

Canada Life Assurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1847.
PRESIDENT—A. G. RAMSAY, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT—
JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., M. D.
Income—\$575,000,
Assurances in force—\$13,422,011.

THE ADVANTAGES
of joining an old and successful Company like the
Canada Life may be judged of by the following
facts:
1st—The Profit Bonuses added to Life Policies are
larger than given by any other Company in Canada.
2nd—It has occurred that Profits not only alto-
gether extinguish all premium payments, but in ad-
dition yield the holder an annual surplus.
R. HILLS, Secretary.

Offices in Montreal, 182 St. James street.
R. POWNALL, General Agent.
Agent at Huntingdon: Wm. W. Corbett,
September 4.

NOW OPENING AT W. A. DUNSMORE'S
An Immense Stock of New Goods
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Our selections for this season in DRY GOODS are
unusually attractive.
FOR THE NEWEST STYLES IN DRESS GOODS
AND
All Kinds of Woolen Goods,

such as Shawls, Cloaks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Ladies' Fancy
Shawls, Carriage Jackets, &c., call at W. A. DUNSMORE'S.
A fine selection of Tweeds, Overcoatings, Ladies'
Jacketing, all-Wool Shirting, Men's Undershirts and
Drawers, Blankets, Ladies' and Men's Lined Kid Mitts,
&c., on hand.
Also a very large variety of Canadian and Scotch
Fingering Yarn.
Waterloo hand-made BOOTS always kept.
Our goods are all marked very low.

W. A. DUNSMORE,
Dominion Block,
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1875.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
'ROYAL' SEWING MACHINE,
Manufactured at Hamilton, Ont.

THIS celebrated machine possesses many improve-
ments not peculiar to any machine in this
market; it is constructed without the use of cams or
cogs; is exceedingly simple, and can be used success-
fully by the most inexperienced. The bobbin holds
50 yards of thread. The machine is strong and effec-
tive; uses any kind of thread, and is equally at home
on all kinds of work.

Head office for Quebec 754 Craig street, Montreal.
Agents for Huntingdon, County: PARCERNAIR &
OLVER, Rockburn; FETTER WALKER, Anderson's Corners.
H. McCORMACK, North Georgetown; D. ATKINSON, Dewit-
ville; J. DUNN, Atholstan.

NOTICE
APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament
of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to
authorize the building of a Railway, to extend from
the Province Line in the Township of Hemmingford,
Province of Quebec, to some point on the south shore
of the River St. Lawrence, between the village of
Laprairie and Longueil in said Province.
Nov. 24, 1875. S. M. WEEDE.

ASK your merchant for Waterloo Boots &
Shoes, and take no other, as they are all
hand made and every pair warranted by the Com-
pany.
D. S. FROST, Manager.

YOUNG MEN go to Nevill's for a fashionable
fit.
Elderly Men go to Nevill's for a comfortable suit
MY WORK will be done so that I won't be afraid
of seeing you again.
Fashions always on hand. Reasonable rates.
J. NEVILL, Foreman to W. Walsh.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!!
30 YEARS' experience in Sewing Machine manu-
facture enables the
HOWE Sewing Machine Company
to give a reliable family Sewing Machine that can be
warranted for Five Years, and no machine will be
sold by me until they are tried and found to give
satisfaction on my own work.
PRICE \$15 and \$30.
Get the best when you buy a machine. If
they are a little dearer at first, they pay in the long run.
TERMS EASY.—Sold on instalments by the
month to Dressmakers and Tailors.
As proof that these Machines are strong, and I have
the greatest confidence in them, I will pay the ex-
pense of repairing any that I sell for three years free
of charge, if broken by fair means.
Every Machine is warranted to me for five years by
the Company.
RIGHT PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.
J. NEVILL, Agent.

As this Company has agents in all parts of
America and Europe, this is no small affair to shelve
the public.
J. N.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 529. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING—The
agreeable character of this preparation has rendered
it a general favorite. Made simply with boiling water
or milk. Each packet is labelled JAMES EPH & Co.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Thredneedle street, and
179 Piccadilly, Works for Dietetic Preparations,
Easton Road and Camden Town, London.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARDWARE,
AND
MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.

THE undersigned will sell for cash at cost and less
for the next sixty days his extensive stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., &c.
Parties wishing to get bargains will do well to call
early, as I mean what I say. Goods will be charged
at actual prices when taken on credit. Also sixty
tons of Hay. E. HUSSEY.
St. Anne's, Dec. 16, 1875.

FLOUR, SALT AND HERRINGS.
THE above are kept constantly on hand, and for
sale cheap by
COLL M'FEE,
Dec. 16. Valleyfield.

The Trout River Carriage Shop.
A. DALZELL, Proprietor.
Having secured the best of
workmen I am now pre-
pared to furnish the best
trade with all kinds of
Open Buggies and Top
Carrriages of all styles.
Also, Express and Lum-
ber Wagons constantly
on hand. Patent wheels
used when ordered.
A. DALZELL,
Trout River, March 18.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE by the undersigned at his warehouses
seated chairs, and rocking chairs of different styles
lounges, bureaus in maple and black ash, stands
&c., &c.
A large number of these chairs are made at his own
factory, of good, seasoned timber, and are warranted
first class. The whole will be sold at greatly reduced
prices. A. HENDERSON.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers
his Farm for sale, consisting of part of Lot No.
41 and Lot No. 42, containing 1624 arpents, in 3rd
Concession, Ontario. The greater part is cleared
and in a good state of cultivation. There are good
barns, stables and out-buildings erected thereon. For
further particulars apply to J. S. SYMONS, Esq., St.
Louis de Gonzague, or to A. SOMERVILLE, Esq., Regis-
try Office, Huntingdon.
ARCHIBALD M'KELLAR,
Huntingdon, 25th August, 1875.

REMEMBER THE STORE
TO GO FOR A
Supply of the Best and Cheapest
TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
FISH,
FRUIT,
FLOUR, &c.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16. GEO. Q. O'NEILL.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale at Powerscourt, in
the Township of Hinchinbrook, a house, barn
and shed, and a half an acre of land, with other out-
buildings thereon. The house has been used for a
store and tavern, and is a very desirable place for a
mechanic or merchant. The place will be sold cheap,
and an indisputable title given. For further particu-
lars apply to the subscriber in Hinchinbrook.
PATRICK LEARY,
Post-office address Rockburn.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.
Mr. Editor,—The holidays are drawing
near, bringing to mind memories of happy
days gone by in my old Canadian home and
of dear friends whose familiar faces come
thronging to my mind as I write, and
I wonder if some of them would not like to
hear the state of the times in this far away
western country, and more immediately in
this so-called Evergreen City in which I re-
side. The name is derived from the great
abundance of trees planted on either side the
wide streets, forming cool shady walks dur-
ing the intensely warm weather which we
have in June and two following months.
The city is environed and intersected by
railroads. Through the principal streets
the street-cars run, while hacks and omni-
buses are as plentiful as in Chicago, and
every one knows that they are legion there.
It is well lit up by gas, and presents a very
imposing appearance when seen by the light
of its many lamps. The population is about
twenty-two thousand, made up of every na-
tion under the sun. There are some very
fine buildings, the chief of which is the
County Court House, a magnificent build-
ing, built of stone and surmounted by a
cupola, from which you can see the entire
city lying quietly below. Next in order
come the churches, eighteen in number.
Three of these are Catholic, the others of
various denominations. The largest and
finest of the Protestant churches is the First
Methodist Episcopal, just completed at a
cost of \$50,000, seating fifteen hundred.
Excellent advantages for education may be
here enjoyed, as there are many free schools,
one university, two colleges, and various
private schools and academies, besides sepa-
rate schools for the colored people, of whom
there are quite a number.

To enumerate the other different build-
ings would consume too much time, so leav-
ing these I will gossip a little about the
weather and times generally. The Fall sea-
son has been a beautiful one, mild and calm,
with occasionally a rainy spell, and some-
times a light fall of snow, never, however,
exceeding the depth of two inches. This
no sooner falls than is melted away. Then,
oh my countrymen, look out for mud and
suck mud, sticky like putty, or some such
substance.
Times are rather dull just now, but busi-
ness men hope with the Christmas time
trade will revive, and all be bright again.
One branch of trade does not seem to slacken
in this general dullness. I refer to the
liquor traffic. Last year the temperance
party triumphed, and for a season the vile
poison could only be obtained by the gallon,

but this year the whiskey party conquered,
and now on almost every corner we meet
the glass-plate and gilt letters, or the red
lights of a brilliant saloon-parlor, while the
calaboose is nightly crowded with the
drunken and depraved.

Had I space I would like to tell you of the
country, but will leave that for another
letter, which I purpose writing you after the
advent of the New Year. Wishing you and
all my friends at home the compliments of
the season I remain yours, an old contribu-
tor,
MARGARET.

MEAN PEOPLE.
It is a disagreeable subject, and so are
many of the details of its moral anatomy.
The general welfare may, however, demand
that they shall be studied and exposed.
Meanness excites in the mind peculiar emo-
tions. It does not stir the fear and horror
occasioned by crime, but rather a sensation
analogous to that which is caused by contact
with some loathsome insect, that is repul-
sive alike to the touch, the sight and the
smell. Mean people do not spring upon
you like tigers, but they crawl over you
like spiders and carwigs and bugs in gen-
eral. In fact they belong to the ontological
department of the human family, and
should be classified accordingly.

There are various ways in which mean-
ness develops itself. Stealing is always a
degrading business—the meanest people in
the world are those who live by fraud—
but there are some kinds of thieving which
meaner than others. My house was once
ransacked from top to bottom, and nearly
everything of value that was transportable
carried off by the marauders. This was
only what might have been expected; but
when I found that they had also appropri-
ated one or two monogram dices—an episco-
pal seal engraved on an old piece of brass—
and the silver rim of an old family cane,
the absolute value of all which to the thieves
could not have been more than ten cents—
I must confess that my reverence for human
nature was considerably lowered.

A while ago, a man in this city stole a
half dollar from a little boy on his way to
the menagerie. If the proprietor could get
hold of that man he might be exhibited
among the reptiles, as a part of the moral
show. Some people are mean in their chari-
ties—not merely in the amount they give
but in the style of their benefactions. They
drop doubtful currency, which they are
afraid to offer at the shops, in the contribu-
tion box—pack off their clothes, when they
are too old to hold together, for the use
of missionaries at the West—make presents to
impetuous students of books which no man
in his senses would think of opening—
and lavish articles of food upon the poor
that are too far gone to be eaten at home.

Among the noble gifts poured in upon our
Sanitary Commission during the late war,
there were some very odd things, especially
in the form of reading matter, for the sol-
diers—musty piles of pamphlets, volumes
of very old sermons, with an occasional
directory or almanac of ancient date.

Some people are mean in the way of bor-
rowing, either not returning the article bor-
rowed or sending it back in a damaged con-
dition—the wheel broken, the horse lame,
the book with the cover or a few leaves gone.
I knew a case where a family were in the
habit of sending periodically to a neighbor
for the loan of coffee in the morning, and
always returning an inferior article. After
a while the cook thought it expedient to re-
tain the returned article and keep it on hand
to meet the next application. When this
was understood the borrowing ceased. Some
people are mean in their savings, not merely
paganal—this is a virtue. They stint their
families in every domestic comfort; watch
the crumbs that fall from the table with
jealous eyes; make the poor wife patch and
darn till the eyesight is gone; and hoard
all sorts of useless odds and ends merely for
the love of hoarding. In making change,
they always manage to get the odd cent;
they are very fond of taking home samples
of this or that article, in order to test the
quality; they invariably try to beat down
the price, or find some flaw, or get a little
extra amount, whenever they make a pur-
chase, and do more havoc in the grocer's
stock by their constant nibblings of cheese
and nuts, and other edibles, than all the
mice that infest his premises.

Some people are mean in their talk.
They drop vague hints to the injury of their
neighbors, and allow slanders which they
know to be baseless to pass without contra-
diction, and carry a sort of moral infection
with them wherever they go, which propa-
gates itself indefinitely, and is worse than
the small-pox or scarlet fever. One of the
meanest things ever done is the writing of
abusive anonymous letters. It is the act of
a coward, who stabs in the dark, and by a
little ingenuity, may manage to divert
suspicion from himself and fasten it upon
one who is innocent of blame. Every pub-
lic man is more or less subject to this species
of impertinence, and the annoyance is like
that of feeling the bite of some noxious in-
sect, which one is ashamed to find upon his
person. The presumption is that such an
anonymous back-biter will also lie without
scruple; and yet he may be able to clothe
his calumnies with a semblance of truth,
and so manage to cast a shadow over those
whom we have been accustomed to receive
as our confidence. The best thing that can
be done with anonymous letters is to burn
them before they are read, and this is the
usual way of disposing of them.

Some people who would be too conscien-
tious to steal a dime, are mean enough to
appropriate the products of other men's
brains, and trade upon them. Speeches,
sermons, poems, essays, are sometimes stolen
verbatim, and sometimes they are made over
as burglars melt the spoons they have filch-
ed. Editors are not always careful to
give credit for the articles they appropriate,
and books are occasionally printed and
issued under new names. Some people are
mean in their ways of thinking. Mean
words and actions are in fact only the act-
ing out of mean thoughts. One word of
advice, before closing: Never encourage

your children to do mean things. There
are modes of discipline which tend to this
result: because they appeal only to low and
selfish motives. Always impress it upon
the child's mind, that nothing is meaner
than deceit. If he has done wrong, encour-
age him to speak out and acknowledge his
fault. Let him do this boldly and frankly,
and it proves that he is not irreclaimable.—
Bishop Clark.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.
Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON moved the House
into Committee on the resolution—That the
Lieutenant-Governor in Council be author-
ized to lend the R. R. Sisters of the Provi-
dence of Montreal a sum of \$60,000 on the
following terms: The amount thus loaned
shall be refunded annually in sums each re-
presenting one-tenth of the capital, the first
instalment falling due five years from the
date of the loan. This loan shall bear in-
terest at the rate of six per cent. per annum,
payable semi-annually. The R. R. Sisters
of the Providence shall furnish the Govern-
ment for the refunding of this loan such
securities and guarantees as shall be deemed
sufficient to the satisfaction of the Lieuten-
ant-Governor in Council. The sums
which shall become due in virtue of such
loan shall be liable to be deducted by the
treasurer from the moneys payable to the
R. R. Sisters, in virtue of their contract for
the care of idiots and insane. If it had not
been for the present crisis the ladies would
have been enabled to raise the money which
they required. He thought when it was
taken into consideration the admirable and
comparatively cheap manner in which they
cared for idiots and lunatics he thought the
House would not object to the loan. The
money was, he assured the House, well
secured.

The House then went into Committee and
adopted the resolution.
Hon. Mr. GARRETT moved the House into
Committee on the resolution—That an annual
subsidy of seven thousand dollars, dur-
ing ten years, for the establishment of a beet-
root sugar refinery in the Province.
After some discussion the resolutions were
adopted and reported, and the bill founded
upon them was introduced and read a first,
second and third time and passed.

A resolution was passed in favor of the
appointment of a commission to codify the
statutes.
WEDNESDAY.
The second reading of Mr. TAILOR's bill to
authorize charitable and benevolent institu-
tions to carry on certain arts and industries
necessary to their subsistence, being called,
he said he had the intention of withdrawing
the bill, but after the manner in which he
had been treated in connection with it he
felt called upon to say a few words before
doing so. He complained of the manner in
which he had been handled by different
newspapers, and argued that the intention
of the promoters of the bill were not in any
way to interfere with the many trades and
industries, the representatives of whom had
petitioned the House against the bill. He
would withdraw his bill this session, but
would take steps so that matters should be
so arranged that, when he re-introduced it
next year, it would meet with no opposi-
tion.

A long debate took place on a motion to
censure a member of the House, Mr. Dechesne,
for scandalous conduct in an election
contest. The motion was adopted, and the
Speaker censured the member.
FRIDAY.
The House sat merely to pass amend-
ments and await the progress of the Council.
On the report of the Committee on Agricul-
ture and Immigration being presented the
following paragraph was struck out on mo-
tion of Mr. Irvine.
In view of the very unsatisfactory result
up to the present time of the efforts to at-
tract European emigration to the Province,
as also of the limited sum devoted to im-
migration and repatriation, your Committee
deem it their duty to further recommend
that almost the total amount of the funds
devoted to foreign immigration be hereafter
expended in promoting the return to Canada
of Canadians emigrated to the United States.
Parliament was formally adjourned.

THE NATIONALITY QUESTION.
At a meeting of the City Council, Mon-
day, Ald. Stephens moved, seconded by
Ald. McShane, "That all men employed on
the work to be given out to relieve the ex-
isting distress be classified as follows: First,
married men or those having persons de-
pending on them for support, taxpayers or
homeholders, and residents of Montreal;
secondly, single residents of Montreal;
thirdly, those residing outside the limits,
married getting the preference, and further
that the work be divided equally between
French and English laborers."
Ald. Stephens said cases had come under
his notice where a large number of French-
Canadian men had been employed on a work
and a very few Irish. All he asked was
that there should be a fair division of labor
between the two.

Ald. Grenier objected to this style of
classification; he was not aware that any
English or Irish laborer had yet been re-
fused work on account of his nationality.
Ald. Hood agreed with Ald. Grenier that
this question should not have been brought
up.

Ald. Stephens, in reference to a state-
ment, said that in the park work in Novem-
ber 201 French were employed against 71
Irish; in December there were 231 French
against 107 Irish.

In answer to Ald. Hood,
Ald. Stephens said he was aware that
English-speaking laborers had been refused
work. In that matter he spoke not for
Protestant Englishmen or Scotchmen, but
there were few of them engaged in work of
that kind, but for the Irish Catholics.
Ald. McShane was proud to say that very
few of the Protestant citizens were obliged
to seek that sort of labor. There were only

ten or twelve Protestants' names on the
park pay roll.
Ald. Clendinning was willing to trust the
matter to the Committee; he should be
sorry if the Council had to pronounce itself
in that manner.

Ald. Stephens ably spoke on behalf of his
resolution; the nationality feeling ran
through all the corporation work; he stood
up for the Irish Catholics' rights because a
line had to be drawn somewhere.
Ald. David said a list had been opened at
the Hall that morning, and out of seventy
laborers who put down their names twenty
were English-speaking, and all from the
East End.

Ald. Nelson considered that all nationali-
ties were his fellow-citizens; be they Ital-
ians, Old French, French-Canadians, Ger-
mans, English, Irish or Scotch. (Hear,
hear.)
Ald. Stephens said that last summer two-
thirds of the laborers in the Water Works
cut were not English-speaking. There must
be no nonsense about it; English members
should assert the rights of all nationali-
ties.

The Mayor would suggest the leaving out
of the words "English and French" and put
it as fairly as possible by substituting "for
all origins;" while the resolution had been
"English and French," the discussion had
been "Irish and French."
The motion was thus changed: the word
"equally" substituted for "equally," and,
as thus amended, adopted.

CIRCUMSTANCE A LAW.
How many things in daily life,
Its projects and its fancies,
Its sorrows and its transient joys,
Are due to circumstances?
The freshening gale that speeds the ship,
The calm that but delays it—
A word, a look, may change our lot,
As circumstance essays it.
We think our plans are for the best,
And sow our seed quite gaily;
We water and enrich the soil,
Then watch for promise daily.
One seedling fails! A tiny worm
Has changed its whole condition;
Another sends its fair green shaft
Up, up to sweet fruition.
Night comes from out a sunny sky
Without a sign of warning,
When, lo! an idle breeze sends far
The clouds, and gives us morning.
And so with free, irreverent breath
We talk of fortune's chances,
Not knowing that God's law supreme
Governs all circumstances.
Too blind to know the ways and means,
While doing earthly duty,
By which Heaven blends the warp and
wool,
To make this world of beauty.

UNITED STATES.
Portland, Me., Dec. 22.—The Portland
and Ogdensburg Railroad was opened in
Johnson, Vt., to-day. A large party from
this city have gone over the road to-day
and will pass the night at St. Johnsbury,
returning to-morrow. The road is now
running from Portland 161 miles, using the
Boston, Concord and Montreal Road from
Fabyans to Scott's Mills.

The original hemlock log foundations of
Long Wharf, Boston, are found to be as solid
as when put down, 164 years ago.

The arrival at an American port of a
large Japanese man-of-war is certainly an
event of considerable moment in the history
of human progress. They must be very re-
cent school-books indeed which fail to repre-
sent the war-ship of Japan as anything
other than a huge junk, with lateen sails,
gay with sanguinary colors, and generally
resembling the scriptural model of Noah's
ark. But here is a steamship carrying
twelve 50-pound guns of one thousand tons
burden, and with a two-hundred horse-
power engine. This vessel is the Tsukuba,
and is lately arrived at San Francisco, offi-
cered and manned by the Rising Sun. It
must be said, however, that a few English-
men and Americans are indelicately distrib-
uted about in various parts of the ship.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Official returns
from the State Granges of Patrons of Hus-
bandry at the West show that the numbers
of both local Granges and of granges have
fallen off. The National Grange now re-
ceives an annual fee of six cents from each
granger in good standing, which aggrega-
tes a considerable sum, and pays good
salaries to the principal officers.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Revenue
Bureau has always experienced great diffi-
culty in suppressing the small illicit distill-
eries in the mountains of Virginia, North and
South Carolina, and Tennessee. There has
been a standing offer for a long time of \$300
for each capture of one of these stills. About
two months ago Major Jacob Wagner was
sent southward with twelve men, fitted out
for active service. They were well mount-
ed and armed, and without uniforms to em-
barrass them in their work. The party has
seized about twenty-five stills per month, at
an average cost of \$25 dollars for each still.
A dispatch was received from Major Gordon
to-day, dated at Greensboro, S. C., in which
he states that he has just come in, bringing
fifteen illicit distillers under arrest. On his
last trip he destroyed ten stills and 10,000
gallons of mash, and seized large quantities
of highwines and grain. The organization
of this civil force was an experiment which
seems to have been very successful.

The New Orleans Picayune of Sunday
says: "On the 8th inst. several young ladies,
all attired in pure white raiment, visited St.
Mary's Catholic Church on Chartres street,
shortly thereafter below Jackson square, to
consecrate their names in the Society of Infants-
Marie. Each one wore a flowing veil, and
each held a lighted candle. While they
were at the altar one of the postulants acci-
dentally brought her candle in contact with

her veil, when the gassy substance blazed
like powder. She ran down the aisle, half
crazed with fright. At the same time an-
other young lady was discovered to be in a
like situation; she too ran, frightened out
of her senses, but a young man succeeded in
quenching the flames. Fire had done its
worst, and Friday evening Annie Julia
Planchar, fourteen years old, passed away
forever. She was a beautiful, lovely child,
daughter of Mr. J. J. Planchar, a member
of the New Orleans bar. The other unfor-
tunate will recover."

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—This high-
way between Quebec and the Lower Pro-
vince is now completed. The St. John
Telegraph says that the road, 374 miles long
between Moncton, N. B., and Riviere du
Loop is one of the best constructed railways
in America. Its cost has been about \$34,
000 per mile. The following are the distan-
ces to the chief cities and towns from the
metropolis: Montreal to Miramichi, 397
miles; Montreal to St. John, 761; Montreal
to Pictou, 850; Montreal to Halifax, 859.
The following are the distances on the vari-
ous branches of the road: Halifax to St.
John, 276 miles; Paines Junction to Point
du Chene, 11; Truro to Pictou, 52; Wind-
sor Junction to Windsor, 32; Moncton to
Cameronville, 185; Cameronville to Riviere du
Loop, 189. Beside the 374 miles of the In-
tercolonial Railway in New Brunswick there
are over forty more actually constructed on
the other lines, and in a short time New
Brunswick with a population of 285,000 will
have 800 miles of completed railway.

A GENERAL WHITE WASHING.—The Rev.
James Williams, remembered surely by all
who took an interest in the missionary
affairs of half a century ago, was for a long
time resident in the South Sea Islands, and
among the interesting reminiscences of his
experience with the untutored natives, that
of his teaching them to "white-wash," is
worth repeating. Mr. Williams had observed
that the fine white mud which came
from the decomposition of the coral, which
abounded in that locality, exactly resembled
the finest sediments of slacked lime or chalk.
This led him to experiment. He gathered a
lot of the coral and subjected it to the fire.
The result was a lime, from which he gained
by solution in water a most brilliant white-
wash. When he had satisfied himself that
the whiteness was there he constructed a
kiln, and called upon the islanders to come
and help him. He told them how to
build the fires, and how to subject the coral
to the heat. The result our missionary may
describe in his own words: "After having
laughed at the process of burning, which
they believed to be to cook the coral for
their food, what was their astonishment
when, in the morning, they found his cot-
tage glittering in the rising sun white as
snow; they danced, they sung, they shout-
ed, and screamed with joy. The whole is-
land was in commotion, given up to wonder
and curiosity, and the laughable scenes
which ensued after they got possession of
the brush and tub, baffled description. The
bon ton immediately voted its cosmetic and
kalydor, and superlatively happy did many
a swarthy coquette consider herself, could
she but enhance her charms by a dab of the
white wash. And now party spirit ran
high, as it will do in more civilized coun-
tries, as to who was, or was not, least enti-
tled to preference. One party urged their
superior rank; one had got the brush, and
was determined at all events to keep it,
and a third tried to overturn the whole that
they might obtain some of the sweepings.
They did not even scruple to rob each other
of the little share that some had been as
happy as to secure. But soon new lime
was prepared, and in a week not a hut, a
domestic utensil, a war-club, or a garment
but what was as white as snow, not an in-
habitant but had a skin painted with the
most grotesque figure, not a pig but was
similarly whitened, and even mothers might
be seen in every direction capering with
extravagant gestures, and yelling with delight
at the superior beauty of their white-washed
infants."

London, Dec. 23.—The Prince of Wales
landed at Calcutta to-day, and had a magni-
ficent reception.
A man named Kenton—a native of the
Orkneys—has been discovered in the island
of Malacca, where he had passed eight years
as a slave of the chief man of the island.
His story was, that he was kidnapped at
San Francisco and carried by an American
ship to the Guano Islands. Escaping from
thence in an open boat with some compan-
ions he drifted to Malacca; his companions
died from want and exposure, but he was
rescued. The natives, at first inimical to
him, grew to like him, and seemed grieved
to part with him. Kenton has sometimes a
difficulty in expressing himself in English,
and employs Malayan words occasionally.
He told the Nag, the ship that rescued him,
has taken him to Queensland.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The scheme for the
mobilization of the British Army is another
stroke of policy which is no doubt intended
to have effect abroad. Certain bodies of
troops are to be distributed through the
kingdom in well considered strategic rela-
tions to each other, and ready at short notice
for any emergency. The regulars will, of
course, be liable to go abroad, and the re-
serve forces and volunteers will then at once
take their place, according to settled regula-
tions. I need not trouble you with details;
that is the general principle of the system.
At every station full information will be
provided as to roads in the district and all
matters relating to tactics and strategy, for
the guidance of commanding officers, who
will be bound to study the subject at each
station where they happen to be posted. On
the whole the arrangements seem to be very
practical and judicious, and it is said they
will be at once carried out. The serious
question is, however, how far the Govern-
ment has an active and efficient army qual-
ified to do justice to such a plan. At present
this may be doubted, for the regular bat-
talions are seriously weak, and the reserves
have practically no existence except on pa-
per. Here, again, we must wait to know
whether the Government is bold enough to
carry out its schemes to full extent, and
there are many people who believe that this
cannot be done without something in the
nature of a conscription or universal service.

Dr. Owen, a Conservative and Protestant,
has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor
of Dublin for the year 1876.
Eight citizens of Liverpool recently died
whose aggregate legacies to charitable in-
stitutions exceeded four million pounds ster-
ling.

London, Oct. 22.—The training ship Go-
liath, at Gravesend, was burned this morn-
ing. Twenty boys perished in the flames.

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. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, if not over 10 lines, are inserted three times for \$1. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

The best news we have heard for a long time is, that the Dominion Government have determined on postponing indefinitely the construction of the Pacific railroad. It is understood they have made advances towards British Columbia to that end, offering an indemnity instead. We trust they will not offer too much. That Province already gets a great deal more than it contributes, and if it cannot be satisfied without receiving unreasonable grants, it would be better for all parties that it should resume its former position.

While glad to chronicle the formation of the Protestant Defence Alliance, we cannot honestly say that its constitution meets our approval. It is too wide and vague; not sufficiently specific. The constitution of the Reform League, which it was attempted to organize in this county last May, had, at least, this advantage over the Alliance's, that whoever signed it knew exactly what reforms it intended to aim it. We are afraid that when it is proposed by the committee of the Alliance to take steps with regard to any particular measure before our Legislature, that some members will dissent and others argue that political action is not within the scope of the association. In all organizations, where practicable (and it is so in this case) it is advisable to specify plainly not only the spirit and intent but the reforms it seeks to accomplish. We are brought to that point in this Province, that neither of the old parties command our sympathies, and honest Liberals and Conservatives are desirous of uniting on the simple platform of resistance to a power which seeks to subvert our constitution—of clasping hands to fight an enemy who threatens the existence of liberties dear alike to all true British subjects. If the promoters of the Alliance design that it shall be the rallying point and basis of this new political movement well and good; but, if it is merely to be a legal-religious organization, a sort of adjunct to churches and missionary boards, it will not supply the want all sincere lovers of civil and religious liberty feel. However this may be, so far as it goes, the Alliance will do good. To protect converts and champion the rights of the oppressed, whether white or red, is a useful and noble undertaking. We would suggest to the committee, whether it would not be better for them to appeal directly to the Dominion Parliament for justice to the Indians rather than go to law. The result of an appeal to the courts might end in confirming, on technical grounds, the titles of the Seminary to the Seigniorship of Two Mountains, but Parliament can pursue another course. They gave the Seigniorship to the Seminary on certain conditions, and if satisfied that those conditions have not been fulfilled it can, with all propriety, cancel the gift and resume possession. The same is true of the Montreal Seigniorship. If the Seminary has not kept up the poor and sick and furnished education for the young, it has forfeited its claim to the Seigniorship which was given to it on those conditions. The most speedy and decisive mode of obtaining justice is to appeal at once to Parliament. Let us see what metal Mackenzie and our members at Ottawa are made of.

Just before the session ended at Quebec, and when the resolutions regarding the railroads on the south side of the St. Lawrence came up for a second reading, the Government amended them by adding a clause enacting that Companies which had failed to get the ten miles graded in order to secure the subsidy, should have the time extended until next October. So far as the Frontier Company is concerned, we greatly fear the extension of time will be of no value. The financial crisis is no better now than it was last year, and while the stringency exists it is not to be expected that any one will undertake to build our road. Should, however, such a party turn up, it would be a question for serious consideration whether they should be allowed to go on. Circumstances have materially changed within the past six weeks. By the action of the Local House, the Province has been saddled with the oppressive weight of debt required to be incurred to build the North Shore railroad. At a moderate calculation we may put it down, that that act will add ten millions to our debt. Are our farmers able to pay their share of the interest on that debt, and yet be able to go on with their own railway? It is a crying wrong which has been inflicted upon the people of this county, that their ability has been so tasked to secure a railroad for the habitants of the North

Shore, that it becomes a mooted point whether they would be justified to incur the liabilities requisite to secure a railroad for themselves. We had no doubt, if things remained as they were, of the ability of the people of this county to pay all the bonuses they offered, but with this new and unexpected burden which has been thrust upon them, we confess we hesitate. Should the very improbable event happen, of an offer being made to build the road next summer being received, we are sure the Directors will maturely consider what is prudent to be done under the unfortunate change of circumstances. In such an event, the equitable course would be for the Government to increase their subsidy and so permit of the municipalities giving less.

Two days before the Local House adjourned, it was engaged in considering a most peculiar and shameful case. One of its members, Mr. Deschenes, aspired last June to represent the county of Temiscouata. A Mr. Bertrand came forward as his opponent and bid fair to beat him. To secure his election Mr. Deschenes circulated a report that, at the preceding election, Mr. Bertrand had agreed to retire for the sum of \$500, that the money had been paid him, and that Mr. Deschenes had the agreement and receipt for the money in his pocket. The electors believed the statement and despising a man who had sold himself once and whom they thought was only running to be bought off again, Mr. Deschenes had an easy victory. After the election, Mr. Bertrand sued one of Mr. Deschenes's supporters for damages for circulating the report, who gave up the name of Mr. Deschenes as his informant and finally to save his friend and avoid a lawsuit himself Mr. Deschenes made a written apology, which was read at a parish church door in the county. The apology, after reciting the story he had circulated, declared—

"That the whole story is a lie made and invented by myself to compromise and destroy Mr. Bertrand as a public man, and that it is my fault if Mr. Basile Thibault, relying on my word, repeated this lying tale, which has subjected him to a very troublesome lawsuit, the costs whereof I bind myself to pay."

The confession was duly signed by Mr. Deschenes and witnessed in legal form. It was not until late in the session that Mr. Irvine brought the matter before the House, which authorized a committee to investigate. The committee reported on the 22nd ult., stating that the facts were undeniable and finding that Mr. Deschenes had been guilty of a reprehensible action. Mr. Joly moved, seconded by Mr. Marchand, that Mr. Deschenes be expelled from the House, but this was defeated, the Government, with the exception of the Treasurer, sustaining Mr. Deschenes. A milk and water motion was then made, that Mr. Deschenes be censured by the Speaker, which was carried by a majority of one. Mr. Deschenes was brought before the Speaker who told him he was to consider himself severely censured, whereupon Mr. Deschenes began an impudent language aimed apparently at Mr. Joly, the burden being Sir John A. Macdonald's line of defence in the Pacific Scandal, that he had done wrong, those who prosecuted him were worse than he, blasphemously misapplying the words of Christ, "He who is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at me." Mr. Joly called upon the Speaker to maintain order, and Mr. Deschenes was stopped. Dr. Dawson said the other night there was no other Parliament in Christendom which would adopt such legislation as our Quebec House; he may now add there is not another Parliament in the wide world which would tolerate the presence of a self-acknowledged slanderer and liar. This man will now sit out his term as a law-maker of our Province. All the English members, save Church and Baker, sustained Mr. Joly. It is shocking that Attorney-General Church, the executive officer of justice for the Province, should have voted against Mr. Joly's most fitting motion. We, however, could scarcely expect anything else from him who has connived at rendering the Tanneries lot case abortive.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL.

This Council met on Monday. All the Councilors were present. The jury list was revised and adopted. Mr. Crevier was notified to proceed to collect the amounts due for the Cowan creek discharge. An account of Henry O'Reilly's for \$10, for repairing the Walker bridge, was ordered to be paid. Complaint being made that the Seigniorship road had been blocked and rendered almost impassable it was. Moved by Conn. Ferns, seconded by Conn. Moore: That Conn. Hunter be appointed to confer with whatever person the Ormstown Council may appoint as to how said road is to be kept open, and if the Ormstown Council take no action to have power to sell the keeping open for the winter of Godmanchester's share of the road. Carried. A letter was read from the Village Council asking that a delegate be appointed by Godmanchester to confer as to the Plank road. Moved by Conn. Moore, seconded by Conn. Hunter: That the Council take no action in the matter. Carried. The Mayor was appointed to preside at the election. The valuers were ordered to be paid \$1.50 a-day for their services.

ELGIN COUNCIL.

The Elgin Council met on Monday, all present except Councilors Donnelly and Cairns. The financial statement was laid before them, and on motion was received and adopted, and was ordered to be printed in the Gleaner.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

HUNTINGDON, NO. 1. A meeting of the Directors of the County of Huntingdon Agricultural Society No. 1 was held in the County Building, Huntingdon, on Monday, 27th December. Present: Andrew Oliver, Esq., President, in the chair, and Messrs Montgomery, Boyd, Cairns, and McNaughton, Directors.

A number of small items were laid before the meeting and settled by the Directors. The Secretary reported to the meeting that certain stock shown in the Extra Stock were pure bred.

When it was moved by Mr. Cairns, seconded by Mr. Boyd: That Messrs Bell be awarded the sum of \$15 on the following pure-bred sheep: pen of 5 aged rams, pen of 3 Cotswold Ewes, pen of 3 Leicester Ewes, and 1 imported Cotswold Ram, and James Bell for pen of 5 Cotswold Ewe Lambs; also, Mr. David Whyte \$3 on sow and pigs, pure Berkshire, the Secy-Treas. to make enquiries regarding a young sow. Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Montgomery: That the matter of pedigrees brought up at last meeting by Mr. Bell, be left over until next meeting, there not being a full Board present.

The Secretary then laid the Financial Statement for the past year before the Directors, with the different items and accounts as paid by him and certified by the auditor, Mr. Somerville, as being correct. Moved by Mr. McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Cairns: That the Financial Statement be received, accepted, and adopted.—Carried.

A meeting of the members of the Society was then held, the President, Andrew Oliver, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read over the Financial Statement to the meeting. It was then moved by Mr. Angus McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Peter McFarlane: That the Financial Statement be approved of and that it be published in the Canadian Gleaner.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Peter McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Angus McNaughton: That a vote of thanks be given to the officers of the Society for their efficient services during the past year.—Carried unanimously.

The matter regarding the horse Samson was laid before the meeting and explained by the President when, after some discussion,

It was moved by Mr. Alexander McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Daniel Brims, jr.: That all monies due by Mr. Joseph Goodfellow to the Society, amounting to about \$133, be cancelled, and that the Secretary hand him over his note held by the Society.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. James McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Archibald Bell: That the Society grant a bonus of \$50 to Mr. Archibald McCormick, Veterinary Surgeon, in order to retain him within this District, provided he makes his headquarters at the village of Durham by the first of April, and that he come up to the village of Huntingdon one day in the week until he establishes himself there.—Carried unanimously.

The President then called on the members present to nominate office-bearers for another year. When it was moved by Mr. Angus McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Alexander Robb: That the old Board of officers be re-elected for next year with Andrew Oliver, President and Joseph Holbrook, Vice-President. Directors—Messrs John Craik, Jeremiah Murphy, Wm. Edwards, John Thomson, James Atham, Richard Sweet, and Captain Donald McNaughton.

HUNTINGDON, NO. 2.

The meeting of this Society was held at the Havelock Town Hall on Friday, and was largely attended. The report showed a flourishing state of the finances, there being a handsome balance on hand. Mr. Edwards, to whom the success of this Society has been largely owing, to the regret of all, resigned his position as Secretary, but consented to act as a Director. The following is the new Board:

President—Charles McDiarmid; Vice-President—Wm. B. Johnson; Secretary—Treasurer—F. P. Boardman.

Directors—Messrs John Craik, Jeremiah Murphy, Wm. Edwards, John Thomson, James Atham, Richard Sweet, and Captain Donald McNaughton.

CHATEAUGAY.

The annual meeting took place at Ste. Martine on the 28th ult., when the following Board was chosen—D. C. Ste. Marie, President; Charles B. Dewitt, Vice-President; Charles M. Lebrun, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors—O. Lapensee, Ste. Martine; Honoré Legault, Ste. Urbain; Robert Ness, St. Malachie; James Knox, St. Jean Chrysostome; Narcisse Baudin, St. Antoine; Cyrille LeFebvre, St. Philomene; Noé Laberge, Chateaugay.

This Society met with a heavy loss a few weeks ago by the death of one of its stallions, the Percheron. The disease was pleurisy of the blood, causing congestion of the kidneys. Veterinary surgeon McCormick was not called in until too late to be of service. The disease has been somewhat prevalent in the eastern part of the district, and is caused by high feeding and lack of exercise. The first symptom is paralysis of the hind-quarters. The Society intends to offer the Cleveland Bay, which they have had for several years, for sale.

BEAUCHAMPEL.

The following are the names of the new Board: President—John Symons; Vice-President—Narcisse Papineau; Secretary-Treasurer—Elio H. Bisson, M.P.P. Directors—Joseph Goyette, Pierre Legault, Dugald Thomson, Jean Ls. Leclerc, J. Bergevin, Julien Saucé, and David Benning. The financial statement was as follows:

Bal. on hand 30th December, 1874 \$8 25
Government Grant..... 656 00
Subscription of members..... 342 00
Receipts at the gate on Show day 56 30
Proceeds from the Stock..... 1114 50

Total receipts.....\$2267 05
EXPENDITURE.
Expenses and prizes.....\$894 40
For ground and building... 53 55
Printing and sundries..... 90 30
Keeping up of Stock..... 540 70
Secretary's commission... 117 55
Balance if all the arrears were collected..... 470 55\$2267 05

After a long discussion about the importation of a new stallion a majority of the meeting were in favor of getting a Norman horse. The financial statement, on report of L.

P. Coutlee and L. Gervais, Esqs., was adopted, and the meeting was closed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

On Monday the annual election of Councilors took place in each municipality. Ratepayers will bear in mind that if they wish to take part in the proceedings they must be present in time. The code prescribes that the meetings shall open at 10 in the forenoon and that no nomination can be received after eleven. The following is a partial list of the retiring Councilors whose places will have to be filled either by re-electing them or choosing others in their place:

Franklin—Wm. Edwards, Jas. P. Rowe, and Philip Brady (resigned).
Elgin—Robert Small and H. J. Donnelly, Godmanchester—Alexander Hunter and James Moore.
Huntingdon—William Corbett and Wm. Hall.
Dundee—Messrs Fraser and Ward.
St. Malachie—James Cowan and John Finn.
Hinchinbrook—Wm. Anderson and Geo. McClatchie.

DUNDEE COUNCIL.

The general monthly session of the 3d January was held. Present the Mayor and Councilors Baker, Ward and McCaffrey. The following resolutions were passed:

That the first instalment of the county rate, \$32.02, be paid.
That the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to draw the half-yearly dividends from the City and Exchange banks.

That the Secretary-Treasurer act as presiding officer at the election of Councilors on the 10th inst.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.

This Council met on Monday last. All the members present.

The Secretary-Treasurer was ordered to pay the following accounts: R. Sellar, for printing, including balance due since 1874, and the valuation rolls, \$23.25; James Walsh, for repairs on Durham bridge, \$6.74.

Special Superintendent Graham made his report of further repairs required on the Durham bridge. Report received, and tenders to be asked for.

Tenders were opened for the building of the Sadler and McEwen bridges as follows: Alex. Mills, for Sadler bridge, \$200; Alex. Mills, for McEwen bridge, \$190; Henry Winters, for both bridges, \$250. The tender of Henry Winters was accepted.

John Graham was appointed Special Superintendent over the work of the above bridges.

DROWNED.—A French boy, by the name of Perrisain, was drowned in the Chateaugay, opposite to T. Williams, Ormstown, on New Year's Day. The body is not yet found. A man by the name of Rose was drowned on the same day in the English River, near Howick. His body was found. Francois Bonlieu lost his fine stallion in the ice on the River St. Lawrence on the same day, and came nearly losing his own. The horse was valued at six hundred dollars.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—The hearing of evidence in the case of Oliver vs. Cameron will begin before Judge Belanger in this village on Friday, the 15th inst.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—About the middle of last month a deplorable accident occurred in the Roman Catholic church at Ste. Philomene. The interior is in progress of decoration, and a number of painters were engaged in frescoing the ceiling. They had finished over the altar and were working at the portion in front of the rails when the scaffolding gave way, and five of the unfortunate men were hurled to the floor. The interior is lofty, so that the fall was a fearful one. One poor fellow struck the stove, and was so seriously hurt that he died next day. Two received severe injuries but are expected to recover, and two escaped with minor hurts. So far as we have been able to learn no inquest was held, so that the responsibility of the sad affair can be fixed upon no one.

THE WEATHER.—This never-ending subject of conversation has been an especially engrossing one of late. The soft weather we chronicled in our last issue continued until Monday last, and Christmas and New Year were celebrated with bare fields and muddy roads. Christmas day was mild though somewhat cloudy in the forenoon, there being a heavy shower of rain accompanied by thunder about 11 o'clock. On the evening of the day following there was lightning. New Year's day was still more genial, and was one of a group of days which would have been counted fine in April. We have heard of several who started the plow, and there was nothing to hinder its progress, the frost having left the ground, save in very heavy clay soils. The roads until the frost set in on Monday night were very bad. Old settlers speak of similar weather having been experienced 28 years ago. There has been no right crossing on the lake so far.

The Rev. James Fulton was the recipient from the congregation of Christ Church, Franklin, of an address and handsome donation on Christmas Day.

CONCERT.—The concert of the Episcopal church of this village on the evening of Wednesday of last week was not largely attended, owing to the state of the roads. The people of the village of all denominations, however, turned out well. The Rev. Mr. Allen was in the chair and a very good programme was gone through. The tableaux, which were novelties here, pleased the audience very much.

LECTURE.—The Atholstan Division of the Sons of Temperance have maintained a very interesting series of lectures during the present winter. Last evening, Julius Scriber, Esq., M. P., delivered one of the course, his subject being Minnesota. He graphically described the country, with its advantages and drawbacks. His conclusion was that farmers who were comfortable here would not improve their position by going West. There was a very large audience, who appreciated the lecture much.

MISSIONARY SERVICES.—The Missionary Anniversary Services of the Methodist Church of Canada in the Huntingdon circuit will be held on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next. Sermons on Sunday next by Rev. J. Roy, M.A., in the Methodist church in Huntingdon at 10 1/2 a.m. and 6 1/2 p.m., and at Hendersonville at 2 1/2 p.m. Missionary meetings—Huntingdon Monday, 10th inst. Chair taken at 7 p.m. Hendersonville on Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Deputation—Revs. J. Roy, M.A., of Montreal, J. W. Cliphsham, of Franklin Centre, and R. Porter, of Ormstown.

THE OKA INDIANS.

I WAS in the city on Thursday last, and happening to glance over the Witness I saw the announcement that the chiefs of the Oka Indians would be present at a missionary-meeting in one of the Methodist churches that evening. I determined at once I should stay another night in Montreal to be present. The evening was dark and muggy, the streets deep in mud and icy-slush, the church situated in the depths of Griffintown, but I reached it. It is a very snug little church, built probably in the days when Methodism despised to be fashionable, for it is very plain, and has the good old suggestive name of Ebenezer. Tho' I arrived early it was crowded, but managed to get a seat; by the time the proceedings began the aisles were filled and many were standing.

The congregation were unmistakably of the working class, and their presence evidenced how deeply rooted in their hearts is the cause of civil and religious liberty. Their enthusiastic reception of the Indians and their quick response to every telling sentence by the speakers showed that among them, at least, there is no lukewarmness to the good cause. In Canada as in Britain it would seem as if the ark of freedom is to be borne by the middle class. Whenever the Church of Rome is an interested party our politicians affect on the fence and our aping aristocrats affect superciliousness, but our farmers and artisans rally to the front. If Lower Canada is to be made in the truest sense a British dependency—an integral portion of Victoria's dominions and not of those of the Pope—it shall be owing to the uprising of the men who earn their bread by the labor of their hands.

Dr. Douglas, a gentleman with a hard, strong voice, took the chair, and following him came the Indians, three in number. The first was Chief Louis, a fine looking man in the prime of life. His features were too regular, I thought, to indicate a purely Indian origin. Chief Joseph, however, is unmistakably a full-blooded Indian, having the square face, high cheek bones, and stolid expression. He is rather taller and more strongly built than Louis. Both were in costume, with bead and feather headresses, blue underclothing, and scarlet blankets. The third was a Saskatchewan Indian, adopted by the tribe. He is a young man, and was dressed in ordinary attire. After devotional exercises and the reading of the report, which was judiciously condensed into a few sentences, the Indians stood up to sing. Chief Louis led, the other two joining in the choruses. The Chairman said what they sang was a Wesleyan hymn in their own tongue, but the tune was unmistakably one from the Roman service.

The two chiefs have strong bass voices, and kept good time. There was a melancholy cadence sometimes to be noted, but no sweetness in their music. They were heartily applauded both on rising and sitting down. Then the Rev. Mr. Pitcher rose to speak. His address was an ordinary missionary one, being a description of the difficulties encountered by missionaries in converting those who sit in darkness—that every race has some religion, to which they cling tenaciously, and that it is hard to convince them of its error and of the paramount claims of Christianity. Towards the close of his remarks he touched on the semi-idolatry which overshadows our own Province and of its sad results. With a freedom rarely heard from a clergyman he referred to our Quebec Legislature, and instanced the scandalous laws it has given effect to during the last two sessions. On the Education bill, which hands over the entire funds the Government appropriates for the education of the Catholics to the Hierarchy, he spoke with warmth, and of the conduct of the Protestant members who kept dumb while it was passed. It was vain, he said, for them to allege they had no concern in the education of the Catholics. They were their fellow-citizens, and on their upbringing largely depended the prosperity and happiness not only of the Catholics themselves but of us all. He quoted the example of Spain, a nation which had entrusted for centuries the entire control of its schools to the priests, and where to-day only a small minority could read and write. Yet freedom rarely heard from a clergyman he referred to our Quebec Legislature, and instanced the scandalous laws it has given effect to during the last two sessions. 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TEMPERATURE.—We are pleased to learn that Mr Barret has returned to our county, and is engaged in the good work of establishing Divisions. He will lecture in the Elgin Town Hall on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The missionary meeting is to be held at Christ church, Franklin, on Tuesday, the 11th of January, at 7 p.m.

A young man named Francis Bardon, of Havelock, met with an accident on Friday afternoon through the bursting of a gun, by which he lost all the fingers of his left hand with the exception of the thumb and forefinger. He was brought to the General Hospital in this city, where the injured fingers were amputated by Dr Roddick.—Montreal paper.

WEATHER REPORT.

Temperature		Wind, miles in Rain	
Highest	Lowest	24 hours	inches
22 Dec. ... 48	35	00	0.00
23 " ... 43	42	00	1.00
24 " ... 17	8	00	0.00
25 " ... 44	32	00	0.30
26 " ... 39	19	00	0.42
27 " ... 24	12	00	0.00
28 " ... 22	12	00	0.00
Amount of rain fall..... 1.72			
29 " ... 24	15	00	0.00
30 " ... 40	32	00	0.00
31 " ... 62	36	00	0.00
1 Jan. 76... 46	37	00	0.00
2 " ... 58	33	00	0.00
3 " ... 38	25	00	0.00
4 " ... 8	4	00	0.00

Amount of snow fall for December 10.00
The last day of December was the warmest day since the 25th of September.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, Dec. 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin, which says that Thomas, otherwise Thomason, who attempted to destroy the steamer Mosel with dynamite, is a native of Germany. He was born at Bockholt, in Prussian Westphalia, but was taken to America at the age of two years.

Berne, Dec. 27.—News has been received here of a dreadful calamity which occurred in the little village of Heilikon, in the Canton of Argau, Switzerland, on Saturday. Christmas festivities were being celebrated in the school-house in that place when the flooring gave way. Eighty persons were killed and fifty more or less wounded.

Madrid, Dec. 28.—Intelligence has just been received here from the Philippine Islands giving the details of a dreadful hurricane which occurred there on the 30th of last month. The storm was particularly severe in the Province of Alalay and Camarines, which form the southern part of the Island of Luzon. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost, and 3,800 dwellings-houses destroyed. Many cattle perished, and the crops in all directions are ruined.

London, Dec. 28.—A special telegram from Penang appears in the second edition of the Times this afternoon, from which it appears the British now hold all the important positions in that neighborhood. The Maharajah Lela has fled and taken refuge in Siam territory. The British power is supreme at Perak, only the murderers of Mr Birch, the Resident, being in arms.

London, Dec. 30.—Reuter's Telegram Company publish the statement that the American Minister here, in the name of his Government, has addressed the British Government for the purpose of learning its views respecting a collective intervention of the European powers with the object of putting a stop to bloodshed in Cuba. The British Government has deferred answering definitely for the present. This information comes from a special and authentic source.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—The Imparcial (newspaper) of this city asserts that Spain will shortly address a communication of importance to the various European Cabinets on the subject of Cuba.

London, Dec. 30.—The Times this morning makes the following announcement: "The National Rifle Association of Great Britain has accepted the challenge of the New York Association to take part in the match for small bore, to be held in the United States during the Centennial celebration. Sir Henry Hallford has been appointed Captain of the English, and is now busily engaged in arranging the preliminaries."

London, Jan. 3.—The London Morning Post's special telegraph from Berlin says that Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment terminates on the 3d of February next. Catholics of all Germany propose to celebrate the day in an appropriate manner. Deputations from the Reichstag and Landtag will wait upon the Archbishop and tender their congratulations. Archbishop Ledochowski persists in his refusal to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the new Ecclesiastical Court, or the validity of his deposition. It is expected that Government will inter him, as it did the Bishop of Paderborn, unless he prefers quitting the country. The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Cologne is still a secret. The Volks Zeitung invites dioceses desiring to present him with their felicitations to leave their cards at its publishing office for transmission. The Grand Vizier recently requested the Pope to use his good offices with the Catholic insurgents in the Herzegovina, with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to enquire into the condition of affairs there. The Vatican will take no action until the reports of the Catholic prelates of the Herzegovina are received. Senor Castellar has issued a manifesto, offering to contest Barcelona and Valencia for a seat in the Cortes. He declares himself in favor of universal suffrage, free universities and separation of Church and State, and rejects any alliance with the Federals.

A CABINET MINISTER SPEAKS OUT.
A WRIT for a new election having been issued for Argentine, Dr Christie was brought out as the Reform candidate and the irrepressible Thomas White of the Montreal Gazette appeared as the Conservative candidate. After stamping the county, the latter resigned and Dr Christie was returned by acclamation. At one of Mr White's meetings, the Hon Mr Huntington appeared when the following transpired:

Mr WHITE addressed the electors for an hour, and, among other things, complained that he had been assailed in a Protestant county by a French speaker for his Protestantism.

Mr HUNTINGTON followed, deprecating the raising of religious questions at elections. He said that Mr White, having every right to exercise, like all electors, his religious views, was allied in Lower Canada to a party which did not recognize this principle. The time had come when the English Protestants were allying themselves with

the French Liberals of Lower Canada. This was the only reasonable alliance in the interest of free thought and free speech. Twenty years of British Protestant Toryism in Lower Canada had given birth to Ultramontanism, which might work serious trouble in the future. Whatever might be Mr White's personal views, the party with which he acted, and which could control him, was regulated by a power with whom free thought without censorship was a cardinal sin. Mr White was really the tool of those who were fighting in Lower Canada to make the State subservient to the Church, and to declare that the only duties of the former were the domination of the latter. It was useless for Mr White to attempt wriggling out of this position. The English members of the Dominion Parliament supported the Liberal party. The majority of those in Quebec were also being brought to the same view, and all the people in Lower Canada were declaring against the Ultramontanism of which Mr White was the ally. A great battle was imminent; it undoubtedly would be fought, and fought soon. There was nothing for it but that the English speaking people of Lower Canada must ally themselves with the French Liberals, who were, and had always been, the friends of free institutions. No more powerful aid could be afforded to the Ultramontanism of Lower Canada, the object of which was to unite Church and State, and to subordinate the latter to the former, than the election of such men as Mr White. The struggle must come—victory would not be very difficult. The intolerance displayed by the Conservatives of Lower Canada during the last few years was the result of the allying to them of the English-speaking people, which had made the Ultramontanism confident. Once let it be known that the English-speaking public were not the tools of Ultramontanism, and the question would be settled as it must be settled—soon. He repeated that the whole difficulty had grown out of the negligence of the English population to maintain the British idea of free thought and free speech. Let Mr White stand forth in his true colors, and let the English-speaking people of Argentine acknowledge if they desired to send him to Parliament as the ally of the Programme and the apostle of Ultramontanism, and let them declare that the English-speaking people of this Province are no longer British; that tolerance and fair play have no charms for them; and that their highest pleasure and duty is to make the State the mere machinery for registering the decrees of the Church. He appealed to the people at this critical hour to maintain their tradition, and to send Mr White back to Montreal to take fresh counsel from the reactionaries who were dominant at Quebec, and the policy of whose masters was to plunge Lower Canada back into the darkness of the middle ages. It only required action on the part of the English-speaking people and all would be well. They had encouraged by their carelessness the pretensions which we dread. Once let them assert themselves as the friends of British freedom and justice, and the enemy's guns would be silenced, and the reactionists or their masters would return to the European countries where their opinions are dominant, or elsewhere, to seek more hopeful grounds for their operations. For his own part, he desired to compromise no one. He had always preached those doctrines, and would be at once prepared to resign his position if he believed the party with whom he acted was not equal to their maintenance.

THE SEMINARY OF ST SULPICE.
The recent outrage at Oka has drawn attention to the Seminary and the mode it spends its funds. It got the Seigneurie of the Lake of Two Mountains in trust for the Indians, and it is now engaged in driving them off by every device it can contrive. The much more valuable Seigneurie of the Island of Montreal was ceded to it by the Canadian Government on condition that it should provide schools for the children within the parish of Montreal, and support the poor and sick of the said parish. These conditions have been as flagrantly violated as in the case of the Two Mountains Seigneurie, the Seminary doing next to nothing for the schools, or poor, or sick of the city, applying its immense revenues to secret objects, some alleging they send their money to the head of their Order at Paris others that it goes to the Pope. The following report of a meeting of the Montreal West Relief Association, held last week, throws some light on the attitude and conduct of the Seminary. Mr Howley and most of the speakers are Roman Catholics:

A statement of the Society's present position was read, which showed that the subscriptions in cash were over \$400. Food and firewood had been liberally distributed, including 165 bushels of potatoes from the farmers of Cote St Pierre and Cote St Luc, collected by Messrs Reptigny, Decarie and Brodie. A vote of thanks to these gentlemen and the farmers was passed amid applause, after which

Mr A. HAMILTON was called upon to give the result of his visit in company with two other gentlemen to the Seminary, for the purpose of asking it for a subscription. Mr Hamilton, who spoke in French, stated that he had been called upon last Thursday, by Messrs Howley and Brady, and the three had proceeded to the Seminary, where they saw Rev Mr Baile, the Superior. From this gentleman he requested a donation, urging the great need of a liberal subscription, as the distress prevailing was of a very widespread nature. He also pointed out to the Superior that nearly ninety per cent. of the applicants for relief were French-Canadian Roman Catholics, while up to that time all the large subscriptions had been from old country people, the great majority of them being Protestants. The Superior said he would take the matter into consideration and the interview ended, a blank subscription list being left by him. The speaker being called upon by Mr Howley, last Monday again went to the Seminary, when after some delay an interview was obtained and they were informed that all the Seminary felt warranted in subscribing was \$25. He remonstrated strongly but firmly with the Superior against this small contribution. He told Mr Baile that a larger amount was expected, and that when his action was publicly known it would give rise to much disappointment. All was unavailing, however, and Mr Howley and he withdrew.

Mr JAMES HOWLEY followed in English and began by telling some things which happened before the visit to the Seminary. He along with J Brady had begun his canvass by calling upon Mr Cantin, whose first question was what subscription had been obtained from the Seminary. Mr Cantin then entered into a long statement showing

that the Seminary stood in the position of guardian and trustee of very extensive and valuable property belonging to the poor of Montreal. He further stated that even placing the Seminary in the rank of other proprietors, the industries which had been established upon their property had so repeatedly multiplied their value that it was its duty, in the spirit of common fairness, to contribute very largely. He also pointed out to Messrs Howley and Brady that all the manufacturers were just now suffering heavily, as scarcely one had this year realized enough net profits to pay the Municipal taxes; in fact there was nothing but closed and closing shops all around. All the other contractors called upon had asked the question, "Why not apply to the Seminary?" On being thus met, they resolved, after having consulted Mr Mallette, the President, to wait upon Mr A. Hamilton, and with him (thus making a deputation of three) they sought and obtained an interview with the Superior of the Seminary, and left with him a subscription list to head. Mr Baile stated to the deputation that it would be necessary for him to wait upon his colleagues before he gave an answer. The deputation then agreed to call upon him again; this was upon the Thursday before Christmas. The Superior had been called upon a second time by the speaker and Mr Hamilton, when he informed them that the subscription of the Seminary would be \$25. The deputation then left and determined to report progress to the meeting held last night. Mr Howley proceeded to say that a serious misunderstanding existed in connection with the actual relations between the Seminary and the poor of Montreal. It was most desirable in every sense that the real relations should be understood. It was very generally stated, and little contradiction had been offered, that the Seminary of Montreal really stood in the position of guardian of the property of the poor. If this were really so, it was simply intolerable that the wards of so rich and so religious a guardian should be famishing with hunger and cold. But taking the view that the gentlemen of the Seminary were simply very wealthy land owners, whose property had been over and over again encumbered by the results flowing from the industry of the now workless poor, then even in this case they would have acted wisely by having shown the very broadest liberality in this crisis. If they had at this juncture opened their overflowing coffers and without stint or measure performed in earnest the Christian duties of relieving the existing distress humanly, they would have heaped up a mountain of gratitude that would have hidden out of sight such regrettable transactions as that at Oka. For his own part he had heretofore contrived to live through it. Believing as he did in the Fatherhood of God, motherhood of nature and brotherhood of man; he further believed that charity was the real nobler of every creed and every clime. Charity not only covered a number, a multitude of trespasses against Creator and creature, but was also really a cement with which earthly and eternal happiness was built up. (Loud applause.)

Mr C. HUSTON thought that the money should be rejected with contempt. It would do more harm financially than good, as it would be a bad precedent. Almost all the persons he had called upon had asked how much the Seminary had given, and it would be likely that many would make their contribution small when they saw how little this rich corporation had given.

Mr GODEFROY had been asked similar questions. All wished to know why the Seminary did not come forward and help the poor.

Mr C. HUSTON was ashamed of the contribution, and all in the room, he thought, were ashamed of it also.

Mr REPERTIGNY thought that it might have been the intention of the Seminary to give \$25 each week; perhaps the offer had been misunderstood.

Mr BRADY was certain there was no such intention. He knew that the full subscription intended to be given was \$25. Mr GODEFROY said that such might be put down on account, and the gentlemen of the Seminary called upon again.

Mr A. HAMILTON had no desire to take part in another deputation to the Seminary. Mr MIRAILLET that a larger sum might be solicited of the Seminary.

Mr C. OSTELL agreed with Mr Mirault in this.

It was resolved that the \$25 be accepted and the Seminary again visited with the view of obtaining an increased sum.

A proposition to partially amalgamate this Society with St Vincent de Paul Society was rejected, as the latter will help none but Roman Catholics, which of course would be unfair to the Protestants of the West End Relief Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

CANADA.
Quebec, Dec. 31.—The meeting held last evening for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Protestant Defence Alliance was well attended. Mr John Ross occupied the chair, and the speakers were Rev Mr Marsh, Rev Dr Cook, Rev Mr Powis, Rev Mr Wright, Professor Weir and Mr W. Moodie. The following resolutions were proposed:—First: "That in view of the increasingly aggressive spirit of the Romish Church in this Province as appearing in attempts to control the elections, to influence the Legislature and set the ecclesiastical above the civil powers, all friends of civil and religious liberty should unite their efforts to assert and maintain that position which is the birthright of every British subject; Resolved, therefore, that this meeting do resolve itself into a branch association of the Protestant Defence Alliance of Canada."

Carried amid great applause. Second: "That the persecutions to which missionaries and those who have left the Church of Rome are subjected in this Province have in late years so increased in number and unscrupulous ferocity that in localities largely Roman Catholic it is almost impossible for them to live—life and property being alike in danger; Resolved, therefore, that this association do, by every legal and constitutional means, extend its protection to all, and aid in resisting infringement on the rights of private judgment. On motion of Professor Weir, Mr J. Ross was elected President; Messrs H. S. Scott, J. Whitehead, M. H. Powis, Jno. Thomson and J. Woodley, were appointed a Managing Committee, with Mr Thomas Davidson as Secretary, and all the Protestant clergymen in the city to be ex-officio members. At the close of the meeting hearty cheers for the Queen were given.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.—On the formation of Mr Thomas Barry, Landing Waiver and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs, Louis N. Masson, merchant of St. Anicet, has been arrested, and has given bail at the Police Court here to answer the charge of fraudulently "introducing into Canada without paying duty" 13 barrels of refined petroleum, containing 40 gallons each. On the 28th of September last those barrels were found in the possession of Messrs Stewart and Wilson, produce merchants, College street, of this city, who obtained them from defendant, who is charged with having brought them over from the United States without paying the duty, 15 cents per gallon, or \$75 in all. The defendant, a well-to-do merchant, is Mayor of St. Anicet.—Montreal Witness.

In a circular recently issued by the Hierarchy of this Province to their clergy is this sentence: We send you with the present formula de prove, regarding marriages which sometimes Catholics contract before heretical ministers, despite of the formal prohibition of the Church.

SUDDEN DEATH AT LACHINE.—An aged bachelor, named Joseph Fortune, who resided in Lachine for a number of years, was found on last Sunday morning lying dead on the floor of a little house he had rented and lived in alone. The neighbors having noticed his absence from about their places enquiries were started, which resulted in forcing the door of his house, where he was discovered as above described. He had some near relations, but only one friend, who was kind to the old man; this kindness was rewarded by a will in favor of his friend, to whom he left all his savings, amounting to \$3,000 cash. That friend is to be congratulated.

On Christmas eve a portion of the barracks on St. Helen's Island, Montreal, were destroyed by fire.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—A man died at Lachine yesterday from starvation. He was a stranger, and but recently arrived from Quebec, where he had been unable to obtain employment. The poor fellow on arriving at Lachine set diligently about looking after work, but with no better success than that which attended his efforts at Quebec. The neighbors hearing pitiful cries coming from the room which he and his family occupied repaired there to learn the cause. On interrogation the unfortunate family stated they had not tasted nourishment of any kind for three days. Food was at once procured for the sufferers, but the father was beyond recovery, and expired of sheer starvation.

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr Hamilton, of Quebec, Rector of St. Matthew's Church in that city, read to his congregation a statement of facts which, if true, show that trouble is impending between the Catholic and Protestant sections of the community. Two boys, one 15 and the other 11 years of age, have been recently received into the Roman Catholic church and baptized. Both parents of the older boy were Protestants, and their consent was not obtained—was not even sought before the ceremony took place. The boy had been for some time, entirely without the knowledge of his parents, receiving religious instruction from the clergy of one of the Roman Catholic churches, to which he was induced to go by his companions. The other boy was the son of a Protestant father and a Catholic mother, and was a member of the choir of St. Matthew's, as the other was of the confirmation class. The mother has hitherto consented to his being brought up in the Church of England, but she was, according to the admission of Father Burke, one of the priests of St. Patrick's, aware of the contemplated admission of her child into the Catholic Church. Mr Hamilton called upon the Catholic priest with a view to ascertaining the facts correctly, and was assured that for the future care would be taken, in the case of any minor who might seek instruction and baptism at their hands, to notify both parents if they belonged to the Church of England, but that the rules of their church would require them, if the minor continued earnest and persistent, to receive him without the approval of his parents, and, in the case of one of the parents being a Roman Catholic, to do so without notifying the other, since all the children of every Roman Catholic are claimed by the church as her members.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet at Ottawa for the despatch of business on the 10th of February.

Hamilton, Dec. 22.—A fearful tornado passed over Tuckerston and St. David's Island, Bermuda, West Indies, on the evening of the 17th inst. The dwelling-house of Daniel A. Smith, a pilot in Tuckerston, was blown into the harbor with all its inmates. Capt. Smith was hurled into a clump of trees and saved. His wife was carried across the harbor, where she was found clinging to a plank. She was so badly injured that she died in a few hours. Their four children were drowned. The walls and roof of a stone tank near the house were torn asunder. Several other buildings were demolished, but there was no further loss of life. Half of the boats moored in the harbor were destroyed, and in St. David's Island the storm leveled everything in its course. Happily the tornado passed by Hamilton; had its path been across the town the entire place would have been greatly injured or destroyed.

A telegram from Vienna to London states that snow has been falling incessantly. The trains to Italy and Hungary are stopped, and the stations temporarily closed. Goods traffic is entirely suspended on four lines. In Vienna the police are taking special precautions to prevent accidents from the snow in the streets. In some of the country districts the snow is nine feet in depth.

Cardinal Manning has been lecturing on national greatness. In the course of his address he said that he believed that in no country in the world was the administration of justice more unimpeachable than in England; in international justice, also, the nation held a foremost place. The Cardinal expressed his firm conviction that one way to prevent bloodshed was to be powerfully armed.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The drapery of the statue of the Virgin in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Charlestown took fire yesterday during service, when a panic ensued, which reached the congregation up stairs. The fire was soon stopped, and no lives lost, but a number of persons were more or less injured.

G. Guisley, aged eighteen, of New York, accidentally hanged himself. He expressed a desire to experience sensations of persons being hung, placed a rope over a hook, and, putting his head in the noose, his feet slipped from under him and before he could recover himself he was choked to death.

Washington, Dec. 27.—A little colored boy, seven years of age, died yesterday morning from the effects of an overdraught of whisky on Saturday morning. He found a bottle containing whisky in a room in his father's house, and probably in a spirit of mischief drank about half a pint. He was taken sick shortly after, and died yesterday morning.

A discovery was made a short time ago in the colony of Victoria which, according to the Melbourne Argus, has stimulated the hopes of the gold-digging community and aroused its activity to a remarkable degree. In the Magdala mine at Stawell auriferous quartz has been found at a depth of about 1,700 feet, which is far below the level at which gold had previously been found in the colony. The Argus adds: "If the quartz reefs generally are auriferous to this depth the colony is practically an inexhaustible gold mine."

The Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 23, says: About 11:45 o'clock last night three severe and distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in all parts of the city, and created great consternation. Thousands of people were aroused by the rattling of window-panes and the trembling of their houses, and awoke in great fright. The sensation lasted for about twenty seconds, and began with a slight rocking, which rapidly increased until houses swayed to and fro, and the earth seemed slipping from beneath the feet of those who were on the street.

The London Lancet calls attention to the importance of early detection of scarlet fever at this time of the year. In the initial stage the throat symptoms are most trustworthy, the soft part of the palate being extremely reddened, and not merely the tonsils, as in ordinary sore throat. If the skin is hot in addition, the pulse quick, and the tongue thickly furred, scarlet fever may be looked for. Sickness generally follows the attack within twenty-four hours. Parents and schoolmasters should be vigilant.

BIRTHS.
At Godmanchester, 1st inst, the wife of Mr George Walker of a son.
At the residence of her father, near Huntington, on the 24th Dec, the wife of John George Hough of a daughter.

MARRIED.
In St. John's Church, on the 28th Dec, Henry Stewart to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr Wm McLean, all at this village.
On the 29th Dec, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., John McDonald, Esq., Accountant, Montreal, to Jean Brodie, third daughter of George Cross, Esq., Ormston.

At Omaha, Neb., Dec. 23d, by the Rev. G. Stewart, First Presbyterian Church, J. P. Morrison, M.D., of Iowa, to Mina A., sixth daughter of Alexander Copeland, Esq., of Fountain Grove, Hinckleybrook, Pa.
At Montreal, on the 21st Dec, by Rev. Robt. Laing, Wm. Fortune, of Huntington, to Jennie James, of Montreal.

At Malone, Dec. 28th, by Rev. C. S. Richardson, Mr B. K. Taylor, of Albany, to Miss Lenora Robb, daughter of Wm. Robb, of Malone.
DIED.
At Huntington, on 29th Dec, Catherine Gowdley, wife of Alexander Chalmers, aged 33 years.
At Chateaugay, Dec. 27, Gideon Collins, aged 97 years.

At Belmont, N. Y., on the 13th Dec, James Armstrong, son of Irwin Armstrong, Ormston, aged 40 years and 9 months.
At Santa Rosa, California, of black-tongued typhoid fever, Elizabeth A., youngest daughter of Stanley Seely, aged 11 years and 3 months.

At Huntington, on the 27th Dec, Jane Robison, widow of the late John McNaughton, aged 80 years and 5 months, a native of Muthill, Perthshire, Scotland.
At Dundee, on the 24th Dec, Euphemia Taylor, wife of Wm. McGibbon, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 78 years.

At Dundee village, on the 5th inst, Fanny Briggs, wife of Alexander Smiltan, aged 38 years.
At Ormston, Dec. 25, Sarah Cunningham, wife of John McMillin.
At Beauharnois, Que., on the 27th December last, of small pox, Andrew E. McCoubrey, Esq., aged 22 years, a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Beauharnois, convened on occasion of the death of Andrew E. McCoubrey, Esq., the following persons were present, viz: Simon Garipey, Esq., Mayor, U. J. Robillard, Esq., M.P., J. K. Elliott, L. R. Baker, Esq., G. C. Guimond, C. Guimond, B. C. Normand, McCulley, D. A. St. Amour, John Kelly, N. Babin, D. Becket, J. Starke, F. Hitchens, and numerous others.

The Mayor being called to the chair, and Mr J. Starke being appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—1st. Moved by U. J. Robillard, Esq., M.P., seconded by R. C. Norval: That the inhabitants of the Town of Beauharnois have learned, with feelings of pain and regret, of the untimely decease of Andrew E. McCoubrey, Esq., a resident of this town for some time past.

2nd. Moved by D. A. St. Amour, seconded by F. Hitchens: That during his residence here, by his gentlemanly bearing, amiable qualities and strict integrity, the late Andrew E. McCoubrey endeared himself to and deservedly won the esteem of all classes of the inhabitants of the town of Beauharnois.

3rd. Moved by James McCulley, seconded by C. Guimond: That as a mark of the high esteem in which the late Andrew E. McCoubrey was deservedly held by his fellow citizens, the public be invited to attend his funeral to-morrow at 11 a.m., and that the merchants be respectfully requested to close their respective places of business along the route during the progress of the funeral cortege.

4th. Moved by N. Roy, seconded by L. R. Baker: That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also that they be published in the Avenir de Beauharnois, New Dominion, and Canadian Gleaner, newspapers published in this District.

JOHN STARKE, Secretary.
Beauharnois, Dec. 28, 1875.
Montreal, Wednesday.—Gold 112½. Greenbacks bought at 88 to 90 cents. Silver 10 to 15.
Huntingdon.—Greenbacks bought at 87 to 90 cents.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.
(Corrected weekly by Messrs Alex. McFar & Co (late Slack & McFar), Commission Merchants, &c., 95 Pionniers St., Montreal.)
BUTTER—Good to Prime..... \$ 20 @ \$ 21
Dairy, Fair to Good..... 19 @ 20
Store packed..... 14 @ 15
CHEESE—Factory, good to Prime..... 10 @ 11
In tub, to good..... 9 @ 10
LARD, in tub, # B..... 13 @ 14
C..... 13 @ 14
POK—Mess, Inspected..... 21.50 @ 22.00
Thin..... 21.00 @ 21.50
HAMS—Canvassed # B..... 14 @ 15
Unconveyed..... 13 @ 14
EGGS, per dozen..... 24 @ 25
FLOUR—# barrel, Superior Extra..... 5.95 @ 5.20
Extra Superior..... 4.85 @ 5.90
Fancy..... 4.70 @ 4.75
Spring Extra..... 4.20 @ 4.65
Superior..... 4.25 @ 5.10
Fine..... 3.75 @ 3.80
WHEAT, # 200lbs..... 4.75 @ 4.80
WHEAT—Canada Spring 60lb..... 1.10 @ 1.12
PEAS, # 60lb..... 84 @ 85
OATS, # 22lb..... 52 @ 54
BARLEY, # 48lb..... 55 @ 57
BEANS, # 60lb..... 90 @ 1.00
FLAXSEED, # 50lb..... 1.10 @ 1.20
CRACKED HOGS, per 100lb..... 7.50 @ 7.70
CORN, # 50lb..... 50 @ 55
CORNMEAL, # per barrel of 200lb..... 3.50 @ 3.70
POULTRY—Turkeys, per lb..... 0.08 @ 0.09
Geese..... 0.06 @ 0.07
Fowls..... 0.06 @ 0.07

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.
(By telegraph to the Globe.)
Peas, per 70 pounds, 80 to 90 cents.
Oats, per 40 pounds, 33 to 40 cents.
Barley, per 50 pounds, 40 to 50 cents.
Beans, per 70 pounds, 70 to 80 cents.
Linsed, per 60 pounds, \$1.00.
Oatmeal, per 100 pounds, \$1.80.
Butter, per 100 lbs, 18 cents.
Pork, per 100 lbs, \$8.50.
WILLIAM TODD.

AUCTION SALE.
At the residence of the late James Tully, village of Huntington, on Tuesday, 11th January, the whole of his Household Furniture, which is nearly new and in fine order. Terms, cash. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

LECTURE.
THE REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., of Montreal, will deliver a Lecture in the Academy Hall, Huntington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th January, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Subject—T. D. Arcy McGee." A rare treat is expected. Don't fail to be present. Proceeds to go towards the Organ Fund of the Methodist Church. Admission 25 cents.
Huntingdon, Jan. 6.

Mills for Sale or to Rent for a Term of Years.
THE Dewittville Mills, comprising Grist, Oatmeal, Pot-barley, Carding and Filling Mill, Press Plates and Press Papers, will be sold cheap. All particulars answered by applying to the undersigned. Parties tendering for a lease are required to give the names of two persons, real estate owners, as security. Tendres will be received up to the 15th day of Feb. 1876. The above property is located on the River Chateaugay, in County of Huntington. Water power never failing.
Dewittville, Jan. 6.
D. C. McDONELL.

VETERINARY SURGEON.
AROLD, McCORMICK, acting and consulting Surgeon for the Agricultural Societies of Beauharnois and Huntington No. 1, begs to inform the farmers of this District that he can be consulted with at the following places, viz.: at Byrson's, Howick, on Mondays; at Lennox's, Durham, on Wednesdays; at Moir's, Huntington, on Fridays of every week, beginning January 10th. The other days of the week at his father's residence, St. Louis de Gonzague.
N.B.—Prepares Condition Powders and keeps constantly on hand all medicines necessary for his profession.

Last Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of the late James Tully that they are required to file them by the 15th instant, and all persons due the said Estate are required to make payment, if they wish to save costs, within the same day.
ELIZABETH TULLY, Tutrix.
Huntingdon, January 3, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the local municipality of the Township of Elgin, qualified to vote for municipal councillors, will be held in the Town Hall, Elgin, on Monday, 10th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of, then and there, electing two municipal councillors in the room and place of H. J. Donnelly and Robert Small, in accordance with the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec and its amendments.
PETER McFARLANE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Elgin, Dec. 27, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Frontier Railway Company, for general business and the election of Directors, will be held in the County Building in the village of Huntington, on Wednesday, 9th February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
JOSHUA BREADNER,
Secretary Q.F.R.R.
Huntingdon, January 4, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE undersigned, by authority of the County Council of the County of Huntington, will, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at the site of the old bridge across the Chateaugay River at Dewittville, to the highest and best bidder, the timbers and other materials of said bridge. Terms made known on the day of Sale.
JOSHUA BREADNER,
ROBERT HYNDMAN.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 1, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1875.

Receipts.	
Dec. 18. Cash on hand.....	\$131 48
1875	
Sept. 18. Cash for Dinner Home.....	41 00
" Cash for J. Goodfellow.....	90 00
" Receipts from "Samson".....	45 00
" Receipts from Tents.....	5 25
" Receipts from Gates.....	223 00
" Receipts from Members.....	442 75
" Government Grant.....	372 00 1350 48

Disbursements.	
Dec. 28. Paid Huntington Band.....	15 00
" " A. Herdman, Ground tax.....	2 50
" " A. Somerville, auditing.....	4 00
1875	
Feb. 8. John Carr, advertised prize.....	8 00
" 20. Gleaner, dispersoning Financial, Printing, &c.....	10 08
March 9. John Rose, fixing inside building.....	8 50
July 9. J. Dineen to acct, contract.....	50 00
" J. Hamilton, road tax.....	2 50
Aug. 21. J. Dineen to acct, contract.....	100 00
Sept. 8. D. Gallipeau, on Dineen's contract.....	25 00
" D. Gallipeau, balance on digging drain.....	16 54
Expenses	

