

CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE.
THE well-known stand in the village of Athelstan, owned and occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale. Also a well located lot, with new dwelling house and horse-barn thereon erected, situated near the new Presbyterian church. As I am going to Manitoba in the Spring, I will sell on reasonable terms. The dwelling house and shop will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers.
 Over-due accounts must be settled with Cash or Notes. JOHN MCKAY.
 Athelstan, Dec. 10.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for past favors, and of soliciting their patronage, as he is still running his Marble Shop with a full supply of Marble and Granite, which will be sold to suit the times. Good horses taken in exchange.
COFFINS AND CASKETS.
 In addition to the above, I have opened a Warerom in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office, where will be found a varied assortment of Coffins, trimmed and ready for use.
 Orders by letter or telegraph promptly filled on short notice by the undersigned, or by D. Shanks, on the premises.
 G. W. DREW.
 Huntingdon, Nov. 27.

LADIES' Caps, Mink and Sable Muffs, Nubias, &c., at DALGLIESH'S.
Men and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at DALGLIESH'S.
Buffalo Robes, No. 1 Whole Skins, Linings, Trimmings, &c., cheap, at DALGLIESH'S.
 A good assortment of Tweeds, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Presidents, &c., at DALGLIESH'S.
 Tapestry, Wool, Hemp and Stair Carpets, at DALGLIESH'S.
 Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes, at DALGLIESH'S.
 Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., at DALGLIESH'S.
 A general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., at DALGLIESH'S.
 Over-due accounts must be settled with CASH or NOTES. W. W. DALGLIESH.
 Huntingdon, Nov. 7.

RELIANCE HOUSE
AHEAD ALL THE TIME.
 Choicest Teas and General Groceries.

THE very best fresh Goods direct from the Importers, at far less than the usual cost. Quality guaranteed.
 GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.
 Huntingdon, Nov. 26.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
THE subscriber has on hand a large Stock of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Cans and Wood Stair Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found in a first-class assortment. Parties requiring Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock as it will be sold Cheap.
 A. HENDERSON.

ARCHIBALD & M'CORMICK, Advocates
 No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
 J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L. D. M'Cormick, B.C.L.
 Mr. M'Cormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. M'Coy, Huntingdon.

DENTISTRY.
H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST,
 PORT COVINGTON, N. Y.
BEGS to inform his many friends and patrons in Huntingdon County that he has removed his office to his new residence, situated on the street leading to Hogansburgh, opposite to the residence of H. C. Gougeon, where he may be found the first twenty-five days of each month. Those having operations performed or work done can remain, and will be entertained without extra charge. All operations are warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years.
 Fort Covington, Aug. 7.

MECHANIC'S BANK.
 Beauharnois, Huntingdon and Valleyfield.
 President: C. J. Brydges.
 Vice-President: Walter Shanly.
 Head-office, Montreal.

OFFICE AT HUNTINGDON next the Methodist church.
 Best rate of interest allowed on deposits.
 Drafts issued on all parts of the Dominion and United States.
 Notes discounted daily.
 American Bills and Silver purchased on the most reasonable terms, thus affording facilities never before enjoyed in this county.
 Office-hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
 J. H. MENZIES, Cashier, Montreal.
 N. ROY, HENRY HARMAN, C. T. IRISH, Manager, Agent, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Valleyfield.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
 Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.
 President—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
 Directors—Joshua Broadner, George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, and John White.
 Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.
 Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy, N. P. and J. V. Amirault, N. E.; Hemmingford, Wm. Geddes, Howick; John Davidson, Dr. McMillan, Dundas; I. I. Crevier, N. P.; St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. Macleane, a David Beyon, Oromotown; and F. C. Schuyler and E. S. Ellisworth, Huntingdon.
 Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE, being west-half of lot No. 12, 3d concession of Elgin, containing 100 acres, 75 cleared, with dwelling-house and outbuildings. Apply on the premises or by letter to J. B. Spurr, Athelstan.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 679. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

Carriage-Making and Painting.
THE undersigned having secured the Wheelwright and Paint Shop formerly occupied by Kelly Brox & Co. will continue the business as usual at prices to suit the times. Also, has secured the services of a first class Carriage and Sign Painter. A quantity of black walnut, rosewood, and gilt picture frames constantly on hand.
 All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
 ALBERT KELLY.
 Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1878.

WINTER FERRY, 1878-79, BETWEEN VALLEYFIELD AND ST. DOMINIQUE
THE Lake St. Francis Tow-Boat Company's steamer, C. ANDERSON, runs daily, making close connection with Grand Trunk Railway trains. Through passenger tickets issued to and from Montreal, and freight of all kinds carried at reasonable rates.
 Time of departure—Leaves Valleyfield at 6 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Leaves St. Dominique at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
 J. HALLY, Secretary.
 Valleyfield, Dec. 20.

FARM FOR SALE.
 A FARM situated 4 miles North of Chateaugay, consisting of 100 acres, 65 of which is under cultivation, well fenced, and containing two spring wells with good dwelling house and outbuildings, is offered for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN BURNS, Chateaugay, N.Y.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
 W. A. DUNSMORE begs to announce that he is now receiving and opening out Fall and Winter Goods, which are lower than they have been for many years. Special attention is directed to Canadian Tweeds, Winceys, Flannels, Shirtings, Ladies' Jackets, and Cloth for Jackets.

Dress Goods at a Sacrifice.
 Shawls, Mufflers and Woolen Hosiery greatly reduced.
 A fine stock of Boots and Shoes on hand. See my Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots.
 The best TEAS and general groceries to be had in the market at the lowest price. Please examine.
 To those indebted I would say, Now is the time to settle accounts. It will not do to put off any longer. Please call on once.
 W. A. DUNSMORE.
 Huntingdon, Oct. 24.

1000 CHAIRS FOR SALE.
 IN WOOD IN CANE
 Windsor Double back Florence Bow Back Kitchen
 Greenglass Turned front post Astor Spindle Back Bell Franklin
 Round Seat Shaped Seat Bent Back
 Turned Arm Bent Arm York Brace Arm
 Nurse, full and half cane
 Large, with arms
 Miss Boston
 Large, with arms
 St. James Cottage
 Round Back Double bent arm iron Round Back, Rocker Double bent arm iron
 Men and Ladies' Camp Chairs.

FURNITURE.
 CHAMBER SUITES
 Jenny Lind, double ash "single ash
 Cottage, ash
 Serpentine Top, with Walnut trimming
 Victoria do
 Prince Arthur
 Fancy
 BUREAUS
 Plain
 Fancy
 Walnut trimmings
 Ash
 Particular attention paid to House Furnishings, Blinds, Doors, Double Windows, Sashes, Turning, and all kinds of Wood Work.
 ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
 HUNTINGDON, NOV. 13. BOYD & CO.

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

THE experience of the Austrian Government with regard to Indian corn as a food for horses is that the saving in the cost of food does not compensate for the loss of power and speed, but that it does well for horses that are not required to move beyond a walking pace, and would perhaps answer well for cart and dray horses.
 Senor Francisco Agramonte, a well-known Cuban resident of New York, recently went to his plantation near Santiago de Cuba and ordered a bountiful breakfast for his slaves. Eighty-five slaves, male and female, of all ages, sat down. After they had eaten they were in turn called up to hear Senor Agramonte and a notary stood, and each received papers of manumission. Senor Agramonte then spoke to them and congratulated them on being free people, and said that all laborers in his employ should thereafter be paid wages. The act was entirely unexpected, and the joy of the newly made freemen was beyond description. They kissed the hands of their benefactor and cried for joy. The value of the human property thus released is put down at \$60,000.

A WELL KNOWN FACT.
 IT is a well known fact that WILLIAM THIRD & CO. are now disposing of their immense stock of New General Merchandise at unprecedentedly low prices, namely from 50 to 100 per cent. below regular selling prices. Just read carefully the following announcement and be convinced of the immense reductions made. For example they are now selling:
 Men's Brown Overalls at 50c. former price \$1.00
 Men's No. 1 Long Boots \$1.75 pair " 3.00
 Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50 " 2.75
 Men's Tweed Caps \$2.50 " 4.50
 Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coats \$4.50 " 9.00
 Men's Fancy Braces 17c pair " .30
 Men's Heavy Under Pants, 50c pair " 1.00
 Men's Heavy Undershirts, 50c each " 1.00
 Men's Paper Collars 12c 4/6 box " .20
 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters marked down below cost
 Boys' Tweed Undercoats \$3.25. former price 5.50
 Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods of every description marked down below cost.
 Ladies' Mantles and Mantle cloths of the very latest styles at and under cost.
 Ladies' Prunella Garters 50c pair, former price \$1
 Choice Prints only 7c yard
 Good Heavy Winceys 6c yard " .124
 Good Heavy Greys \$1.50 " 2.50
 Cotton Yarn \$1.10 pound of 5lb. " 1.50
 All-wool Scarlet Flannel 20c yard " .40c
 All-wool Canadian & English Tweeds 7c yard " .125
 Great Bargains in Ladies' Silk Ties, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Cloths.
 Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at and under cost.
 Buffalo Robes, Linings, and Trimmings, also Fancy Sleigh Robes very cheap.
 Great Bargains in Gent's Caps, Gloves, and Fancy Cashmere Mufflers.
 No. 1 Cotton Grain Bags 25c each. former price 35c
 Very fine Black Lustre 25c yard " .40c
 Best Brown Family Soap 5c bar " 10c
 Eddy's No. 1 Matches 10c box " 20c
 Fine Salt in bags 10c bag " 20c
 Good Japan Tea 25c lb. " 50c
 Bright Refined Scotch Sugar only 8c lb. " 15c
 No. 1 Layer Raisins 5c lb. " 10c
 No. 1 Currants 7c lb. " 10c
 Eddy's No. 1 Painted Pails 15c former price 25c
 Large-size Zinc Trunks \$1.75, former price \$2.75
 No. 1 Brooms only 18c, former price 25c
Crockery, Glassware and Hardware at less than half-price, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention at the same rate of discount.
 W. L. FINNAN, HADDIS, Choice Family Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Apples, Sardines, Lobsters, Cigars, Tobacco and Briar-root Pipes with amber mouth-pieces kept constantly on hand.
 W. T. & CO.
 Huntingdon, Dec. 19.

APPLE CULTURE IN THE COLD NORTH.
 BY DR. T. H. HOSKINS, NEWPORT, VERMONT.
 IT is well known that the lines of equal temperature for the whole year, or for the different seasons, do not follow the geographical lines of latitude. Indeed, so widely are these lines divergent that England, whose southern limit lies several degrees north of the city of Quebec, has a winter climate like the sea coast of Virginia and North Carolina, while Quebec has the summer temperature of the South of France.
 Even on our own continent the windings of the isothermal lines are remarkable, and have a vast influence upon the growth of vegetation, and the suitability of points on the same degree of latitude for the growth of crops. Especially is this the case in regard to trees, which must endure all extremes; and tree fruits of all descriptions are found, or not found, on the same lines of latitude across the continent, not according to the location of those lines, not even according to the isothermal lines of annual temperature, but according to the lines of equal winter temperature—the so-called isochimnal lines.
 Thus, while even the peach will grow and produce fruit freely around the Grand Traverse Bay, at the northern extremity of the southern peninsula of Michigan, on the same line of latitude in the meridian of Quebec, or even of Montreal, only a few of the hardiest apples succeed. On the parallel of 43°, west of the Adirondack Mountains and south of Lake Ontario, is one of the most favored fruit regions of the world; while on the same line eastward, in the Green Mountains, and even in the Upper Connecticut Valley, not enough tree-fruit of any description is grown for home use. To cite one more, and perhaps the most striking instance of all—while on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan every kind of tree fruit of the temperate zone flourishes, on the west shore, but a hundred miles away, in Wisconsin, the climate is even less favorable for the orchardist than that of the Province of Quebec.
 It is for the reasons illustrated above that I choose to qualify the title of this essay as "Cold" North, not merely in the north. And perhaps, in order to be entirely definite, I should say that by the Cold North I mean those regions where the winter temperature often sinks 20° below the zero of Fahrenheit, and sometimes more than 40° below that point—those regions, in short, where the mercury sometimes freezes in the bulb.
 There can be little doubt that there is an exact limit to the vitality of every species and variety of plant, as regards temperature. Whether that point in the downward direction is the point of complete congelation, as some maintain, I, in common with most fruit-growers in the Cold North, have serious doubts. Where mercury freezes, I do not believe that any portion of the sap of any tree remains unfrozen; yet the trees adapted to such extremes endure them unharmed. Our experience tells us that varieties of trees which endure without injury a temperature of 20°, are killed at 25°, and so on, all the way down, until at last all but the birch, the spruce and the willow perish, where 60° to 85° are recorded by Arctic explorers.
 It is plain that there can be no safety in planting an orchard of trees that cannot be relied upon to endure all probable extremes of cold in the place where they are to grow. Hundreds of those who have thought differently have been brought most unwillingly to accept this conclusion as one not to be evaded. Therefore the limit of successful orcharding northward is absolutely determined by two factors: the intensity of the cold, and the resisting power of the trees. Practically, in the cold north of which I write, the planting of orchards must be limited to the species and varieties that are not killed by a minus temperature of 42°. This is the aerial temperature. A much less degree of cold will destroy the roots of any kind of fruit tree with which I am acquainted.
 This last mentioned fact, that the roots of fruit trees are much more easily killed by cold than the trunks and limbs, is one of the highest importance, and one which is not yet understood in all its bearings as it should be. It is the key-note of the cry that comes to us from all the most observant and intelligent orchardists of the cold north-west—muleh! muleh!! muleh!!!
 With us in Quebec, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, we have not been taught this lesson with the severity that has pressed it upon the experimental orchardists in those districts where, not infrequently, the greatest extremes of cold will come while there is little or no snow upon the ground. Under such circumstances it will often occur that whole orchards of un-mulched trees will be killed, while those trees that have had adequate root protection come out entirely unharmed.
 When I first set up my orchard upon the shore of Lake Memphremagog, there was no dwelling-house upon the farm, and I resided in the village, some distance away. I did not visit the orchard in winter, and was very much puzzled to find in the spring that many of my hardest trees were dead, while others of the same kinds, often not more than twenty feet away, were quite unharmed. Trees replanted upon the same spots were killed year after year, until I came to the conclusion that there were places, though often only a few rods square, where the soil was unsuited to apple trees. But when I had built a house and began to live near my orchard, so that I could see it during the whole year, the mystery was solved. Those trees were killed in spots where the snow blew off; and now I can grow trees on those spots, on the sole condition that they must be heavily mulched, or with something placed on the windward side to catch the snow.

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 It is everywhere insisted by orchardists that orchard land must be well drained, either naturally or artificially, and that not only the sub-soil drainage, but the surface drainage as well, must be seen to. These rules are still more imperative in the Cold

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 North. Trees standing in even a very slight depression, where water will settle around them but two or three inches deep, will be killed or seriously injured by thaw weather at any time before the frost leaves the ground. I have known large blocks of nursery trees destroyed in this way, for want of surface drainage. Not a few planters lose their trees from this cause, as well as from lack of natural or artificial root protection. Frequently they are wholly at a loss as to the reason, and charge the trouble to poor trees or defective soil.
 While the apple tree will do well in a great variety of soils as any other tree, it is hopeless to try to grow a thrifty orchard upon land having an impervious sub-soil, or hard-pan near the surface. Though such land might, at great expense for drainage and ridging, be made to sustain a growth of fruit trees, it ought never to be taken if any other can be had. Neither should an orchard be set over a ledge of rock where the soil is not at least three feet deep in the shallow spots. I have seen orchards do apparently well on such localities until just as they were coming to full bearing, then in a dry season, be cut off almost to a tree. A strong clay soil requires thorough under drainage, and subsequent deep tillage, before being planted to an orchard. The ground should be strongly back-furrowed, and the trees set upon the ridges. The land ought to be in perfect tilth, not cloddy or lumpy, when the trees are planted.

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 The most perfect soil for an orchard is a naturally rich loam, gravelly or stony, rather than sandy, but with a previous sub-soil. The dark, shaly, calcareous slate loams of Lake Champlain, and the west shore of Memphremagog, are ideal apple lands.
 Though hill-side land is often selected for an orchard, and many good ones are so situated, yet so important is tillage to a young orchard, and so difficult is it to till a hill-side without exposing it to injurious washing, that a more level spot is desirable. A north-western slope is perhaps the best, but it is not indispensable, since good orchards are found with other exposures.
 Protection from prevailing winds, especially the fall and winter winds, is very desirable; and for this purpose the lee of a hill or of a forest may be chosen. When these are not available, wind-breaks of spruce, hemlock or arbor-vitae are worth far more than they cost, and should be planted out with, or before the orchard, and well cared for. But an orchard ought not to be planted too near to woodland, so as to be robbed by the roots of the forest trees, nor be in complete shelter from the wind by being surrounded on all sides. Such orchards are apt to be badly infested with insects, especially the borer, the codling moth, and the forest and tent caterpillars.
 If it is important to select only sound and thrifty young trees for planting in the best apple regions, such care is doubly necessary in the cold north. To an experienced eye the clear, bright bark reveals the healthy tree. If there is any doubt, do not hesitate to break one or two across your knee for examination, and never plant a black-hearted tree. A black-hearted tree is one injured by cold, and is self-condemned for planting where the winters are severe.
 In regard to age and size for setting in the orchard, my own choice is for straight, unbranched trees of two years growth from the root graft, or one year from bud, and from 3 to 4 feet high. Such trees need no pruning when planted, and in skillful hands none afterwards, except such as may be done by the thumb and finger, or a penknife.
 Though the writer is a nurseryman, he feels obliged to say that it is not of nearly so much importance where young trees are bought, as what kinds are bought. Though there is great prejudice against New York and Ontario trees, I think this is due mainly to the fact that the kinds grown in those sections are not the kinds we want, rather than to essential defects in the trees themselves. Poor trees are grown everywhere.
 There is, however, a great advantage in buying trees from local nurseries, where the grower is a man of skill and experience; because he will be apt to have exactly the sorts that do best in that vicinity, and to know the peculiarities of soil and climate, and other points of special adaptation, that may be decisive in regard to success or failure. Never buy trees of peddlers whom you do not know to be the authorized agents of some responsible and reputable nurseryman. Better, in all cases where it is practicable, to buy direct of the grower.

APPLE CULTURE IN THE COLD NORTH.
 Pruning has destroyed millions of trees. This is more true in the Cold North than elsewhere, but it is true everywhere. Each wound made by the knife or saw is a danger and an injury. By beginning right and making the subject a study, trees may be grown to maturity without a scar. The earnest, intelligent orchardist should be these prime facts in mind and govern himself accordingly. Yet, ill-grown trees must sometimes be pruned. When this is the case, the first governing principle in all cases is to have as small an exposed surface as possible for the winter's cold to act upon. This bars out fall-pruning, in our climate, altogether. When pruning is done early in April, the wound will go on healing all Summer, and many of the smaller cuts will be nearly or quite healed by the Fall. In July all that will not be so healed should be covered with some elastic waterproof cement. The best that I am acquainted with is made as follows: Take one quart of fine North Carolina tar, and boil it slowly for three or four hours. Add to the boiling tar four ounces of tallow and one pound of beeswax, and, when melted, stir until well mixed. Then remove the vessel from the fire and stir the contents until partially cooled. Have ready one pound of dry, powdered and sifted clay. When the cement begins to thicken, stir this into it. Continue the stirring until the mass is nearly cold, so that the clay will not settle to the bottom. In summer weather this cement is just soft enough to be easily spread with the point of a knife. When applied to wounds on the tree, it completely excludes moisture, does

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 not harden or crack off, yields to the growth of the new bark, and can at any time in moderately warm weather be pressed by the finger into the corners and crevices of the wound which may be uncovered. It differs somewhat in consistency, but comes to about the same thickness when well boiled, which is also necessary to drive out the turpentine oil that would, in some cases, injure the tree. This composition is almost identical with the imported "L'Homme Lefort Mastic."
 There is a good deal of complaint about the "bleeding" of pruned or otherwise wounded trees. I have never known a tree, that was not black-hearted, to bleed. But nothing is surer to make a tree black-hearted than to allow a pruned or broken place to go unprotected by some good cement through the winter. After a tree becomes black-hearted, in our climate, it might as well be dug up at once. With care some will seem to recover, but never live very long, or become very profitable.

APPLE CULTURE IN THE COLD NORTH.
 This is not, perhaps, the place to speak at length of the propagation of apple trees in the nursery. But there are a few points to which I wish to refer. The question is often put, whether a budded or a root-grafted tree is to be preferred? This is a question that cannot be answered absolutely or without qualification. In theory, I know no reason for preferring one method over the other. In practice, while budding is the more costly and laborious, yet as it is surer to produce a stem in one season long enough to be branched the next, many nurserymen prefer it. In a hard winter there is hardly a variety that will not lose its terminal bud in the nursery. If the stem is not then long enough for branching, it must be grown another year from a side bud; and at the point where this second year's growth begins there will be a crook, greater or less as the variety may be a spreading or an upright grower. This crook is of no real importance, and generally it quite disappears as the tree acquires age in the orchard. But it hurts the tree's looks, and that is a very important matter to the nurseryman.
 In propagation by budding, in our climate, it is important to use as small stocks as can be worked, so that the cut made in removing the stock above the bud, may heal over the first season, otherwise the tree runs a risk of becoming unsound at the point of union.
 In root grafting (and in budding as well) the choice and selection of stocks is most important. They should be grown from the seeds of perfectly hardy kinds, and the fruit from which the seed is taken ought to be well grown and well ripened. I am strongly averse to growing stocks from crab-apple seed, except those which are to be used for grafting with buds or scions of crabs and crab hybrids. I do not believe that trees on crab stocks are more hardy, and I am sure that they are neither so healthy nor so long lived as when worked upon the right kind of apple stocks. Working the apple upon the crab produces results analogous to those which result from working the pear upon the quince. The cases where success follows are rare and exceptional.
 Besides being careful in the selection of seeds for growing stocks, it is important, in root grafting, to use large and whole roots. If this is done there is much less difficulty in getting a tall and vigorous stem the first year without over-maturing, which gives a soft and tender growth. For the slow-growing varieties I would use two years' old stocks, trimming the side roots but very little, and setting them in the nursery with the spade, instead of the dibble. If this is well done, even the Tetofsky will make three or four feet of growth the first year, and ripen its last buds well.
 A great many of the more extensive wholesale nurseries in New York and of the West use short roots and long scions, setting them so deep that it is expected to get roots from the scion. Some advocate this as the best of all methods. The growth the first year is small, and is cut back the next spring so as to get a shoot from near the ground, which gives the appearance of a budded tree. There has been much controversy over this way of growing trees. My own opinion is that it is neither so good nor so bad a way as it is made out to be by its friends and its opponents. Some varieties can be grown by it better than others, for some root freely, and others refuse to root at all, from the scion. I do not see why three varieties which will grow like the quince, from cuttings, may not be as well grown, and become as good trees (and perhaps better) this way as any other. I have a very good row of Duchess of Oldenburg in my orchard, grown by this method, as an experiment. But I do not practice it.
 The subject of varieties is one which is so thoroughly treated in these reports, not from the standpoint of a single grower, but from the practical experience of many, that I do not feel it necessary to add to the length of this essay by dilating upon that point. Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Summer Harvey, Duchess of Oldenburg, Plumb's Cider, Fameuse, Magog Red Streak and Scott's Winter are the varieties I find most profitable. They cover the whole season, from August to June. If I were to drop any from this list it would be the Red Astrachan, as not quite hardy enough, and replace it with Yellow Transparent, one of the new Russian apples imported in 1869 by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The Fameuse is also rather tender with me, and I have the hope of being able to replace it by the Wealthy. The Magog Red Streak and Scott's Winter are not of the highest quality as dessert fruit, but they are hardy and productive, and the fruit is very plebeian. We want something better, however, for a choice, all-winter apple.

APPLE CULTURE IN THE COLD NORTH.
 Whilst the steamer Warrior was off the Duarte Isles, in the West Indies, several weeks ago, a human cry was heard, apparently from the water. There was no land or vessel within several miles, and no boat visible. The engines were, however, stopped, and a boat promptly manned, the carpenter having declared he had seen a man struggling in the water. The steamer having good headway on when her engines were stopped, she had reached far from the spot where the man had been seen before the boat left the vessel's side. After a long pull in the direction noted the cry was again heard, and after pulling about for half an hour a man was discovered and picked up. He proved to be a native of Jamaica, named Alexander Hughes, who had been three days in the water, clinging to a clothes chest. He was one of the crew and passengers of the schooner Little Minnie, which capsized at sea, and sank while on the passage to Colon.

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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, JAN. 9, 1879.

FROM Afghanistan there is very little news. Our troops continue to strengthen their position without material opposition. As the cold has become extreme, 5 degrees above zero being reported, all the armies will go into winter quarters at once, save the Quetta column, which must try and capture Candahar before doing so. The flight of the Ameer does not seem to have changed the aspect of affairs greatly, his son and the chiefs continuing the fight. The New York Herald pretends to have a despatch from a correspondent in Central Asia, who says he was present at an interview between Gen. Kauffmann, the Russian commander and plenipotentiary, and four messengers sent by the Ameer asking for help, which was refused. The correspondent goes on to say that our troops have made little headway, that they have been repeatedly defeated, and that the news for transmission to England has been cooked, all reports of reverses being suppressed. Before we believe this we should like to have positive evidence that the Herald's despatch came from Tashkend and not from a desk in its office on Broadway.

NOTHING positive is known relative to the movement to secure the dismissal of Lieut.-Governor Letellier. One rumor says that the Marquis positively refused to sign the Order-in-Council relieving Mr Letellier of his office, and another that the Ministry has resolved to do nothing further in the matter. Until Parliament assembles it is not probable the facts will be known. In another column will be found an article from the Canadian, the leading French Conservative paper of Quebec, and of which Mr Tarte, M.P.P., is editor. The violence of its language faithfully represents the bitterness of feeling among the French Conservatives towards Mr Letellier. The Montreal Gazette, although it, of course, expresses itself in a different way, is just as fierce and uncompromising towards the Lieut.-Governor and Mr Joly. In this it by no means represents the English-speaking Conservatives of the Province, who were heartily ashamed of the DeBoucherville regime.

ON New Year's eve the Orangemen and Young Britons of Montreal assembled in their Hall on St James st. to listen to addresses and greet the new year. After the meeting was over, the Young Britons and part of the Orangemen, headed by the O. Y. B. band, marched along the sidewalk to different parts of the city to visit the residences of prominent brethren. On walking down Dorchester street, a small body of policemen interrupted them and ordered them to leave the sidewalk and walk in the middle of the road. Being rather slow in obeying, the policemen began to push them off, when a row ensued, the constables using their batons. Refraining from going again on the sidewalk no further interruption was met with. The encounter, slight as it was, made some noise in the city, and revived the old feeling, that was dying out. It is alleged by the police that party tunes were played and insulting remarks shouted, but that is denied.

BEFORE our sheet is in the hands of the chief part of its readers, the election in Beauharnois will have been decided. They are always pugnacious in Beauharnois over their elections, but this one is particularly lively. All three candidates being Conservatives, the line of difference turns on personal instead of political considerations, so that Conservative works against Conservative with might and main and even families are divided. The Liberals hesitated a good deal as to how they should act, and we are sorry to hear have not been unanimous in the course chosen. The Valleyfield Liberals gave their support to Mr St Amour and those in the rest of county to Bergeron, with whom some understanding was come to that, if he is chosen, he will co-operate in securing the return of a Liberal for the Local House at next election. An amusing episode in the contest was a visit by Colonel Stevenson to the county last week to convince the Old Countrymen of their duty to support Bergeron. A meeting was held in the

Protestant school house, at Valleyfield, at which the Colonel launched forth into praise of Protection and Sir John A. Macdonald and his administration. After the Colonel was done, it became evident his fine eloquence had been wasted, for Messrs Crichton, Wattie, Hally, Dr Loy, and others expressed their disapproval of his sentiments and declared themselves in favor of Mr St Amour, and a motion in his favor was submitted, when, to prevent its being put, the meeting was adjourned. The next time the Colonel comes to enlighten the benighted natives of this District as to how they should vote, he ought to put his kilt on and bring a piper with him. It would help him greatly. The nomination at Beauharnois on Thursday passed off without any disturbance, the only drawback being that the great storm kept those from a distance cooped up until Sunday. It is generally admitted that the contest lies between Seers and Bergeron.

THE Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 13th of February. Having had nearly five months to prepare, the country will expect that the Ministry will lay before the House their so-called National Policy immediately on its assembling.

THE Montreal Gazette has been bitterly assailing Mr Joly with regard to his acquisition of certain properties in the east end of Montreal for a station for the North Shore road, insinuating that outrageous prices have been paid, to the great profit of political friends. Mr Joly, in a letter to the Quebec Chronicle, has pointed out that the prices were fixed by arbitrators and that the land was absolutely necessary. On the assembling of the Legislature all the papers connected with the transactions will be produced. Mr Joly has, with wonderful vigor, pushed the road to completion, and it is expected trains will run through from Quebec to Montreal by May. There is no word of when the Local House will meet, and from the uncertainty of his position, it is not likely Mr Joly will advise its being called for some time. Mr Langelier, who was head of the Crown Lands Department, has assumed the Treasuryship. The election for St Hyacinthe, upon which a great deal turns, for if a Conservative is elected the downfall of the ministry is inevitable, has not yet taken place.

THE resumption of specie payments by the U. S. Government was effected on the 2nd instant without causing a ripple. There was no run upon the Treasury and its branches for gold and at the banks customers preferred paper to gold. Being assured greenbacks were worth their face, nobody wished for the inconvenient coin. With a stable currency, the prospects of prosperity are clearer. The only remaining difficulty is the depreciated silver, which it is expected the new Congress will call in and replace by coin containing an equivalent of metal.

THE project of continuing the Ottawa and Coteau railway across the St Lawrence to Valleyfield, and thence, by way of Durham, to Chazy, or some other station on the Ogdensburg line, is assuming shape, and a charter for a portion of the road will be applied for at the coming session. On Tuesday the Ormstown council had a communication from the President of the road asking if it would be disposed to co-operate in constructing the line, and a meeting of the ratepayers is called for Monday. A similar move is to be made at Valleyfield.

MR TREMBLAY, member for Charlevoix, died at Quebec, after a lingering illness, on Sunday. His name will be remembered by historians of this Province for his bold and persevering conduct in seeking to have the election of Hon Mr Langevin for Charlevoix annulled on account of priestly interference, and in which, after a long contest, he was successful and thereby dealt a powerful blow to Ultramontanism. While on his deathbed he wrote a letter to the press, begging the pardon of all whom he had injured or offended, which the Conservatives interpreted as a confession of having done wrong in hauling the priests before the court, but it does not appear that he ever considered his conduct in doing so wrong.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 2.

AT the annual meeting of the members of the above society, held at the Town Hall, Havelock, on Wednesday, 18th December, it was resolved, on motion of Mr R. McDiarmid, seconded by Mr James Wilson: That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed Directors for ensuing year:—Wm. Edwards, Jeremiah Murphy, Wm. Brooks, jr., W. J. Robson, Capt. D. McNaughton, John Merlin, Charles Barr, John McNaughton, and John Bustard.

Moved by Mr C. McDiarmid, seconded by Mr J. Thompson, jr., and resolved: That the thanks of the members of this society are tendered to our retiring Presi-

dent, W. B. Johnson, Esq., for the great interest he has always taken in the welfare of this society, and regrets his retirement from the Board of Directors of the same.

Moved by Mr J. Thompson, seconded by Mr George Edwards: That we, the members of Huntingdon Agricultural Society No. 2, hereby tender F. Boardman, Esq., a hearty vote of thanks for the great exertions and perseverance he displayed in making the collection of apples for competition at the last exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, whereby we received the first prize of \$40 and also the honor of exhibiting the best county collection of apples.

At a meeting of the Directors of Agricultural Society No. 2, held in the Town Hall, Havelock, on Saturday, December 28th, the following officers were elected:—Wm. Edwards, President; Capt. D. McNaughton, Vice-President; and F. T. Boardman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by John Bustard, seconded by Charles Barr: That our next Fall Show be held on Tuesday, September 9, 1879.

CHATEAUGUAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Chateauguay Agricultural Society held on Saturday, 28th December, the following officers were unanimously elected:—Robert Ness, jr., President; Noe Leberge, Vice-President; Basile Vannier, Secretary-Treasurer.

The state of the finances is as follows:—
Due by late Secretary.....\$257 87
Sale and use of horse..... 117 50
Members' Subscriptions..... 106 00
Cash..... 513 00

8994 37

The programme for the year is as follows:—Show of Farms and Grain, &c., Fall Show of Cattle, &c., and Plowing Match.

NOTES FROM HEMMINGFORD.

YOUR correspondent has had it on his mind for a long time to send you a few notes from Hemmingford, but he vainly looked abroad for news to tell. Life, business, everything, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Men cannot be said to live here, they only vegetate. The advent of Christmas and New Year, however, has somewhat quickened the pulses of the lieges, and consequent bustle and stir has ensued. The most important event since Christmas has been the anniversary concert of the Presbyterian Sunday school, which was a great success—the most successful the school has yet given. It is difficult to know how they will beat it next year. The other churches have not yet given any entertainments. The day after New Year, heavy snow fell and a high wind blew, both continuing till roads were full, travel stopped, and the G. T. Railway blocked. No mail was received here from Montreal from Thursday night till Monday morning. It took the snow plow 48 hours to make its way from Caughnawaga to Hemmingford, a distance of only 30 miles. The cars commenced running again on Monday morning, and the weather has continued delightful ever since.

Municipal affairs are quiet and prosperous.

The health of the town (the Doctors would say) is much too healthy—less sickness than ever before known at this season. Even Christmas did not yield its usual crop of patients, the hard times probably forcing an unusual abstinence in eating and drinking.

All in the east heartily wish you all in the west a Happy New Year, and hope the "good time that's coming" is near at hand.

ITEMS FROM PHUNNY.

A RESIDENT of Dundee village was awakened the other night by something making a noise in the kitchen. He did not without some fear and trepidation, taking into consideration this age of burglars and assassins, that he made his way down stairs to meet the midnight intruder without any weapons of defence. Upon opening the door of the apartment from whence the noise proceeded, he stood face to face with the apparent undaunted disturber of the peace, who put on a bold front and seemed to dispute the right of the proprietor to disturb his occupancy, but perceiving that he, the intruder, did not have any weapons in sight, except those which nature supplied, he was somewhat bolder and advanced on his adversary, and having by this time recognized the scamp or tramp, told him he had better make himself scarce and commenced to belabor him with might and main and opened the door for his exit, which was made as rapidly as possible, but not so fast but that he got caught between the door and casing, where he got a parting squeeze which made him yell and howl; but as it was in French it was not understood. He soon made himself scarce, a sorer, but I cannot say how much wiser—dog.

It is supposed the door was not latched leading from the shed to the kitchen, and the dog had got against and opened it and it had shut on him when trying to get out again.

"I wish you would pay me that little bill you owe me. You know when I gave you the articles you promised faithfully to pay for them in a few days, and as they were necessities that you and your family were much in need of, you should make an effort to pay."

"I know I promised, but, by golly, the times, you know, are so hard that a feller can't get any money for what he has to sell."

"No matter about the money, I will take grain or anything that is marketable."

"I don't think I have any grain to spare, but it isn't much to make such a fuss about anyway."

"The smaller it is the easier it will be to pay, and I think those who are negli-

gent about paying a small matter should not be trusted with a large one."

In a short time after a man might have been seen, resembling the one spoken of, carrying a bag of grain from out of his sleigh to a certain place, and the payment thereof he carried off in bottles, with a little inside to keep him warm. Of course it was Christmas and New Year's times. "Sich" is life.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.

This council met on Tuesday; all the members present.

On the recommendation of Coun McDougall, \$22 was voted to assist Robert Rodgers in building a new bridge on lot No. 8, Island of Jamestown.

Moved by Coun Stewart, seconded by Coun McDougall: That Robert Robertson, jr., be and is hereby appointed road inspector for District No. 5, in room and place of Pierre Pettie.

Moved by Coun McDougall, seconded by Coun Stewart: That the Secretary-Treasurer pay to R. Sellar the sum of \$12.25, for printing balance sheet for the year ending 31st May, 1878, and other notices. Carried.

Moved by Coun McArde, seconded by Coun McDougall: That the Secy.-Treas. be authorized to pay to Robert Bryson, contractor for Allan's Corners bridge the balance of his contract, viz., \$29, also \$2 for securing material for the same, and \$19 for collecting all the material of the said bridge that can be found and to deliver the same at Allan's Corners and make his report of all the material that may be required to complete the said bridge for another year. Carried.

By-law No. 29, for the division of the municipality into voting districts, was read the first, second, and third time and passed. The sum of \$5 was allowed to the Mayor for attending as delegate at Valleyfield, Beauharnois, and St Martin. Carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the two retiring councillors, viz., Messrs Gregg and McArde.

A public meeting of the ratepayers is called for Monday evening, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, to take into consideration a letter addressed to the Mayor, regarding the Coteau Landing and Ottawa railroad, to consider an offer to continue the road to Valleyfield and thence to the United States.

ELGIN COUNCIL.

This council met on Tuesday; all the members present, except Brown and Elder. The Secretary presented the financial statement, when it was

Moved by Coun Gavin, seconded by Coun Donnelly: That the same be approved of and published in the Gleaner.

The Secretary was authorized to lodge any monies in the Mechanics' bank.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL.

This Council met on Tuesday, members all present except Couns Breamer and Kelly.

Moved by Coun McWilliams, seconded by Coun Johnston: That the Financial Statement of the Corporation just read, be and is hereby adopted; and that it be published in the Gleaner. Carried.

Moved by Coun Johnston, seconded by Coun McClatchie: That Stock & Henderson's bill of \$1.95 for repairing plough be paid. Carried.

Moved by Coun McClatchie, seconded by Coun McWilliams: That the sum of \$5 be given out of the funds of this Council as aid to Matthew Watt; and that said sum be placed in the hands of William Henderson at Rockburn, to see that it be judiciously expended. Carried.

A by-law, laying a rate of 24 mills on the dollar of all rateable property in the Municipality, for keeping in repair the roads therein, was passed.

Andrew Oliver, Esq., Mayor, was appointed presiding officer at the election of Councillors on Monday next.

Three young men identified with the Rockburn congregation, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, William Jameson, John Lindsay and Gilbert Middlemiss, called upon the pastor of the congregation, Rev W. A. Johnston, on New Year's morning, and presented him in the name of the members and adherents of the congregation with a magnificent silver mounted harness, of the latest design, from the establishment of Mr Jameson, Rockburn. Another among the many proofs already given of the affectionate regard of the congregation for the welfare of their minister.

At the house, Dundee Centre, Mrs Cattanauch was presented with a beautiful China tea service on Christmas eve. Mr Cattanauch received a pair of gauntlets and other useful articles. The children also were remembered by the kind friends.

The scholars who passed first in the School Inspector's recent examinations in this county, and the marks obtained by each in answer to questions of equal difficulty, were as follows:—At Hemmingford village, Jessie Bradford, 655 marks; Hemmingford No. 2 (Fisher street), Ellen Roberts, 335; Hemmingford dissenting No. 5, Catherine Tobin. In Franklin village, No. 5 George Parham, 1196 marks; Franklin No. 6, Maritana, Kate Edwards 641 marks.

The week of prayer is being observed in this village by three services—one each in the Methodist and the two Presbyterian churches. The closing meeting takes place this evening in St Andrew's.

A startlingly sudden death took place in this village on Tuesday forenoon. On the morning of that day Mr George Patton, senr., Trout River, Godmanchester, accompanied by his wife, started for his son's residence in Ormstown, to be present at the marriage of a grand-daughter that evening. The sleigh was driven by his son Walter, and on reaching this village a halt was made to make some purchases. The old man, while walking opposite the Dominion Block, on his way to Chalmers's confectionery, was observed to stagger and fall by Mr Dunsmore, who, on running to his assistance, found him insensible. Mr Dunsmore, who was driving past at the time, quickly took him to the Union Hotel, where he breathed his last gasp on being laid on a bed. He never spoke or recovered consciousness. The body was taken home that afternoon, and an inquest held yesterday, when a verdict of died from natural causes was returned. Mr Patton, who was 76 years of age, had been complaining for some time, but on the morning of his journey was better and more cheerful than usual. Cerebral apoplexy is conjectured to have been the cause of death. He was a quiet, honest man, an old resident, and respected by his neighbors.

On Friday, Dec. 20th, the School at LaGuerre was examined by the Revd Mr Cattanauch. A number of parents and visitors were present, and were very much gratified at the creditable appearance made by Miss Dunsmore's pupils. This lady is to be congratulated on her success. The young people were put through a searching examination in the various subjects. They showed especial proficiency in British and Canadian History and Arithmetic. In these branches Mary Stuart and Martha Cooper delighted all by their knowledge and readiness. In the evening a most delightful reunion of teacher, pupils and friends took place. The school-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and mottoes, and the heavily laden Christmas tree stood upon the platform. The young folks had a fine programme of recitations, readings, dialogues and music arranged for the entertainment of their guests. It showed careful preparation and was creditably sustained throughout. Miss Drew presided at the organ. At the conclusion, Mr Cattanauch, who presided, presented the prizes to David McGibbon, Lily Ann McDonald, Elizabeth Cluff, Wm Dalgliesh, Thomas Grant, Mary J. Black, Robert R. McDonald, Tobias Cooper, Jas Leslie and Angus McDonald. Mr Cattanauch's prize for general proficiency and composition was awarded to Mary Stuart, and an extra prize for composition to Martha Cooper. The trees were then stripped of their many-colored fruit, and little eyes glowed with pleasure. The chairman then on behalf of the pupils presented Miss Dunsmore with a beautiful crystal set. Miss Dunsmore acknowledged in a few words. And so a successful and happy evening terminated.

A Xmas tree in connection with the day school of District No 3, Hemmingford Frontier, was held in the Orange Hall of No 61, on Tuesday evening, the 24th Dec, when a very interesting programme was gone through. After appointing Mr Richard Sweet chairman the entertainment was commenced by the scholars singing an hymn, after which the Revd P. S. Livingstone engaged in prayer. The scholars all had a piece, which brought them all upon the platform during the evening. The dialogues were the most laughable. Among the ones we remember best was one by seven boys called "The Schoolmaster Abroad," Freddie Sweet acting as schoolmaster. Another piece by the Misses Delia Beattie and Nellie Roberts, called "Generosity," and another by ten of the scholars, all of which brought forth great laughter. Among the recitations was one to suit the times, by Miss Delia Beattie, called "Is it anybody's business if a girl should have a beau?" The singing we must not forget, and we must say that great credit is due the teacher, Miss Helen S. McDiarmid, for the way that she has taught the children to sing. Besides the scholars' pieces, we had some singing and dialogues from several friends. Messrs J. H. Stewart, W. Sweet, and C. McDiarmid sang a "trio," and there were two dialogues, one by William Sweet and sisters and the other by Messrs Bailey, Stewart, Sweet and Stratton and Miss Mary Morgan. Another dialogue by the teacher and Messrs Sweet and Tees, called "The Train to Munro," which was loudly applauded. Messrs J. McDowell and C. McDiarmid acted a piece, which caused lots of fun for the children. Mr Joseph Tees, of Montreal, addressed the audience in a few appropriate remarks. The Revd P. S. Livingstone then made a few timely remarks to the children, after which the programme was finished by the School singing the Vacation Song. Mr Wm Tees then came forward in the habit of "Santa Claus," to the great enjoyment of the little folk, to pluck the fruit off the well-laden tree, and distribute it to eager and expectant hands. The teacher had a present on the tree for each one of her pupils, there also being a few handsome presents for herself from them. The proceedings were brought to a close by moving a vote of thanks to the pupils, teachers and others who kindly took part in the entertainment, also the ladies who supplied the refreshments, and the chairman. All passed off pleasantly; all seemed highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.—COM.

Dewittville S. S. anniversary was held on Friday evening, the 31st ult., in the church there, and was a great success. There was a large attendance present. Two Christmas trees united together by an elegant arch and well-laden with comfits and other presents added to the interest of the meeting. The choir was well received and sang to the satisfaction of all. The Revd J. B. Muir was unanimously called to the chair. Recitations were given by Miss Jessie Gilbert and Carrie Harkness, a Reading by John Oliver, and a dialogue by L. C. McArthur and Miss E. M. Gardiner. Interesting speeches were given by the Revd Mr Drennan and A. Cameron, Esq. Great credit is due to Mr MacArthur, the respected superintendent of the school, for his exertions in advancing its interests, on the present and former occasions.

At the late term of the Superior Court at Beauharnois judgment was given in one of the cases A. McEachern, Inland Revenue Inspector, against P. C. Moir for selling liquor without a license. Judge Bélanger confirmed the decision of the lower court, requiring P. C. Moir to pay \$75 fine and costs, or, in default, 3 months' in jail. The other case was not argued, and was put over until next court.

On Thursday the heaviest fall of snow of the season was experienced, and which being followed by a high wind, which continued for over 24 hours, drifted the roads in such a manner that all travel was stopped until Monday, when they were broken open. In many places there were cuts made 5 and 6 feet deep. On the level, there is 2 feet 4 inches of snow, which indicates a fall of over one foot. The mail from Caughnawaga got in on time on Thursday evening, and was then detained until Monday afternoon, when it struggled through. No mail was received by way of Franklin from Wednesday

until Tuesday morning. In the west end of the county the fall of snow was not so great, and the roads were not so long blocked, altho' there was no train from Thursday until Sunday.

During the past year there were recorded in the registers of the congregation of St Andrew's, Huntingdon, 16 births, 6 marriages, and 5 deaths.

The crossing this winter at Caughnawaga is more unsatisfactory than ever. A pier has been run out at the entrance to the new canal which almost faces the wharf for the steamer on the Lachine side. The result is that a sort of cul de sac is formed into which the ice floats and gathers until there is no approaching the wharf. On Friday the ice extended several acres above the wharf, and it was not until late on Saturday that the steamer managed to cut a channel. In very cold weather like obstructions are sure to take place and stop the crossing. When the pier is finished the landing will have to be moved to it, which will be most inconvenient, as it is quite a distance from the railroad. It is to be sincerely hoped that the project to swing round the Caughnawaga end of the railroad to the Victoria bridge may be speedily carried out.

By the financial statement of Huntingdon Agricultural Society No 1 it will be seen that the debt is now \$571, a reduction of \$295 during the year. In reality the debt is only \$533. From the rules of the Council requiring that the receipts for membership for each year be kept apart, the amount received for tickets issued for 1879 cannot be included, and which has been more than sufficient to pay the balance due the Secretary. Mr McFarlane has acted all very generously towards the Society, for instead of exacting his percentage on the entire expenditure, as he might have done by law, he has never taken it upon the amounts paid for borrowed money. In the statement his commission is given at \$107.51, but of this he voluntarily paid back, as his subscription to the Society, \$24, the amount of his commission on the sums repaid, leaving \$83.51 as the amount of his remuneration. The prudent and economical manner in which the funds of the Society have been administered can only be appreciated by comparing it with those of other societies.

New Year's day was favorable both as to weather and roads, so that there was much driving about and visiting. The evening was beautifully clear, being lighted up by the moon, and giving no indication of the great storm that came on a few hours later.

The new ferry at St Dominique is proving a great convenience to the people of Valleyfield and vicinity. The stage drives on board the C. Anderson and on reaching the opposite shore at once starts for its destination, so that passengers are not delayed a minute. The ferry is likely to become a permanent one, every day establishing its superiority over the Coteau crossing. Last week the C. Anderson crossed when there was no passage at either Caughnawaga or Coteau. Old residents say they never saw so much floating ice at this season. All the mills at Valleyfield have arranged to send and receive their freight by St Dominique during the winter.

Diphtheria continues to be prevalent in Franklin county, and several deaths are weekly reported. Mr James Dinneen of Burke has lost two children. A son of Mr James Price is reported to have died of small-pox.

The municipal elections take place on Monday, the meetings beginning at 10 o'clock a.m. and all nominations to be made before 11 o'clock. The following are the names of the retiring councillors: Ormstown—Wm Greig and James McArde. Huntingdon—D. Shanks and W. W. Dalgliesh.

Franklin—Wm Edwards and Robt Fulton. Hinchinbrook—George McClatchie and Jas Johnston.

Elgin—H. J. Donnelly and John S. Elder. Godmanchester—Alex S. Cunningham and Thomas Fallon.

Dundee—Wm Stirrat and Allan McKinnon.

On New Year's day, while Olivier Gratton of St Anicet was driving to Ste Martine with his wife and a child six weeks old, they called at Dewittville to see a friend, when, to the great horror of the mother, she found her child had died in her arms. They immediately returned home and notified the deputy coroner, Mr Bourgeault, and an inquest was held Saturday afternoon. The verdict of the jury was that the child had died of asphyxia from being too carefully wrapped up.

On the evening of the 1st instant, a lecture was delivered in the Congregational Church, Franklin Centre, by Dr Fergusson. The subject, ("The Scottish Coronations") was handled in a manner that was highly appreciated by the audience.

We are in receipt of a fairly executed vignette steel engraving of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, from L. A. Kendall of Montreal. Framed with an oval mat, it looks very well.

MONTREAL, 28 Dec., 1878.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.
SIR,—In your issue of the 19th inst. you state that I bought the Athelstan factory butter for Mr Chandler. This is incorrect. I buy exclusively for Mr. Kendall, and this lot was purchased for him.

Yours truly,
FRANK WILSON.

WEATHER RECORD.

Dec. 26th—Snowed heavily all forenoon, clearing up in the afternoon. Roads blocked.

27—Mild and cloudy.

28—Cloudy with sharp frost.

29—Coldest night so far, 12° below zero.

Forenoon pleasant; afternoon snow storm came on.

30 and 31—Two seasonable days, with occasional showers of snow.

1st January, 1879.—A very fine day.

2d—Heavy snow storm from the west, with high wind on ceasing.

3d—A terrible day of drift.
4th—Calmer with slight snow in the afternoon.
5th—Colder.
6th and 7th—Two pleasant winter days—severe frost at night.
8th—Mild with a considerable fall of snow.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
The revenue of Great Britain for 1878 shows an increase of £1,183,485 sterling over that of 1877, caused by increased taxes.

An Ismid special says a thirty-eight ton gun burst during the practice on board the British man-of-war Thunderer. The vessel's turret was destroyed, 6 men were killed, and 33 wounded.

The recent sudden thaw has caused numerous floods in England and Scotland. At Nottingham the flood is the greatest known for fourteen years. The country around Darlington and Wrexham is flooded for miles. Much damage is reported at Berwick and Aberdeen. In the north of Scotland such prolonged frost and depth of snow has not been experienced for 10 years.

On the 24th Dec. the steamship State of Louisiana on her voyage from Glasgow to New York struck on Hunter's Rock, Lough Larne, and became a wreck. She was going to call at Belfast. No lives lost.

The plague has appeared among the Cossacks of Astrachan. The sufferers are isolated. Many doctors have been summoned to their relief. Of 185 persons attacked since the 1st instant, 143 persons died.

London, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. Richard Asheton Cross, Home Secretary, has refused the application of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa to allow her husband to return to Ireland on account of his health, which is much shattered.

A Glasgow correspondent telegraphs that the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators have only realized £800,000 as a first instalment of the call upon the shareholders due 30th inst., instead of £2,000,000 nominally due.

London, Dec. 31.—The Times' financial summary for 1878 says: 'Industries have been disorganized, credit shaken, and failures multiplied on every hand. It is stated on good authority that the failures of this year will be nearly five thousand more than last year, and it would be difficult to say where the distress will end.'

London, Jan. 2.—The New Year has opened all over the Kingdom in gloom and despondency. The state of trade is exceedingly bad, and the threats of workmen to strike against what appears to be an absolutely necessary reduction of wages excites considerable unfavorable comment.

It is reported that the Sultan has written an autograph letter to the Czar, soliciting a reduction of the war indemnity to Russia.

A telegram from Ceara, in North Brazil reports that the deaths in the capital from small-pox number 600 daily.

London, Jan. 4.—A correspondent telegraphs from Truro, Cornwall, that great consternation was manifested this morning in consequence of a notice posted on the door of the Cornish Bank, announcing that it was closed. The stoppage of the Cornish Bank will cause terrible distress among the traders of West Cornwall.

A further stoppage of Cornish mines is inevitable, and the failure of many private firms must follow. The deposits in the Cornish Bank amounted to £500,000. It is believed the liabilities of the Cornish Bank are over £1,000,000.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Senatorial elections to-day resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of 47 Conservative Senators whose terms expired, only 13 have been re-elected. All the retiring Republican Senators have been re-elected. The general result shows the election of 15 Conservatives and 64 Republicans. The Republican majority in the Senate will be about 57.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—The plague, at Astrachan, is assuming serious proportions. Fugitives have carried the contagion to three adjacent villages. Quarantine has been proclaimed throughout the district of Enatrievsk. There has been 400 deaths from the disease up to January 4th.

WAR WITH AFGHANISTAN.
THE KHYBER PASS.
The turbulence of the mountaineers closed the Khyber Pass for three days except to strongly escorted convoys. This condition of affairs compelled the abandonment of the project of constructing a telegraph line through the Pass.

There is chaotic confusion between the commissariat and transportation departments. One Sikh regiment has been withdrawn from the field because of fever. Half of the men were sick and sixty-four have died. One English regiment has been withdrawn from Ali Musjid because of sickness.

THE KURUM PASS.
At Hagar Pir four mountaineers were publicly hanged for murdering a camp follower of the Kurum column, and two others were flogged for plundering.

A correspondent at Kurum says an Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for firing his rifle to warn his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar Pass. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from 7 to 14 years' penal servitude for desertion.

General Roberts convoked the principal inhabitants of Kurum Valley at Peiwar and Ali Khotal, and informed them that the Ameer's rule had passed away forever, and that henceforth they must look to the Empress of India.

A Hazaripir despatch says Gen. Roberts, with a large force, entered the district of Khost, which he intends to occupy to overawe the mountaineers. No opposition is expected.

THE QUETTAH PASS.
A correspondent with the Quettah column says the artillery has safely passed the Khojak Pass, and that the bulk of

General Biddulph's division is now in the plain of Candahar.

The Quettah column reports that the Afghans have flooded the country around Candahar, and that all non-combatants are leaving that city.

A special to London says the British are within three days' march of Candahar. The hostile outposts have sighted each other.

A correspondent with the Quettah column telegraphs to London.—The commander of the British advanced cavalry sent back a despatch stating that the Governor of Candahar occupied a defensive position on the Tarnake river. Generals Stewart and Biddulph commence a joint advance on Wednesday. They hope to defeat the Governor and enter Candahar on the 10th inst.

ITEMS.
The Viceroy of India telegraphed on Dec. 31 details of the Ameer's withdrawal from Cabul. The Ameer held a Durbar on Dec. 10, when it was resolved after the fall of Ali Musjid and Peiwar no further reliance could be placed on his troops or resistance offered. The Ameer therefore concluded to seek Russian protection, and place his case before a European congress, leaving Yakoub Khan, his son, in charge.

Yakoub was released the same day, and an oath administered that he should do as the Ameer directed. The Ameer left Cabul Dec. 13th, and his authority had almost disappeared. The Ameer has gone to St. Petersburg.

GEN. GRANT IN IRELAND.
DUBLIN, January 3.—General Grant arrived in Ireland this morning. On arriving at the City Hall he was cheered by a large crowd who had assembled to see him. The Mayor in presenting the freedom of the city referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland. The freedom of the city was enclosed in an ancient carved bog oak casket. Grant replied:—

No ceremony had given him such satisfaction as to belong to a country containing many Irishmen. He said he was not an eloquent speaker, and he could only thank them for the honor done him. Two hundred guests were present at the banquet in honor of Gen. Grant this evening. The Lord Mayor presided. When the General's name was proposed the ex-President made in response the longest speech of his life, speaking in a clear voice, and being listened to with rapt attention. He referred to himself as a fellow citizen of Dublin, and intimated amid much laughter and cheering that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Barrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament. He warned those gentlemen he was generally a troublesome candidate. Passing to serious matters, the General said:—'We have heard some words spoken against our country—my country, before I was naturalized in another. (Laughter.) We have a very great country—a prosperous country, with room for a great many people. We have been suffering some years from very great depression, and the world has felt it. There is no question about the fact that when you have forty-five millions of consumers such as we are, and when they are made to feel poverty, then the whole world must feel it. You have had great prosperity because of our great extravagance and our great misfortunes. We had a war which drew into it almost every man who could bear arms. When that great conflict was taking place we were spending a thousand million of dollars a year more than we were producing, and Europe got every dollar of it. We have had our day of depression; your's is probably just coming on, but I hope it is nearly over. Our prosperity is commencing, and as we become prosperous you will too. Two distinguished men have alluded to this subject. One was the President of the United States. He said the prosperity of the United States would be felt to the bounds of the civilized world. The other was Lord Beaconsfield, a most far-seeing man, one who seems to me to see as far into the future as any man I know, and he says, the same as President Hayes.' Grant's speech created a profound sensation.

Cork, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Town Council, after several bitter speeches by the Roman Catholic members, it was resolved not to give a public reception to Gen. Grant. The alleged reason is that in America, he insulted Roman Catholics in the matter of separate schools and otherwise.

London, Jan. 5.—Gen. Grant left Dublin quietly yesterday. At Dundalk, Omagh, Strabane, and other stations large crowds assembled. The people cheered, putting their hands into the cars, and shaking hands whenever possible. The expression of ill-feeling in Cork had aroused the Protestant sentiments of Ulster in his favor. At Derry, an immense crowd assembled. The Mayor welcomed Gen. Grant cordially, and he left the station amid great cheering, mingled with groans from the Nationalists who called out 'Why didn't ye receive O'Connor Power.' The great majority of the crowd cheered madly, and followed Grant's carriage to the hotel. The ships in the harbor were decorated, and the town was en fête. A remarkably cold driving rain set in just as Gen. Grant drove in state to the ancient town hall. The crowd was so dense near the hall that progress was difficult. At the entrance the Mayor and Council, in their robes of office, received the ex-President. An address was read extolling the military and civil career of Gen. Grant, which was pronounced second in honor only to that of Washington. General Grant then signed the roll, thus making himself an Ulster Irishman. He said no incident of his trip was more pleasant than accepting citizenship at the hands of the representatives of this ancient and honored city, with whose history the people of America were so familiar. He regretted his stay in Ireland would be so brief; he had originally intended embarking from Queenstown direct for the United States, in which case he would have remained a much longer time on the snug little island, but having resolved to visit India he was compelled to make his stay short. He could not return home without seeing Ireland and the people in whose welfare the people of the United States took so deep an interest. A banquet was tendered last night, at which he was present. He leaves for Belfast this morning.

COVERT TREASON.
(From the Quebec Canadian.)
The judgment hour approaches in the case of the Province of Quebec against Mr. Letellier. All eyes are fixed on the Do-

minion capital. The legitimate impatience to see the constitution vindicated, carries the mass of our population to regard as excessive the delay granted to the author of the coup d'etat of the second March. The thousand rumors circulated and telegraphed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in regard to the pretended differences of opinion between Ministers, and the supposed refusal of the Marquis of Lorne to sanction the dismissal of Mr. Letellier, are violently exciting enlightened public opinion; nevertheless, little faith is accorded to these rumors. Their simple publication in the press opens the way to a feverish agitation and a suppressed feeling of anger. All the friends of liberty (Conservatives) in Lower Canada form a solid phalanx, anxious about the result, which cannot be long delayed. For our part, we have never so keenly felt the responsibility of the hour and our double character of journalist and public man. Sustained in each of those positions by the continued confidence of all that the Conservative party reckons as most estimable in its principles, in the various parts of our Province, we comprehend that we must place at their disposal, to-day, the influence which we have acquired through their support.

We are the subjects of Queen Victoria by right of conquest, and also from love of the constitution which has guaranteed us an amount of freedom capable of satisfying every aspiration. The soil of America is barren for the morbid seeds of tyranny. Our invigorating climate, our mountains, our broad rivers, the fruitful soil which God has furnished us in unusual abundance, strengthen our breasts and develop in our hearts that sacred love of our rights as men capable of governing themselves. We are not talking sentiment; we are reproducing history. We are indulging in no ridiculous bravado; we rely upon fact. England has seen, a century since, escaping from the crown one of its finest jewels, upon a day when an impost of a few cents, regarded as an attempt upon the liberty of the people, involved the loss of the populations of the New England States, which have since become the rivals of the Empire whence they drew their existence.

The question of popular rights which presents itself to-day to the Dominion, is very much graver than that which gave occasion to the emancipation of the United States of America, because it affects not only the freedom of doing such or such a commercial act, but it relates to our existence as a people privileged to rule over our destinies.

More than once invited to become a member of the powerful American family, whose astonishing progress surprises the world, Lower Canada has preferred to remain in its modest role of an English colony, faithful to the flag to which it had sworn allegiance and devotion. Our efforts have ended in the full possession of the inherent rights of Britons. The hope of those arriving has made us submit to many deprivations and injustice, and many long years of oppression. Satisfied with the lot assigned to us by Providence, we have worked for our political, industrial and commercial advancement. The attempts at annexation to the neighboring republic have found such little echo from us, because the rule under which we live leaves so little subject of complaint that there is no reason to be discontented with the mother country. Very assuredly the stately flag would float over the promontory of Quebec if the Imperial authorities should refuse to treat us as English subjects. People are like individuals; they are not attached to the hand that treats them with rigor and injustice.

The position which certain people gratuitously make the Marquis of Lorne assume, in supposing him capable of refusing his sanction to an act recommended by his Ministry, is so much in contradiction with the idea which public opinion holds in regard to the duties of a Governor-General, that we regret that it should have been circulated. Those who are the fathers of this sentiment must know that any attempt on the part of the Governor-General to override the advice of his Ministers would entail, as an inevitable consequence, an agitation for his recall. In England, the working of the popular institutions are more wisely understood.

The loss or the dismemberment of the Dominion to the advantage of the United States would diminish the prestige of England and derange the important equilibrium of its sovereignty.

CANADA.
Quebec, Dec. 30.—The Black Quarry, a disreputable locality in the suburbs of the city, was the scene of another murder this evening. Edward Jobin, aged 52, a very respectable master stonecutter of St. Roch's, was driving along St. Patrick street in company with one Turraen Lepage, bailiff of the Superior Court, when on passing Argouin's tavern they got out of the sleigh and entered the bar, where they had a drink. Two brothers named Clavet and one Chamberland were sitting partly drunk in the bar, and asked to be treated. They were refused, and when the others left they followed them and struck them in the sleigh. Edmond Clavet is said to have struck Jobin on his hand, and the unfortunate man at once fell on his face and was picked up dead, and removed into a neighboring house. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning. The police have arrested Chamberland and the two Clavets.

David Payrus, of Abbotsford, Que., has been committed for trial on a charge of having burned his premises to obtain the insurance. He said the Roman Catholics did it from vengeance because he had become a Protestant.

Dublin, Ont., Dec. 25.—On Christmas morning, about two o'clock the house of Mr. John O'Brien, of McKillop, about two miles from Dublin, was discovered to be on fire. The inmates were aroused by the youngest child. All got out, but Mrs. O'Brien ran back into the house, followed

by her eldest daughter, and both were burned to death. The eldest son was also badly burned, and has since died. After seeing their mother and sister burned to death, the children had to walk nearly a mile and a quarter to a friend's house, and were badly frozen. Mr. O'Brien was also badly frozen.

At Ottawa, on the 26th ult., a congratulatory address was presented to the Hon. Mr. Tilley by the Temperance men. In his reply he said: It was 41 years ago this month since he took the total abstinence pledge, and 44 years—three years longer—since he took the temperance pledge. Was he to be complimented for that? Had he not already been rewarded for doing so by success in business and in public life? He warned the friends of prohibition against endeavoring to enforce their views where only supported by a narrow majority, or when the mass of the people had not been educated to a proper appreciation of their duty in giving effect to the measure should it become operative.

The Marquis and Princess paid a visit to the Protestant and Roman Catholic hospitals at Ottawa on Saturday evening week, and were shown through the wards.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 26.—It is reported that the story of the death of McLane, who was shot at St. Agathe, is untrue, and that at the last accounts he was improving.

On New Year's day the Marquis of Lorne held a reception in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. About five hundred persons, representing all classes of the community, availed themselves of the privilege. His Excellency received all most cordially and shook hands with each. To many with whom he had previous acquaintance he addressed appropriate remarks.

Louis Riel is reported to be in Pembina, where he has been for a week, though his presence there is known to very few. It is stated that he has been in a college in the Province of Quebec, and not in an asylum. He is evidently in good health. His intentions have not yet been ascertained.

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.
James Larmour, a pensioner, aged 60, and his wife was burned to death on Thursday night at Brockton, a western suburb of Toronto. It seems the old man had drawn his pension of \$25 during the day, and according to his usual custom on such occasions, proceeded to get drunk. In this he was joined by his wife, a woman about his own age, and who had been married twice before she became Mrs. Larmour three years ago. The last seen of the couple was entering their residence late in the afternoon, both being then intoxicated. About 9 o'clock the neighbors saw the house on fire, and hastening to render any assistance in their power, found that the flames had made too much headway to be easily quenched. As no sound was heard in the house, it was thought the old couple had escaped, but after the fire had burnt out, their charred remains were found lying side by side where the kitchen had been. The bodies were burned to a crisp.

Three daughters were married out of one house in Port Perry, Ont., on New Year's Day. The criminal apathy of our authorities in not taking steps to stamp out small-pox in the city is again shown by the fact that some three weeks ago it was brought into Lancaster from here, and already in this small village twenty-eight cases of small-pox are reported, six of which have proved fatal. The facts of the case are these: About three weeks ago a French girl from Lancaster who had been staying in Montreal, was brought home sick, and two days afterwards she died. The nature of the disease could not have been suspected, for our Lancaster correspondent states that there was a walk at the house of deceased, and that nearly all the families represented at it have since been attacked. The doctors now conclude she died of small-pox of the most malignant type. Eight families are now suffering from it, and twenty-eight cases have been reported in all, and six deaths have occurred. The disease is nearly altogether limited to a poor outlying section of the village, and the most active and stringent measures have been taken by the residents to confine it to its present limits. Dogs which have attempted to leave the proscribed district for the principal portion of the town have been shot down, and the people of the place are acting with much judgment in their efforts to check the progress of the disease.—Montreal Witness.

UNITED STATES.
A new dwelling-house, owned by John Rafferty, and situate in North Burke, caught fire from the stove-pipe on Christmas night, and was destroyed, together with all its contents. Even the family's clothing was burned, and the children were got out only with difficulty. The insurance amounts to only \$300; the loss is considerably more.—The merchants of Malone have entered into an agreement to close their stores this winter at eight o'clock p.m., Saturday evenings excepted.—Palladium.

Quite a number of horses with their drivers, from the Beauharnois canal, have passed through our village lately on their way to the iron region, where they are engaged to haul wood for the Chateaugay iron Company.—Chateaugay Record.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 6.—A party of hunters discovered the bodies of August Kreuzette and his wife in a log cabin near Maple Rapids, Mich., yesterday, frozen to death, clasped in each other's arms, lying in front of the fireplace.

A person at Malton, Pa., agreed to pay for all the whiskey one Johnson, a colored man, could drink on Thursday last. He drank three pints, and died on Saturday morning.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—A farmer's team was found obstructing the horse-car track yesterday. An investigation disclosed the farmer frozen to death in his wagon. A team stopped at the Stock-yard last night and the driver was found in the wagon frozen dead.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 6.—Two children named Nolan were found frozen to death in bed on Saturday. The father came home intoxicated the night before, and threw the covers off the bed.

On Thursday afternoon about two o'clock the building used by the Grand Trunk and the Delaware & Hudson Railway as a station in Bross's Point was burned to the ground, together with a quantity of freight. The total loss will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The books were saved. The people are already beginning to discuss a grand union station. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue.

The attack of diphtheria, to which the Princess Alice of Hesse succumbed, chiefly attacked the left tonsil and the mucous membrane of the throat, and the lymphatic glands were considerably swollen. The Grand Ducal Court was just about to set out for a short stay at Heidelberg. During its absence the Ducal Palace was to be disinfected, when the Grand Duchess grew

quite unexpectedly sick. Her Royal Highness having been up to that moment thought by the physicians to have luckily escaped the contagion, notwithstanding that she has, since November 6, when the Princess Victoria was seized with diphtheria, unremittingly nursed her sick family. The physicians have searched most closely into the condition of the Ducal Palace, thinking it possible to discover there the central seat of the infection, but the examination furnished no argument for the presumption of an indigenous origin of the malady in that building. In fact the sanitary arrangements of the Palace were said to have been perfect.

The physicians attributed the intensity and the extent of the epidemic in the family—first, to immediate infection attacking the Princess Victoria; secondly, to the direct transference of the contagion through kissing; and thirdly, to the particular disposition of the mucous membrane of the throat and tonsils, because the infected members of the family have repeatedly suffered from acute and chronic affections of these organs. The epidemic confined itself to the Grand Ducal family, as none of the attendants, either domestic servants or sick nurses, have been attacked.

On December 6, the King's Own Regiment, which is about to embark for Natal, was presented with new colors by the Queen, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. A military altar was built in the centre immediately in front of the Royal party by piling the drums in a pyramid. The majors of the regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes and Major Elliott—who brought the new colors from the southern porch and laid them across the altar, while the Chaplain-General of the Forces, assisted by the chaplain of the 4th, celebrated the "drum-head service," and pronounced the Benediction. The Queen then advanced to the altar, and standing between the colors, now held erect, said:—

On the eve of your embarkation I have summoned you here to present to you which these new colors in place of those on which you have recently inscribed a new battle scroll. Although I earnestly trust that order may be restored before you arrive in the colonies to which you are bound, I know that, should it be required of you, you will fearlessly do your duty against the disturbers of the peace in South Africa, even as your brave comrades are so nobly and victoriously maintaining their reputation and upholding the honor of the empire on my Indian frontier. Confident that I may at all times rely on your zeal and devotion in my service, and that you will emulate the deeds of your predecessors, who for two hundred years have been distinguished in the annals of their country, I deliver these colors to the charge of the Fourth King's Own.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.

	Temperature	Bar.	Snow
	Highest	Lowest	in inches
1 Jan.	26	10 0.00
2 "	26	7 0.00
3 "	22	3 0.00
4 "	22	12 0.00 about 14
5 "	18	16 0.00
6 "	12	4 0.00
7 "	17	6 0.00

BIRTHS.
At Herdman's Corners, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Cogland of a daughter.
At Edwardstown, St. Jean Chrysostome, on New Year's day, the wife of John Tynon of a daughter.

MARRIED.
At Malone, Dec. 31, by the Rev. A. M. Miller, Mr. Abraham H. Hendrickson, formerly of Burke, N.Y., to Agnes A., eldest daughter of Wm. Lumsden, Esq., of Atholstone, P.Q.
At the residence of the bride's father, Jan. 1st, 1879, by Rev. Wm. A. Johnston, William Thomas Steel, to Margaret Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. William Williams, all of Hinchinbrook.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., James H. Esdon, to Margaret G., daughter of Mr. George Patton of Ormstown.

DIED.
At James Tannahill's, on the Ridge, on the 30th ult., Allan Henry Watson, aged 21 years.
On the 20th Dec., at Godmanchester, Mary McMullen, relict of the late James Stewart, aged 60 years.

MONTREAL PRICES.
City Bag Flour, \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.15 per 100lb.
Peas about 72c @ 75c.
Oats about 28c @ 29c.
Butter—Western, store-packed, 6c @ 9c; Western, dairy, 8c @ 12c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c @ 17c; Eastern Townships 14c @ 18c; Factory 20c @ 22c.
Cheese—Lato make 8 to 8 1/2c, according to quality.
Apples, famous, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per barrel.
Dressed Hogs, \$3.65 @ \$3.80 per 100lb.
Packed Eggs, 13c to 22c per dozen.
Turkeys 1/2 to 7c per lb. Geese 5.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.
THE Annual Missionary Meetings will take place at Havelock, Franklin, Hinchinbrook, Huntingdon, and Ormstown, on the evenings (at 7 o'clock) of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, respectively; when the Rev. L. O. Armstrong, the deputization appointed by the Bishop-elect, and some of the neighboring clergy will address the meetings.

ASI am going to Ontario soon, I will sell my house situated opposite the Scotch church. Also Lot adjoining. Parties wishing Photographs should call at once.
J. H. GILMORE.

Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1879.
Stage from Huntingdon to Valleyfield IN CONNECTION WITH Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal.

STAGES leave Huntingdon on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, returning the following days, until further notice. For freight or passage apply at the Post Office, Union House, or Moir's Hotel.

BOB SLEIGHS! BOB SLEIGHS!!

FOR SALE, two first class sets of Bob-sleighs, with the best of ironing and steel shoeing. Will be sold cheap for cash or approved notes. Apply to DAVID ROSS, Blacksmith, Huntingdon.

THE Ladies of the Hendersonville Methodist Church will hold a Dimo Social at Mrs. J. Holbrook's, on FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Refreshments will be served. A short musical and literary programme has been arranged. Oyster Supper at close of evening. All cordially invited.

Public Service in the Second Presbyterian Church on Sabbath first at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon.
METHODIST MISSIONARY SERVICES.

THE Rev. E. A. Ward of Point St. Charles, D. V. Lucas, M.A., of Montreal, and A. Drennan of Ormstown, have been appointed to attend the Annual Services of the Huntingdon Circuit as follows: SERMONS—On Sabbath, January 12th, by Rev. E. A. Ward at Victoria, 10:30 a.m.; Hendersonville 3 p.m.; and Huntingdon 7 p.m. On Sabbath, January 13th, by Rev. A. Drennan at Huntingdon 10:30 a.m.; Boyd's at 6:30 p.m.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS—Hendersonville, Monday, January 13th; Huntingdon, Tuesday, Jan. 14th. Chair to be taken at 7 p.m. Addresses by the Deputation and the Ministers of other Churches who so kindly assisted us on former occasions. A collection will be taken up at each service in behalf of Methodist Missions.

LECTURE—The Rev. D. V. Lucas, M.A., will deliver his celebrated Lecture on China, in the Methodist Church, Huntingdon, on Thursday evening, January 16th. Admission only Ten Cents. Lecture at 7 p.m. Proceeds towards preliminary expenses of new church.

Frontier Sabbath-School Association.

THE next Convention of the above association will be held in the Town Hall, Hemmingford, on THURSDAY, JAN. 23rd inst., commencing at 10 a.m. All Ministers, S.S. Superintendents and Teachers within the District are members of the association and are invited to attend without further notice. The children of the different S. Schools will assemble in the Hall at 3 p.m. Evening Exercises will open at 6:30. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses. The public cordially welcomed.
A. A. FERGUSON, M.D., Secy.
January 7, 1879.

Province of Quebec }
Municipality of Franklin. }
PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to those proprietors in the Municipality of Franklin whose lands are adjacent to By-roads, and who may require their old road-ends repaired or new ones established, to lodge their application with the undersigned on or before the 1st of February next, stating the number of rods or rails, &c., signed by the Road Inspector of their district.
A. A. FERGUSON,
Secy.-Treas. M.C. of F.
Franklin Centre, Jan. 7, 1879. 2w

L. O. A.

THE annual meeting of the Huntingdon District Loyal Orange Lodge will be held in the Lodge Room of L.O.L. No. 44, Village of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Officers and proxies having a right to sit and vote will please attend. Visiting members are cordially invited.
JAMES BARR, Dist. Master.

Province of Quebec }
Municipality of Franklin. }
PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to all interested that the Municipal Council of the above Municipality intend to erect a STONE BRIDGE over the River Otter near the residence of Fisher Ames, Esq., and invite tenders for the same. All Tenders must be sealed; contain the names of one or more responsible parties as security for the due fulfillment of the contract and be lodged with the undersigned before noon of the 3rd Feb. prox. Plans and specifications seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. A. FERGUSON,
Secy.-Treas. M.C. of F.
Franklin Centre, Jan. 7, 1879.

THE School Commissioners of Havelock having been sued for wood delivered last September (1878), to save their ratepayers similar costs are compelled to collect the money due to them. They have, therefore, begun with suing Mr. James Rodgers, and will proceed to sue the other seventy-five defaulters. Those who owe only for the rate homologated on Sept. 21st, and which, by the scholar rate for the two years ending July 1st, 1877, and July 1st, 1878, fell due on October 11th last, will not be sued until a special notice (cost 25c) has been left at their houses.
S. CURRIE, Secy.-Treas.
Havelock, Dec. 31st, 1878.

NOTICE

AN application will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sitting thereof, for an act to amend the Act of last session of said Parliament 41 Victoria, Chapter 20, relating to the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, by authorizing said Company, on agreeing thereto with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to take up the existing track between the point of junction of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, with the line formerly known as the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, now owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company aforesaid, and Caughnawaga, and to authorize the said company owning said piece of line to abandon that portion thereof, and to relieve them from the maintenance of a Ferry at Caughnawaga, aforesaid, and for other purposes.
Dated 20th December, 1878.

JOHN BELL, Solicitor G.T.R. Co.

VIS.—Application sera faite à la législature de Puissance du Canada, à la prochaine Session pour un acte amendant l'acte passé à la dernière session du dit parlement, 41 Victoria, chap. 20, concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer de jonction de Montréal et Champlain, de maintenir à autoriser la dite compagnie à s'entendre avec la compagnie du chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc du Canada, pour enlever la voie ferrée existante entre le point de jonction du chemin de fer de la jonction de Montréal et de Champlain avec la ligne auparavant connue sous le nom de chemin de fer de Montréal et Champlain et maintenant la propriété de la compagnie du Grand Tronc susdite, et Caughnawaga, pour autoriser la dite compagnie propriétaire de la dite partie de chemin de fer à abandonner, pour le reliever de l'obligation de maintenir une traverse à Caughnawaga et pour autres fins.
JOHN BELL, Soliciteur Cie G.T.R.
Montréal, 21 déc. 1878.

ALL FOR LOVE

CHAPTER I

WHO am I—to begin with? I suppose I shall best answer that question by describing myself as one of the fortunate persons who are possessed of advantages of birth. My father was the second son of an English nobleman. My mother was the lineal descendant of one of the oldest families in South Germany. I lost both my parents when I was sixteen years old; and I went to live with my uncle (my father's younger brother), who was also appointed my guardian until I came of age. His wife (my aunt by marriage) brought him a handsome fortune. She, too, belonged to the higher rank of society. You will find, as I go on, that I abstain from mentioning any family names. The motives which—if they did not absolutely lead to my marriage—did certainly hasten it, are connected with the discovery of an event which must never be traced to the persons concerned in it. For this reason I have marked my narrative 'private'; and I trust to you not to let it be seen by other eyes than yours. If I mention my uncle by his military title, as 'the General,' and if I change my aunt's Christian name, I shall keep a secret which I feel bound by the strongest motives of gratitude and honor to respect—and, at the same time, I shall place my position before you unreservedly in its true aspect. To have done all the sooner with the troublesome question of names, I may add that I bear my mother's Christian name, 'Wilhelmina.' All my friends, in the days when I had friends, used to shorten this to 'Mina.' Be my friend so far, and call me Mina, too. My troubles began with—what do you think? With nothing more or less than the engagement of a new groom. This seems, no doubt, a very odd way of appealing to your interest, at the outset of my story. Fortunately, I am writing to a just woman, who will suspend her opinion until she knows a little more of me. We were in London for the season. At the time I am now speaking of, I had lived five years under the protection of my uncle and aunt. When I think of the good General's fatherly kindness to me, I despair of writing about it in any adequate terms. To own the truth, the tears get to my eyes, and I cannot write at all. As for my relations with Lady Catherine, I only do her justice if I say that she performed her duties towards me without the slightest pretension, and in the most charming manner. At past forty years old she was still universally admired, though she had lost the one attraction which distinguished her before my time—the attraction of a perfectly beautiful figure. With fine hair and expressive eyes, she was otherwise a plain woman. Her unassuming cleverness and her fascinating manners were the qualities no doubt which made her popular everywhere. We never quarrelled. Not because I was always amiable, but because Lady Catherine would not allow it. She managed me as she managed her husband, with perfect tact. With certain occasional checks—exceptions which only proved the rule—she absolutely governed the General. There were eccentricities in his character which made him a man easily ruled by a clever woman. Deferring to his opinion, so far as appearances went, my aunt generally contrived to get her own way in the end. Except when he was at his club, happy in his gossip, his good dinners and his whist, my excellent uncle lived under a despotism, in the happy delusion that he was master in his own house. Prosperous and pleasant as it appears on the surface, my life had its sad side for a young woman. In the commonplace routine of our existence, as wealthy people in the upper rank, there was nothing to ripen the growth of the better and deeper capacities in my nature. Heartily as I loved and admired my uncle, he was neither of an age nor a character to be the chosen depository of my most secret thoughts, the friend of my inmost heart, who could show me how to make the best and the most of my life. With friends and admirers in plenty, I had found no one who could hold this position towards me. In the midst of society I was, unconsciously, a lonely woman. My happiest moments were those moments when I took refuge in my music and my books. Out of the house, my one diversion, always welcome, and always fresh, was riding. Without any false modesty, I may mention that I had lovers as well as admirers; but not one of them produced an impression on my heart. In all that related to the tender passion, as it is called, I was an undeveloped being. The influence that men have on women because they are men, was really and truly a mystery to me. I was ashamed of my own coldness—I tried, honestly tried, to copy other girls; to feel my heart beat in the presence of the one chosen man, as it did certainly beat, for example, when I went out hunting with the General. But it was not to be done. When a man pressed my hand, I felt it in my rings, instead of my heart. Don't suppose I am writing this way about myself out of mere vanity. I am trying to prepare you for what is to come. If I can only enable you to see some of the defects and weaknesses of my character, as clearly as I can now see them myself, you will, I think, feel more indulgent towards me when I make my confession. And perhaps you will be all the readier to remember that I had neither mother nor sister to confide in, at a time when I most wanted a word of advice. This said, I have now done with the past and may get on to the strange events which have associated themselves with a later time. I have mentioned that we were in London for the season. One morning, I went out riding with my uncle, as usual in Hyde Park. The General's service in the army had been in a cavalry regiment—service distinguished by merit which justified his

rapid rise to the high places in his profession. In the hunting-field he was noted as one of the most daring and most accomplished riders in our county. He had always delighted in riding young and high-spirited horses; and the habit remained with him after he had quitted the active duties of his profession in later life. From first to last he had met with no accidents worth remembering, until the unlucky morning when he went out with me. His horse, a fiery chestnut, ran away with him, in that part of the Park-ride called Rotten Row. With the purpose of keeping clear of other riders, he spurred his runaway horse at the rail which divides the row from the grassy enclosure at its side. The terrified animal swerved in taking the leap and dashed him against a tree. He was dreadfully shaken and injured; but his strong constitution carried him through to recovery—with the serious drawback of an incurable leg. The doctors, on taking leave of their patient, united in warning him, (at his age, and bearing in mind his weakened leg) to ride no more restive horses. 'A quiet cob, General,' they all suggested. My uncle was sorely mortified and offended. 'If I am fit for nothing but a quiet cob,' he said bitterly, 'I will ride no more.' He kept his word. No one ever saw the General on horseback again. Under these sad circumstances (and my aunt being no horsewoman), I had apparently no other choice than to give up riding also. But my kind-hearted uncle was not the man to let me be sacrificed to this disappointment. His own riding-groom had been one of his soldier servants in the cavalry regiment—a quaint, soured-tempered old man, not at all the sort of a person to attend on a young lady taking her riding exercise alone. 'We must find a smart fellow who can be trusted,' said the General. 'I shall enquire at the club.' For a week afterwards, a succession of grooms, recommended by friends, applied for the vacant place. The General found insurmountable objections to all of them. 'I'll tell you what I have done,' he announced one day, with the air of a man who had hit on a grand discovery; 'I have advertised in the papers.' Lady Catherine looked up from her embroidery with the placid smile that was peculiar to her. I don't quite like the idea of advertising for a servant,' she said. 'You are at the mercy of a stranger; you don't know that you are not engaging a drunkard or a thief.' 'Or you may be deceived by a false character,' I added, on my side. I seldom ventured, at domestic consultations, on giving my opinion unasked—but the new groom presented a subject in which I felt a strong personal interest. In a certain sense, he was to be my groom. 'I'm much obliged to you both for warning me that I am so easy to deceive,' the General remarked satirically. 'Unfortunately the mischief is done. Three men have answered my advertisement already. I expect them here to-morrow to be examined for the place.' Lady Catherine looked up from her embroidery again. 'Are you going to see them yourself?' she asked softly. 'I thought the steward—'

'I have hitherto considered myself a better judge of a groom than my steward,' the General interposed. 'However, don't be alarmed; I won't act on my own sole responsibility, after the hint you have given me. You and Mina shall lend me your valuable assistance, and discover whether they are thieves, drunkards, and what not, before I feel the smallest suspicion of it myself.' We naturally supposed that the General was joking. No. This was one of those rare occasions on which my aunt's tact—infalible in matters of importance—proved to be at fault in a trifle. My uncle's self-esteem had been touched in a tender place; and he had resolved to make us feel it. The next morning a polite message came, requesting our presence in the library to see the grooms. My aunt (always ready with her smile, but rarely tempted into laughing outright) did for once laugh heartily. 'It is really too ridiculous!' she said. However, she pursued her policy of always yielding in the first instance. We went together to the library. The three grooms were received in the order in which they presented themselves for approval. Two of them bore the ineffaceable mark of the public-house so plainly written on their villainous faces, that even I could see it. My uncle ironically asked us to favor him with our opinions. Lady Catherine answered with her sweetest smile: 'Pardon me, General—we are here to learn.' The words were nothing; but the manner in which they were spoken was perfect. Few men could have resisted that gentle influence—and the General was not one of the few. He stroked his moustache, and returned to his petticoat government. The two grooms were dismissed. On the entry of the third and last man, we all three opened our eyes with the same sensation of surprise. If the stranger's short coat and tight trousers had not proclaimed his vocation in life, we should have taken it for granted that there had been some mistake, and that we were favored by a visit from a gentleman unknown. He was between dark and light in complexion, with frank clear blue eyes; quiet, modest, intelligent-looking; slim in his figure; easy in his movements; respectful in his manner, but perfectly free from servility. 'I say,' the General blurted out, addressing my aunt confidentially, 'he looks as if he would do, doesn't he?' I expected to see Lady Catherine's invariable smile. For once, the smile seemed to be not ready. 'It rests with you to decide,' she answered in lower tones than usual. 'Step forward my man,' said the General. The groom advanced from the door, bowed, and stopped at the foot of the table—my uncle sitting at the head, with my aunt and myself on either side of him. The inevitable questions began. 'What is your name?' 'Michael Bloomfield?' 'Your age?' 'Twenty-six.' My aunt's interest in the proceedings seemed to be slackening already. A little weary sigh escaped her. She leaned back resignedly in her chair. 'The General went on with his questions: 'What experience have you had as a groom?' 'I began learning my work, sir, before I was twelve years old.' 'Yes! yes! I mean, what private families have you served in?' 'Two, sir.' 'How long have you been in your two situations?' 'Four years in the first; and three in the second.' The General looked agreeably surprised. 'Seven years in only two situations is a good character in itself,' he remarked. 'Who are your references?' 'The groom laid two papers on the table. 'I don't take written references,' said the General. 'Be pleased to read my papers, sir,' answered the groom. My uncle looked sharply across the table. The groom sustained the look with respectful but unshaken composure. The General took up the papers, and seemed to be once more favorably impressed as he read them. 'Personal references in each case if required, in support of strong written recommendations from both his employers,' he informed my aunt. 'Copy the addresses, Mina. Very satisfactory, I must say. Don't you think so yourself?' he resumed, turning again to my aunt. Lady Catherine replied by a courteous bend of her head. She looked at the groom absently, like a person whose mind was otherwise occupied. The General went on with his questions. They related to the management of horses; and they were answered to his complete satisfaction. 'Michael Bloomfield, you know your business,' he said, 'and you have a good character. Leave your address. When I have consulted your references, you shall hear from me.' The groom took out a blank card, and wrote his name and address on it. I looked over my uncle's shoulder when he received the card. Another surprise! The handwriting was simply irreproachable—the lines running perfectly straight, and every letter completely formed. As this perplexing person made a modest bow, and withdrew, the General, struck by an after-thought, called him back from the door. 'One thing more,' said my uncle. 'About friends and followers? I consider it my duty to my servants to allow them to see their relations; but I expect them to submit to certain conditions in return—'

'I beg your pardon, sir,' the groom interposed. 'I shall not give you any trouble on that score. I have no relations.' 'No brothers or sisters?' asked the General. 'None, sir.' 'Father and mother both dead?' 'I don't know, sir.' 'You don't know! What does that mean?' 'I am telling you the plain truth, sir. I must have had a father and mother, of course. But I never heard who they were—and I don't expect to hear now.' He said those words with a bitter composure which impressed me painfully. Lady Catherine was far from feeling it as I did. Her languid interest in the engagement of the groom seemed to be completely exhausted—and that was all. She rose, in her easy graceful way, and looked out of the window at the courtyard and fountain, the house-dog in his kennel, and the stable doors beyond. My uncle's eyes followed her; he asked if she were tired. Her back was turned on him, in the position which she now occupied. She only answered, 'No,' without looking round. During this interval, the groom remained near the table, respectfully waiting for his dismissal. The General spoke to him sharply, for the first time. I could see that my good uncle had noticed the cruel tone of that passing reference to the parents, and thought of it as I did. 'One word more, before you go,' he said. 'If I don't find you more mercifully inclined towards my horses than you seem to be towards your father and mother, you won't remain long in my service. You might have told me you had never heard who your parents were, without speaking as if you didn't care to hear.' 'May I say a bold word, sir, in my own defence?' He put the question very quietly, but, at the same time, so firmly that he even surprised my aunt. She looked round from the window—then turned back again, and stretched out her hand towards the curtain, intending as I supposed to alter the arrangement of it. The groom went on. 'May I ask, sir, why I should care about a father and mother who deserted me? Mind what you are about, my lady,' he cried, suddenly addressing my aunt. 'There's a cat in the folds of that curtain; she might frighten you.' He had barely said the words, before the housekeeper's large tabby cat, taking its noonday siesta in the looped-up fold of the curtain, leaped out and made for the door. In spite of the warning, Lady Catherine was frightened. A faint cry escaped her; she sank into the nearest chair. 'Let the creature out,' she whispered to me. 'This will not happen again,' she added, reassuring the General by a faint smile. 'The housekeeper shall give up her cat, or give up her situation.' She rose, and, advancing to the table, addressed herself to the groom for the first time. Towards her inferiors in social position her manner was perfect; always considerate and kind, without ever touching the objectionable extremes of undue familiarity on one side, or of undue condescension on the other. When she spoke to the groom, she amazed me. She was so haughty and so ungracious that I declare I hardly recognized her!

'Did you see the cat?' she asked. 'No, my lady.' 'Then, how did you know that the creature was in the curtain?' For the first time since he had entered the room, the groom looked a little confused. 'It's a sort of presumption for a man in my position to be subject to a nervous infirmity,' he answered. 'I am one of those persons (the weakness is not uncommon, as your ladyship is aware) who know by their own unpleasant sensations when a cat is in the room. I believe the 'antipathy,' as the gentlefolks call it, must have been born in me. As long as I can remember—'

My aunt turned to the General, without attempting to conceal that she took no sort of interest in the groom's remembrances. 'Haven't you done with the man yet?' she asked. The General started at the unusual abruptness of her tone, and gave the groom his dismissal. 'You shall hear from me in three days' time. Good morning.' Michael Bloomfield looked at my aunt for a moment with steady attention, and left the room. CHAPTER II. 'You don't mean to engage that man?' said Lady Catherine, as the door closed. 'Why not?' asked my uncle, looking very much surprised. 'I have taken a dislike to him.' This short sharp answer was so entirely out of the character of my aunt, that the General took her kindly by the hand, and said, 'I am afraid you are not well.' She irritably withdrew her hand. 'I don't feel well. It doesn't matter.' 'Does matter, Catherine. What can I do for you?' 'Write to the man—' She paused and smiled contemptuously. 'Imagine a groom with an antipathy to cats!' she said, turning to me. 'Write,' she resumed, addressing her husband, 'and tell him to look for another place.' 'What objection can I make to him?' the General asked helplessly. 'Good heavens! can't you make an excuse? Say he is too young.' My uncle looked at me in expressive silence—walked slowly to the writing table—and glanced at his wife, in the faint hope that she might change her mind. Their eyes met—and she seemed to recover the command of her temper. The famous smile that fascinated everybody made its appearance again. She put her hand caressingly on the General's shoulder. 'I remember the time,' she said softly, 'when my caprice of mine was a command to you. Ah, I was younger then!' The General's reception of this little advance was thoroughly characteristic of him. He first kissed Lady Catherine's hand, and then he wrote the letter. My aunt rewarded him by a look, and then left the library. 'What the deuce is the matter with her?' my uncle said to me, when we were alone. 'Do you dislike the man too?' 'Certainly not. So far as I can judge, he appears to be just the sort of person we want.' 'And knows thoroughly well how to manage horses, my dear. What can be Lady Catherine's objection to him?' As the words passed his lips, Lady Catherine opened the library door. 'I am so ashamed of myself,' she said sweetly. 'At my age, I have been behaving like a spoiled child. How good you are to me, General! Let me try to make amends for my misconduct. Will you permit me?' She took up the General's letter, without waiting for permission; tore it to pieces, smiling pleasantly all the while; and threw the fragments into the wastepaper basket. 'As if you didn't know better than I do!' she said, kissing him on the forehead. 'Engage the man by all means.' She left the room for the second time. For the second time my uncle looked at me in blank perplexity—and I looked back at him in the same condition of mind. The sound of the luncheon bell was equally a relief to both of us. Not a word more was spoken on the subject of the new groom. His references were verified; and he entered the General's service in three days' time. Always careful in anything that concerned my welfare, no matter how trifling it might be, my uncle did not trust me alone with the new groom when he first entered our service. Two old friends of the General accompanied me at his special request, and reported the man to be perfectly competent and trustworthy. After that, Michael rode out with me alone; my friends among young ladies seldom caring to accompany me, when I abandoned the Park for the quiet country roads, on the north and west of London. Was it wrong in me to talk to him on these expeditions? It would surely have been treating a man like a brute never to take the smallest notice of him—especially as his conduct was uniformly respectful towards me. Not once, by word or look, did he presume on the position which my favor permitted him to occupy. Ought I to blush, when I confess (tho' he was only a groom) that he interested me? In the first place, there was something romantic in the very blankness of the story of his life. He had been left, in his infancy, in the stables of a gentleman living in Kent, near the high-road between Gravesend and Rochester. The same day, the stable boy had met a woman running out of the yard, pursued by the dog. She was a stranger and was not well dressed. While the boy was protecting her by chaining the dog to his kennel, she was quick enough to place herself beyond the reach of pursuit. The infant's clothing proved, on examination, to be of the finest linen. He was warmly wrapt in a beautiful shawl of some foreign manufacture, entirely unknown to all the persons present, including the master and mistress of the house. Among the folds of the shawl there was discovered a letter, without date, signature, or address, which it was

ask for them. In a bodily sense, I felt an extraordinary accession of strength and activity. I romped with the dear old General, and actually kissed Lady Catherine, one morning, instead of letting her kiss me as usual. My friends noticed my new outburst of gaiety and spirit—and wondered what had produced it. Is there any limit to the self-deception of which a human being is capable? I can honestly say that I wondered too! Only on that wakeful night which followed our visit to Michael's room, did I feel myself on the way to a clear understanding of the truth. The next morning completed the process of enlightenment. I went out riding as usual. The instant when Michael put his hand under my foot as I sprang into the saddle, his touch flew all over me like a flame. I knew who had made a new woman of me, from that moment.

As to describing the first sense of confusion that overwhelmed me, even if I were a practised writer, I should be incapable of doing it. I pulled down my veil, and rode on in a sort of trance. Fortunately for me, our house looked on the Park, and I had only to cross the road. Otherwise, I should certainly have met with some accident among the passing vehicles. To this day, I don't know where I rode. The horse went his own way quietly—and the groom followed me. The groom! There is, I suppose, no civilized human creature so free from the hateful and anti-Christian pride of rank as a woman who loves with all her heart and soul, for the first time in her life. I only tell the truth (in however unfavorable a light it may place me) when I declare that my confusion was entirely due to the discovery that I was in love. I was not ashamed of myself for being in love with the groom. I had given my heart to the man. What did the accident of his position matter? Put money into his pockets and a title before his name—by another accident: in speech, manners, and attainments, he would be a gentleman worthy of his wealth and worthy of his rank. Even the natural dread of what my relations and friends might say, if they discovered my secret, seemed, in the entirely pure and entirely exalted state of my feelings, to be a sensation so unworthy of me and of him, that I looked round, and called to him to speak to me, and asked him questions about horses, which kept him riding nearly side by side with me. Ah, how I enjoyed the gentle deference and respect of his manner as he answered me! He was hardly bold enough to raise his eyes to mine, when I looked at him. Absorbed in the Paradise of my own making, I rode on slowly, and was only aware that friends had passed and recognised me, by seeing him touch his hat. I looked round and discovered the women smiling ironically as they rode by. That one circumstance roused me rudely from my dream. I let Michael fall back again to his proper place, and quickened my horse's pace; angry with myself, angry with the world in general—then suddenly changing, and being fool enough and child enough to feel ready to cry. How long these varying moods lasted, I don't know. On returning, I slipped off my horse without waiting for Michael to help me, and ran into the house without even wishing him 'Good day.'

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NO. 1, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 18TH DEC., 1878

RECEIPTS.

Members' Subscriptions.....	\$648 00
Tents, &c., on grounds.....	84 00
Rent of Dinner House.....	55 00
Receipts at gates.....	359 34
Government Grant.....	457 03
David McCollom.....	250 00
Balance due Secy.-Treas.....	86 95
	\$1715 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bal. due Secy.-Treas.....	\$ 71 98
A. McCallum, school rates to June 1878.....	2 25
Andw. Somerville, auditing books.....	4 00
Canadian Gleaner, for advertising Statement, &c.....	6 25
A. Bell, prize withheld in 1874.....	10 00
Miss McFarlane, interest on loan.....	2 80
Call of Mutual Insurance.....	3 80
A. Chalmers' acct. 77&78.....	9 87
Boyd & Co., lumber.....	20 00
Wm. Walsh's account.....	4 64
Marshall & Henry.....	45
Misses Anderson, to amt. of Note.....	100 00
McFarlane & Switzer.....	2 60
A. Henderson, lumber.....	8 94
Gleaner's acct. for printing, &c.....	36 70
David White, interest.....	4 00
Help on Show days, and fixing grounds.....	89 75
W. W. Corbett's acct. for Brass Band.....	30 00
Expenses of Judges, &c., and repairs on cook-house.....	45 00
John Elder, for lumber, &c.....	18 70
A. McCallum, school rates to June 1879.....	2 25
Misses Anderson, interest on Note.....	24 80
M. McNaughton, interest on Note.....	8 00
J. Muir, interest on Note.....	24 00
Prize List.....	842 50
Bank Com. on cheque.....	1 13
Postages.....	1 80
Misses Anderson—Note in full, with interest.....	213 50
David McCollom, care of Ground.....	15 00
John Stevenson, road tax.....	2 50
Call of Mutual Insurance.....	60
Secy.-Treas. percentage.....	107 51
	\$571 95

LIABILITIES.

John Muir.....	\$300 00
Malcolm McNaughton.....	100 00
Misses McFarlane.....	35 00
David White.....	50 00
Bal. due Secy.-Treas.....	86 95
	\$571 95

Having examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers, I find the same to be correct.

ANDREW SOMEVILLE, Auditor.