Lay aloft and loose the top-gallant sail!' I sang out. Up sprang one of the man-of-war's men hand over hand. Used to the slow sprawling of the merchant sailor, I was delighted to witness this specimen of active smartness. Before he had been aloft a minute the sails were flapping and he was bawling out, 'Sheet home! Overhaul your clew-lines!' I shouted, and up went the yard. It was a new thing for me to see a top-gallant sail set over my top-sail; but it was as much sail as the brig wanted, and away sped the little vessel, with the foam standing as high as her hawse-pipes.

I had let the gun-boat have the start of us, but we began to pass her as she worked a buoy. The smoke poured out in a dense volume out of her funnel, and when she cooked up-stern, I could see the screw languidly revolving; so it was plain there was steam in her boilers, but no much.

'I'm afraid,' I said to the man who was steering, 'that she will have to give us the end of her tow-ropes if she wants us to keep her company.'

'She stands no chance with this brig, sir,' he answered smiling. 'She wants a gale of wind to go.'

It would have made any sailor laugh to see how she wobbled and bobbed and splashed, jerking the water away from her fat coppered bows like a bucket dropped overboard, not peeling it out to leeward as a sharp-stemmed vessel does; and yet she was no broad that I never noticed that she shipped a drop of spray, altho' she rolled so heavily that, had her yards been squared, you might have touched the water from the end of her top-mast stun-sail boom end. As we surged abreast of her I sprang on to the weather bulwarks, and hailed her to know if I should shorten sail so as to keep by her. But the answer came back, 'No let her go—she will. We shall have our pressure up presently, and then we'll see.'

In another minute we were ahead of her, clear of her smoke, and in half an hour's time she was two miles dead astern, rolling like a mast-buoy, altho' by that time she would have had her screw revolving as fast as it would go. An hour before sunset she was out of sight, and the little brig was tearing across the sea with the main royal on her, fogged with spray as far aft as the gangway, with the trade-clouds sailing bravely overhead, and the red light of the sun flashing crimson in the streaming forecastle, and in the water that was roaring in little cataracts thru the scupperns.

From this point my log-book gives me no further adventures. It is merely a record of fine weather, strong, steady breeze, and rapid progress. Indeed, with a smart brig under me, and able fellows to man her it would have been a sorry business indeed if I had not brought the Morning Star to Valparaiso without misadventure.

We reached that port in nine days and five hours from the time of quitting the island, having carried our top-gallant sail the whole way, and meeting with but one calm, when we were a day's sail from the land, that lasted three hours, and was followed by a strong south-westerly breeze.

On bringing up in the spacious bay, flanked by its magnificent but treeless mountains, with the Alameda in the east, and the irregular scattering of houses along the beach, I immediately went ashore, taking the brig's papers with me, and called upon the consul, to whom I related the particulars of my voyage. He was well acquainted with the vessel's consignees, one of whom, he said, was a relative of the owners, and he believed the next of kin; so that, if as it was probable, the captain and mate of the Morning Star were drowned, this gentleman

would claim the brig. He promised to call with me upon the consignees next day, and meanwhile, having listened to what I had told him about Nelly with great interest, he asked my permission to accompany me on board the brig. We went together, and I introduced him to Nelly, and after complimenting her in the most handsome manner on the courage and fortitude she had displayed throughout her trials, he insisted that she should take up her residence, while we remained at Valparaiso, at his house, and promised her a hearty welcome from his wife. He also insisted upon my sharing his hospitality, and during the three weeks we remained at Valparaiso we made his house our home.

But he did me a greater service than this; for he stood out for a larger sum from the consignees than they were willing to give, and obtained as salvage on the cargo and vessel seven hundred pounds for me, and two hundred pounds for each of my men, besides substantial presents in money for the four men-of-war's men, who it appears, might take gifts, tho' they were prohibited from claiming salvage.

With this money I secured a berth for myself and Nelly on board a fine ship, of one thousand and one hundred tons, bound direct to Liverpool; but it would be three weeks before she sailed, so we had plenty of leisure not only to make the purchases we stood in need of, to examine the country, to receive and make visits, to venture an excursion to Santiago, which is eighty-five miles distant from Valparaiso, but to celebrate the most momentous act of our lives. In a word, Nelly and I were married.

The gun-boat that had assisted us with her men arrived at Valparaiso four days after we had dropped anchor in the bay. She was in the bay on the day of our marriage, and among the guests invited by the consul to the entertainment he generously provided on that occasion were the commander of the gun-boat, the lieutenant, and the sub-lieutenant.

This day gives me the 'brightest memory of my life; and yet I made a fool of myself too, for when I got up to return thanks for myself and Nelly, and spoke of what we had gone thru, and how she had accompanied me in the Morning Star, and the apprehended loss of my old shipmates, and the great and unexampled kindness we had met with from the consul and his wife, it fairly broke down. Something marvelously resembling a tear hopped over my cheek like a parched pea on to the table, and I had to delay my eloquence for a spell, tho' all hands took care to cheer me at the top of their voices, and the loudest cheer of them all was the sub-lieutenant's.

Sinnet returned with us to England, where he settled down as a Thames pilot. My other two lads, whom I saw frequently during my stay in Valparaiso, shipped on other vessels, when I lost sight of them. We had been in London over six months, when tidings came that Capt. Thomas and the others in the long-boat had been picked up by a passing ship the day after the wreck of the Waddershare. That Nelly and I are very happy, that our wedded life has proved to be all we anticipated, I need hardly say, for so brave and good a sweetheart could not fail to be a true wife.

STOCK-RAISING IN THE WEST.—The freedom to pasture cattle on excellent grazing land together with an accessible market, are the main reasons why at present stock-raising is particularly profitable. The first of these conditions is precarious, and it is evident that in ten years there will not be much good pasture land west of the Missouri River. When immigration to that extent shall have shut him off from free pasturage, the stock man can either sell his farm at probably four times its present value,