

WANTED  
GOOD RED BIRCH, second-growth MAPLE and  
OAK, delivered at the most convenient saw-  
mills.

BOYD & CO.

CARD.—The undersigned will reside at Prejeval's  
Hotel, Durham, until further notice, for the purpose  
of attending to the Auctioneer business—his  
time being now entirely at his disposal for that purpose.  
All communications addressed to him at Ormstown,  
P.Q., or to George D. Bryson, agent at Howick,  
will receive immediate attention.  
DAVID BRYSON,  
Licensed Auctioneer.

Ormstown, Feb. 18, '80.

ARCHD McCORMICK, V.S., would respectfully in-  
form the public that he has taken up his permanent  
residence at Durham, where he is always to be  
found, excepting Tuesdays, when he will be at his  
father's, St. Louis, and Fridays, when he will be at  
Moir's Huntingdon. Office: John C. Lockery's,  
next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.

DAVID BRYSON, licensed auctioneer,  
Howick, P.Q., sells in the English and  
French languages. Sales of real estate,  
merchandise, and farm stock respectfully  
solicited and promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

CASH PAID for all kinds of Grain at the Hunting-  
don Mills.  
A. HENDERSON.

FEATHER AND CARPET RENOVATOR

THE undersigned will stay in Huntingdon for a  
short period to clean and renew feather beds, and  
all kinds of carpets, mattresses, &c., by his patent pro-  
cess, making them good as new. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Shop at Wm. Third & Co.'s old Store, op-  
posite the upper bridge.  
Z. MANNY & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIRST—200 acres with house, two barns and stable  
on the banks of the Chateaugay river, at Dewitt-  
ville, where there is a school, cheese factory, grist mill,  
saw mill, carding mill, carriage and blacksmith shop.  
Second—100 acres in 4th range of Greenhamchester,  
with stone house, barn and stable, and large orchard.  
Third—100 acres near St. Agnes, Dundee, with  
house, barn and stables.  
Fourth—Brick house and store, in the village of  
Huntingdon, at present occupied by Samuel Mont-  
gomery. Apply to  
ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Registrar,  
Huntingdon.

FAUGH-A-BALLAH.

THE TRUTH AGAINST THE WORLD.  
Stock and assortment of Teas, Coffees,  
Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Fruits, Fish, and  
General Groceries fully maintained. The  
cheapest Congou, Gunpowder, and Japan  
Teas at the very lowest prices. Don't give  
high prices when you can get them at three-  
fourths the usual cost. A full pound weight  
of 16 ounces for less money than others sell  
the same quantity and quality. Don't be  
deceived by other concerns who pretend to  
sell you the same article. If you desire  
really good, refreshing, nourishing, and  
cheap Teas, and General Groceries, go to the

RELIANCE HOUSE

The highest price paid for Eggs,  
Butter, &c.  
GEORGE Q. ONEILL,  
Huntingdon, June 19.

PAINTS.

An invitation is respectfully extended to the pub-  
lic to call at the Drug Hall opposite the  
Post Office, where, in addition to the usual class of  
Goods found in a Drug Store, the following may be  
procured, viz: Lyman's, Robertson's, Ramsay's, and  
other White Lead, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Tan-  
ner's, Neatfoot, Lard, Olive, Sperm, Salad, Machinery,  
and Castor Oils, White Zinc, Drop and Lamp Black,  
Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, and Violet Pigment,  
(dry or mixed in oil), Putty, Shingle Paint, Paint  
Brushes, Black and Brown Japan, Furniture, Carriage  
and White Varnishes, Glass cut to any size, Kalsomine  
for Tinting Walls, Perfected Butter Color, Log-  
wood, Madder, Fustic, Cochineal and Compound, and  
the celebrated Handy-Package Dyes.  
J. C. SHANKS,  
Huntingdon, Aug. 4.

ARCHIBALD & McCORMICK, Advocates  
No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
Montreal.

J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L. D. M. McCormick, B.C.L.  
Mr McCormick will attend the Courts in  
Beausartois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine.  
Accounts for collection may be addressed to the  
firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Hun-  
tingdon.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF THE COUNTY  
OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Inuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Danie,  
McFarlane, Donald MacNaughton, Andrew Oliver,  
John Symons, and John White.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville  
Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert  
Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste  
Philomene; Robert Small, Trout River; J. Clancy,  
P. D., and J. A. V. Amireau, N. P., Huntingdon;  
Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blackett, Allan's  
Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Creever,  
N. P., St. Anselm; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's  
Corners; John Bryson, Ormstown, and J. C. Bruce,  
Huntingdon; William Cameron of Dundee, and E. H.  
Blason, Esq., Notary Public and Secretary.  
Parties wishing to insure their property, are  
requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large stock  
of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bed-  
steads, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat  
Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found  
in a first-class assortment. Parties requir-  
ing Furniture will find it to their advantage  
to call and examine our stock as it will be  
sold cheap.  
A. HENDERSON.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

THE undersigned has now on hand at his  
warerooms, Huntingdon, a full assortment  
of Undertakers' Supplies, including  
Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and  
prices. Also, a supply of Burial Robes,  
Coffin Plates, and other trimmings necessary.  
Prompt attention paid to all orders.  
A. HENDERSON.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK,  
DENTIST,  
FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

At home the first 25 days of each month,  
until further notice. Artificial teeth  
inserted on the new celluloid base, which is  
far superior to rubber in every respect, at  
greatly reduced rates. All operations war-  
ranted.  
Fort Covington, Nov. 12th, 1879.

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 statement made from these prices.

# The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 743.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

SPRING HATS AND CAPS.

JUST TO HAND, a box of Caps and Felt Hats  
suitable for Spring wear and of the latest style  
Call early while the selection is good.  
WM. WALSH, Huntingdon.

FARM FOR SALE on the 3rd range of Hin-  
chbrook, within 1 mile of Athelstan, containing  
70 acres, of which about 30 are under cultivation,  
the rest being under good bush. There is a house, a large  
barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars  
apply on the premises to Wilson Johnston; Post-office,  
Athelstan.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned is giving up business and going  
to Colorado, so that all indebted to him must call  
and settle by cash or note before the 1st of April,  
when all unsettled accounts will be left with a lawyer.  
Dwelling and Shop to rent on reasonable terms.  
DAMASE LARCHE, Athelstan.

NOTICE.

THE St. Louis de Gonzague Cheese Factory for sale  
or to let. Apply to L. VACHON, St. Louis de  
Gonzague.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. C. H. Wells, Dentist.  
(Licentiate Dental Association, Province Quebec.  
Dental Licentiate Medical Council, Great  
Britain and Ireland.)

HAS settled permanently in Huntingdon to  
practice Dentistry in all its branches, and hopes  
that the convenience of having a resident Dentist will  
secure for him the generous patronage of the public.  
Dr. Wells was for twelve years established in the  
Eastern Townships, and latterly in Belfast, Ireland.  
He proposes to use the best materials and to give his  
services at reasonable fees.  
The preservation of the natural teeth a speciality,  
artificial teeth of the very best materials.  
Repairing, &c.  
Office at Mrs. Cowan's, near the upper bridge.

WANTED.

BEEF CATTLE, Milch Cows fresh calved, Veal  
Calves, Fat Sheep or Lambs—for which the  
highest price will be paid by the undersigned.  
Address: P. CAVERNS,  
Ormstown, P.Q.

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.

The figures on the direction-label indicate the  
date to which the subscription is paid, and, there-  
fore, are a valid receipt to the subscriber for money  
sent. After remitting, be sure to notice that the  
figures are changed. All such changes will usually  
be made previous to the issue of the succeeding num-  
ber, except when the subscription has been paid to an  
agent, when a few weeks may elapse. Subscribers  
outside the District, who desire to continue to receive  
the paper, will please observe the date on their papers  
and send the money to renew before their time is up.  
ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.

ELGIN COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held on Monday,  
1st inst.; all the members present.  
Moved by Coun Donnelly, seconded by  
Coun Wattie: That Daniel McFarlane be re-  
elected Mayor. Carried unanimously.  
The board took up Mr. Stark's account,  
which it was resolved to leave over until  
the next regular meeting of the council, and  
the secretary was ordered to notify John  
Cairns to appear at said meeting.  
Moved by Coun Garin, seconded by Coun  
Brown: That the following named persons  
be officers for the ensuing term of 2 years:  
Auditors—James Gillies and William Eddie.  
Valuators—Archd Paul, James McNaair and  
Robert Patterson. Road Inspectors—Dist.  
No. 1, Wm. Shearer; 2nd, Wm. Crawford;  
3rd, D. H. Brown; 4th, Jas. E. Donnelly;  
5th, Donald McFarlane; 6th, Francis Na-  
pierre; 7th, George Elder; 8th, Henry Tully;  
9th, Thos. Shearer; 10th, Wm. Bell; 11th,  
Samuel Lamb; 12th, Wm. Wilson. Rural  
Inspectors—Robert Small, Barnabas Lan-  
cker and Thos. Cairns. Pound-Keepers—  
Moses Wilson, Robert Mack and Jas. Shearer.  
Carried.

Moved by Coun Wattie, seconded by Coun  
Elder: That a rate of 2 mills on the \$1-  
valuation be laid for road purposes for the  
ensuing year, and that the same allowances  
be made for those who work on the roads as  
last year. Carried.

Moved by Coun Anderson, seconded by  
Coun Donnelly: That George Elder, jr., be  
appointed to have the bridge on the sideroad  
at his place repaired immediately, and hand  
his bill into this council at its next meeting.  
Carried.

An application was made by Chas. O'Reilly  
of Trout River for a license to sell intoxicat-  
ing liquors.  
Moved by Coun Elder, seconded by Coun  
Donnelly: That Mr O'Reilly's application be  
granted. For license: Elder and Don-  
nelly. Against license: Brown and Gavin.  
Coun Wattie and Anderson declined voting.  
The Mayor gave the casting vote against  
license and declared the motion lost.

THE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.  
SIR,—In your issue of the 26th Feb'y  
last there appeared a communication under  
the heading of the "Huntingdon Academy"  
which possessed considerable interest for  
me as having been a former pupil of that  
institution.

The necessity for reform in the manage-  
ment of the Academy is, however, greater  
than the tone of that article seems to  
indicate.  
The respected Principal, during the  
greater part of the scholastic year, is ob-  
liged to superintend the instruction of a  
number of pupils, twice too large to be  
efficiently dealt with, considering the num-  
ber and variety of the studies pursued by them.

In order to make it working thoroughly  
efficient and to maintain the reputation  
which it happens to have acquired, the  
classes in the highest department should  
be divided between two teachers, one de-  
voting his time more particularly to those  
pupils who are seeking a business educa-  
tion, the other attending chiefly to the in-

struction of those who desire subsequently  
to enter upon a collegiate course.

As matters now stand one of these classes  
of studies must suffer at the expense of  
the other, or, at least, some particular  
studies at the expense of others, for it is  
quite unreasonable to suppose that a single  
teacher, whatever may be his capabilities,  
can properly superintend the instruction  
of from 80 to 100 pupils in a dozen or  
more subjects, in many of which there are  
two or three classes. In furtherance of  
this suggestion, I take the liberty of indi-  
cating, that the fees of pupils coming from  
beyond the neighborhood of your town  
might be considerably raised and that, if it  
should be found impossible to add another  
teacher to the present staff, one of the  
lower schools should be made to train its  
pupils up to such a standard that it would  
not be necessary to have junior classes in  
grammar and geography for them when  
they are promoted to the upper school.

It is also requisite that a system of in-  
spection should be adopted independent of  
the government office for that purpose,  
which latter, in so far as my experience of  
its working is concerned, has, on account  
of the character of its administration, not  
only been a reproach to the community,  
but also an object of ridicule or disgust to  
every intelligent people. It is, however,  
only fair to say that there have since been  
signs of improvement in the administra-  
tion of this important office.  
Yours, &c.,  
A. G. CROSS.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1880.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Frontier Sabbath-school Association  
held their Convention on the 25th Feb'y,  
at Athelstan, in the Presbyterian church.

The forenoon session was not well at-  
tended, yet it was both interesting and  
helpful, and characterized by a most hope-  
ful and brotherly spirit. After the usual  
devotional exercises, conducted by the  
President, the report of the preceding con-  
vention was read by the secretary and was  
adopted with the commendation of the  
association.

The first matter brought forward was  
the selecting a place for the next meeting  
of the association.

A kind invitation having been tendered  
by the good people of Huntingdon, it  
after due consideration, was most heartily  
accepted.

Two committees were then appointed,  
one to draw up a programme for the  
proposed convention at Huntingdon, which  
takes place sometime in June or July next,  
and a local committee, comprising the min-  
isters and S.S. supts. in Huntingdon, said  
committee to make the necessary arrange-  
ments for entertaining delegates attending  
the convention.

The business of the morning having  
been disposed of, the association held a  
short prayer-meeting, and was afterwards  
dismissed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

As agreed, the members convened at  
half-past two p.m. The attendance at this  
session was very fair—one most attractive  
and interesting addition was the choir of  
the place, which at once inspired the  
meeting by singing the beautiful hymn,  
"Precious Promise." After the reading of  
the xxiv. Psalm and prayer, offered by  
Mr Clyde, S.S. Supt. of Huntingdon, the  
President delivered a short and stirring  
address, in which he spoke of the work  
which the association proposed to do, and  
also showed that were already the benefi-  
cial results of S.S. conventions.

After the address of the President, the  
Rev. W. Johnston, Rockburn, opened a dis-  
cussion on the best mode of establishing  
Sabbath-schools in places destitute of such.  
The Rev. gentleman was quite enthusiastic  
in presenting his views which, as he said,  
were based on the good foundation of per-  
sonal experience. His plan was to send  
teachers from strong Sabbath-schools, and  
under the patronage and supervision of  
some church.

His views were seconded most eloquent-  
ly by the Rev. J. Patterson. The Rev. J.  
Casey spoke in a very practical way, by  
proposing to assist Mr Johnston to estab-  
lish a school in such a place under his (Mr  
Johnston's) charge.

Dr Ferguson commended this earnest  
application of the principle to the present  
need.

After the singing of another hymn by  
the choir, an essay was read by J. C.  
Wright, his subject was "The Duties and  
Qualifications of S.S. Supts."  
Rev Mr Patterson criticised the essay as  
"I deal in his conception," &c. The stand-  
ard he thought was a little too high in the  
essay. Mr Clyde and Mr Wilson appreci-  
ated and commended the essay.

Another hymn being rendered by the  
choir the Rev Mr Patterson opened a dis-  
cussion on the Bible class. The Rev. gen-  
tleman commenced by saying "that teach-  
ing a Bible class was the same in kind as  
all other teaching and differed only in  
degree." In comparing the different modes  
of teaching, he commended teaching older  
scholars by principles rather than facts.  
The Rev. gentleman spoke well, but some  
of the brethren failed to see the point or  
grasp the principle of his theory, so that a  
rather lively discussion followed the ad-  
dress, and Facts versus Principles occupied  
the remainder of the session. The meet-  
ing was then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The night was both rainy and dark,  
the attendance was very good.  
The first thing on the programme, after

the opening exercises, was an essay by Dr  
Ferguson, but as the "Question Box" was  
very full the Dr desired to lay his essay  
on the shelf, promising to keep it dry for  
a future occasion. The "Box" was then  
opened and between the interest drawn  
forth by some of the posers proposed, and  
the very excellent music given by the  
choir the night passed most rapidly. As  
a rule, the answers and discussions were  
satisfactory and interesting. Yet, in regard  
to one question, viz, "Is it sinful for S.S.  
teachers to dance at private parties?" the  
general sentiment was not as pronounced  
as some of us would have wished it to  
have been. Several would not "dogmatize,"  
therefore they did not "stigmatize."

After the usual votes of thanks, most  
deservedly due to the people and choir,  
the convention adjourned.

HOUSES IN THE BOG IN IRELAND.

WONDERING at the awful appearance of  
the landscape, says the London Daily  
Telegraph's correspondent, which looks  
just now as tho' the Creator had excepted  
it when He said, "Let the earth bring forth  
fruit," I am presently invited to descend  
from the car and take to the open country.  
It is the purpose of my reverend guide to  
show me some cabins out on the bog, and  
I meekly followed, learning en route to  
understand the exact pertinency of the  
term "bog trotter." A man who crosses  
one of these delectable tracts must trot,  
for only so can he acquire the momentum  
needed to carry him from mound to mound  
of the firmer soil. Father M'Fadden, thru  
long practice, is a magnificent bog-trotter,  
and a better pilot for a novice encumbered  
by a long coat and tossed about by a high  
wind no one could desire. At last we  
reach the cabins—unapproachable other-  
wise—and as we enter a good many in the  
course of the day, finding them all alike, I  
may as well sketch the first, and have  
done with them. Let the English reader  
picture to himself a thatched outhouse in  
the midst of a marsh, with a few plots  
about it, enclosed—if enclosed at all—by  
loose stones. There are no windows to  
the house, but it has doors opposite each  
other like those of a barn, the one in use  
being determined by the direction of the  
wind. On entering, a cow, or two or three  
sheep, or, perhaps, a pig, may be seen  
sharing one end of the apartment with a  
huge heap of manure and a pile of straw.  
At the other end the family live. A fire  
burns on the floor, the smoke going out  
at the door for preference, and on each side  
of the fire are the family beds, mostly of  
straw, with, perhaps, a brown military  
blanket given in charity. The inmates  
squat round the fire for the warmth that  
their poor food does not bestow. Of furni-  
ture there is none in the place, save, it  
may be, a broken chair, or a rude bench,  
and the interior, what with smoke and the  
lack of openings, is almost dark even at  
midday. Such, ye gentlemen of England,  
is a Donegal cabin in its present ad-  
vanced year of grace, and in such manner  
do thousands live within two days' journey  
of the capital of your mighty empire. The  
fact, you will admit, is not one to boast of.  
I verily believe that Cetywayo would not  
have permitted his Zulus to be housed like  
these wretched people. Uniformly mis-  
erable as are the cabins, the misery of  
their inmates is a little diversified. In one  
place we find the mother preparing—what  
do you think?—a dish of seaweed where-  
with to flavour the Indian meal obtained  
from the relief funds. I am not joking;  
God forbid. Her children have gone to  
the shore and gathered the stuff, and while  
I look on she prepares it for cooking. Out-  
side another hovel we come upon a heap  
of shells thrown there after the contents  
had been devoured by the inmates—a  
widow and her daughter. The widow, by  
the way, has just been processed for rent,  
which grim joke she seems to appreciate,  
and hunts among the bedding for the docu-  
ment that demands of her £1 7s 6d. Far-  
ther on, a man who has two heaps of seed  
potatoes on his land confides to the priest  
(the whole conversation goes on in Irish,  
and has to be translated for my behoof)  
that, if he brought them inside, the child-  
ren would roast and eat them. In another  
place we find a woman in bed, with a  
young infant, and near her a cow bedded  
from a neighbor for milk, at the expense  
of the beast's keep. So we work our way  
down to the beach, and everywhere the  
swarming children are more than half  
naked, and the men and women are  
in rags, while the faces of all are  
wan, and their forms shrunken and gaunt.  
I never saw such hopeless misery, such in-  
describable wretchedness as this, the only  
redeeming feature being meal-sacks, which  
silently testify to the poor creatures that  
human kindness has not bidden the world  
farewell. In one of these seaside cabins  
lives a fine, powerful fellow, whom Father  
M'Fadden, himself an abstainer, has re-  
deemed from drunkenness, and he, with  
eager service, acts as our guide across the  
bog to another part of the waste. Flound-  
ering thru marshes and across streams, we  
make our way, the giant choosing to be-  
lieve, at every difficult place, that a Lon-  
doner cannot possibly get across, and  
offering to carry me on his back. I declin-  
ed the ignominious position with a  
laugh at the poor fellow's good joke, but  
somehow his ready hand and strong arm  
are never far away at a critical moment,  
and I believe nothing would delight him  
more than playing Sinbad to my Old Man  
of the Sea. Presently we reach what  
looks like a mud beehive, with an em-  
bankment round it. That, if you please,

is the residence of an old man and his  
wife. He went out on to the bog some  
time ago, and made a circular excavation,  
covered in the pit with turf and stones,  
and there took up his abode with the  
partner of his joys and sorrows. The priest  
descended into the cavern—it is like ex-  
ploring a rabbit-hole—but I am content  
with such a glimpse of the interior as can  
be gained thru the outpouring smoke.  
Near this "home" is a cabin containing  
father, mother, and children, who have  
nothing upon them that can, even by  
courtesy, be styled clothing; and near this  
again—but why lengthen a painful tale?  
Fancy these sights repeated over and over  
with heart-breaking monotony, and visible  
thruout nearly the whole parish. Then  
you have Gweedore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—  
A man of eccentric habits, named Lynne,  
has just died at Wigan, England. Feeling  
some time ago that his dissolution was  
not far distant, he walked into an under-  
taker's shop, and had himself measured for  
a wooden suit. The coffin was prepared  
and embellished according to his own in-  
structions, and paid for down on the nail,  
Lynne declining to be buried on credit or  
by the parish authorities. This piece of  
furniture having been constructed accord-  
ing to the directions of its yet living ten-  
ant, Lynne wrote out his funeral cards, in-  
timating the day and the date of his de-  
mise, and requesting the attendance of his  
friends. Everything being in readiness  
for his death, the man quietly laid himself  
down and died. How he managed to die  
it is difficult to say, although it is certain  
the man laid no violent hands on himself.  
All his life he had been a devoted adherent  
of the Church of England, but just before  
his death he summoned a priest of the  
Catholic Church to his bedside, and was  
received into the fold.

Charles Napier, an English scientist,  
says the craving for drink is relatively  
under control when a farinaceous diet is  
employed. Among the articles which are  
specified as antagonistic to alcohol are  
macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas, and  
lentils, well boiled and seasoned with  
butter or olive oil. He claims that the  
carbon thus ingested renders unnecessary,  
and therefore repels, the carbon in the al-  
coholic beverages. He states that con-  
firmed drunkards, and those brought to  
death's door by their habits, have been  
fully cured by a proper farinaceous regi-  
men.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary  
of the Emperor of Russia's accession to  
the throne was celebrated on Tuesday, 2d  
inst. A St Petersburg despatch states  
that the day passed quietly. A letter was  
received from the Emperor William, coun-  
ter signed by Bismarck, congratulating the  
Czar in terms of warm and earnest friend-  
ship on the 25th anniversary of his acces-  
sion, and on his recent escape from injury.  
The Emperor William expresses gratifica-  
tion that the friendship which united  
their fathers has been maintained, and his  
confidence that it will continue unchanged  
to the end of his life. The city was gaily  
decorated, and the day was observed as a  
general holiday. At 10 in the morning  
vast crowds assembled before the Winter  
Palace, troops were massed in the centre  
quadrangle of the palace and the immedi-  
ate vicinity. The programme of cere-  
monies as arranged was executed. The  
Czar appeared on the balcony of the  
palace, where he remained twenty minutes  
saluting the multitude amid great enthu-  
siasm. After the Czar had received the  
congratulations of an enormous crowd at  
the Palace he drove out in an open car-  
riage and was loudly and continuously  
cheered in the crowded streets through  
which he passed.

St Petersburg, March 3.—As General  
Melikoff, the recently appointed military  
dictator at St Petersburg, was passing out  
of the Winter Palace this afternoon, an  
unknown young man stepped up immedi-  
ately in front of him, and fired a pistol at  
him point blank range, and then fled.  
The would-be assassin was at once pu-  
sued and arrested. General Melikoff was  
unhurt. Great excitement exists through-  
out the city at this renewed attempt to  
assassinate a member of the Government.  
Information of the event was communi-  
cated to the Czar, who grimly remarked  
that "it was fortunate the Nihilists had  
chosen some other target to practice on  
than himself." When arrested the young  
man was defiant and spoke incoherently,  
apparently being under the influence of  
drink. The weapon used was a revolver,  
and the ball passed through General Meli-  
koff's overcoat, and striking the breast  
plate which the General wore, glanced off.  
His escape was at first considered  
marvellous, but the fact of his wearing  
bullet proof armor accounts for it. The  
assassin was preparing to fire a second  
shot, when Gen. Melikoff knocked him  
down, and he was secured by a Cossack.

St Petersburg, March 4.—It is reported  
this morning that General Melikoff, who  
narrowly escaped assassination yesterday,  
has received written warnings from Nihil-  
ists in mysterious letters, deposited at  
various places within his residence, as well  
as by post, that he need not imagine that  
he is assured that he will be watched and  
pursued, and that the bullet or dagger  
will yet do its work. One of these notes  
is said to contain the following paragraph:  
"You are one; we are millions. You vol-  
untarily accepted the position you now

hold, and in your opening manifesto you  
distinctly stated your policy: It is to be  
a policy of extermination. We are all in  
your hands; the Czar has virtually abdi-  
cated in your favor, and the people are to  
have no appeal from your acts. We are  
at your mercy—the mercy of a tiger.  
Think not we fail to understand the situa-  
tion. It is your life or ours. There is no  
middle ground. But we are many. Thou-  
sands of us may perish, but their places  
will be filled with other thousands, no less  
resolute. There can be but one conclusion  
to this struggle, however it may be de-  
layed: in the end we shall conquer, and  
you will fall. Guards and steel armour  
cannot protect you from a fate in compar-  
ison with whose desirableness to our  
lives are as nothing." The man who fired  
upon General Melikoff yesterday is a con-  
verted Jew named Modetsky, from Minsk,  
430 miles southwest of St Petersburg. He  
has been tried and sentenced to-day and  
will be hanged to-morrow. He maintains  
a defiant demeanor. He says he faithfully  
carried out his chief's order.

SUICIDE IN A FIT OF REMORSE.—A ver-  
dict of felo de se has been returned at an  
inquest held at Gloucester, England, on  
the body of Frederick Sherwood, a lad 16  
years of age. Deceased had robbed his  
mother of her purse containing 5s, and on  
her accusing him of the theft he denied it  
and left the house. He went drinking  
with some young men and expressed his  
intention to commit suicide, which he did  
the same night by placing his head on the  
railway line, when it was severed from the  
body by a passing train.

A correspondent on H.M. gunboat Gos-  
hawk, which is distributing meal among  
the Western Islands of Ireland, writes  
from Innishar, off Galway:—"It is a ter-  
rible state of affairs. Fifty families here  
eke out a miserable existence. Their houses  
are small heaps of dirty stones. Their  
land is rock and soft bog. Hunger and  
want are every place visible. The people  
go naked and without food. Many are  
slowly starving to death. Such scenes of  
appalling destitution I never before wit-  
nessed. Every step we took brought be-  
fore our view new and more fearful pic-  
tures of destitution and suffering. The  
more we saw, the more certain did death  
from starvation appear the inevitable fate  
of nearly every man, woman and child on  
the Island. Gaunt, thin and pale were  
the faces of men, naturally of herculean  
build. The features of the women and  
children were overspread by the ghastly  
pallor of hunger. In many cabins children  
crouched shivering and almost naked  
around the fire. When I entered they  
sprang behind their mother, whose single  
garment, or thin dress, was but the slightest  
protection against the wind which blew  
thru the broken roof. On the fire was the  
dinner, a pot of brown green seaweed. It  
is certain that unless they are well cared  
for dozens will die of starvation."

The Church of the Saviour, Moscow, in-  
tended as a memorial and a thank offering  
for the deliverance of Russia from the  
French invasion under Napoleon I, is to be  
consecrated on the next anniversary  
of the Czar's consecration, August 26. Its  
construction was begun in 1833. The  
height of its dome is 369 feet 6 inches.  
Nearly two thousand tons of iron or other  
metal were used in the cupolas and roof.  
In the gilding about nine hundred and  
twenty-five pounds of gold were employed.  
The crosses have been cast in bronze, and  
are fire-gilt. Within the church are  
several columns of jasper, each of which  
cost \$13,000. There are in the dome six-  
teen windows, each twenty-six feet high,  
whose bronze frames weigh each three  
tons. The double doors are also of bronze,  
each half weighing about two and one-  
half tons. The entire cost of this magnifi-  
cent church has been about \$15,000,000.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 28.—On the 22nd  
thirty-three Indians from Chihuahua made  
a raid on Socillo del Puerto on the Mexi-  
can side, killed a woman and three men  
and drove off 300 horses. The band then  
separated, killed four sheep-herders and  
perpetrated other atrocities. The Mexi-  
can army is pursuing the Indians. The  
raid is said to be in retaliation for bad  
treatment the Indians received from the  
Mexican Government.

New York, March 3.—An enterprise is  
on foot to bring the commercial centres of  
Europe and America into closer communi-  
cation. The promoters point to the pro-  
longed delays to mails and passengers dur-  
ing the present season, many of the fast-  
est Atlantic ocean steamships having been  
delayed from 14 to 20 days. They claim  
that the chief dangers of navigation arise  
from approaches to and courses along the  
\* \* \* dangers of the ocean in staunch  
\* \* \* vessels being comparatively  
and seaw

The coroner's inquest on the Biddulph horror has ended in a failure of justice. Despite the clear and positive evidence of the boy Connors and of Wm. Donnelly, the jury refused to implicate the parties they named, and brought in an open verdict of murder against parties unknown. So strong is the feeling against the Donnellys and in favor of the prisoners that a conviction is looked upon as unattainable in London, and a change of venue will, therefore, be applied for by the prosecution. William Donnelly is very bitter against Father Connolly, and in an interview with a reporter, expressly accused him of being the indirect cause of the revolting tragedy.

The Ontario Legislature adjourned on Friday after a session fruitful in useful legislation. Another advance was made by Mr Mowat in securing to the Province a reform in the courts, and should he continue to be Attorney-General many years longer, Ontario will have a system for the administration of justice that will make it the envy of those less favored. The Government, apparently thinking enough had been done in that way for some time to come, refused to grant any further aid to railways, altho' there are several which cannot be completed without assistance. Half a million was set aside to erect new parliamentary buildings and twenty thousand voted towards the Irish famine fund.

When Mr Mackenzie was in office the Conservatives were continually assuring the workmen that, if they got hold of the reins of power, there would be employment at good wages for all. We pointed out, at the time, the dangerous tendency of such promises, as being calculated to foster Communism and sure to bring disappointment. The "flies upon the wheel" have now been brushed off eighteen months and Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues had firm hold of it, yet they are fain to confess to the unemployed at Ottawa that they cannot control the machinery of government so as to create work for all. Since their accession to power there have been more failures and at least equal deadness in the general trade of the country as during the period of their predecessors. Speaking for this District we can affirm, with all truth, that apart from the late full average crop and the sharp demand that prevailed for peas and dairy products in the Fall (for neither of which can credit be given to the Government, seeing the harvest was out of the bounty of Heaven and the demand for its products came from England, the country it legislated against) a worse winter has not been known. Men, eager to work at board wages, could not get employment, and even in Valleyfield, which, as a manufacturing centre, the Protectionist tariff was designed to build up, there has been and still is an amount of destitution which is a reproach to a new country like Canada. For several weeks there has been an unprecedented exodus of young men from this county, and a great many more are preparing to follow, all going to that country, which, under Conservative auspices, was to present no inducements to Canadians, namely, the United States. For all this we do not blame the Government. We say now as we said when Mr Mackenzie was in office, that a government may retard the prosperity of a country but cannot create it. The springs of prosperity lie beyond the reach of departmental control, for they consist in the fruitfulness of the seasons, in the industry and saving habits of the people and in the ability to buy of those outside their boundaries with whom they deal. What we do blame the Government for was its leading the country to believe that it could, by a revision of the tariff, supplant the ills of adversity by the benefits of prosperity, thereby deceiving the electors to their hurt. The expectations raised in 1878 have not been realized, and the country finds itself no better off than had the "flies" continued to rest upon the national wheel, while it sees an obstruction to the re-establishment of substantial prosperity in the existence of a new tariff which makes living dearer and siphons from the farmer to enrich the manufacturer.

The examination of Mr Brydges is worthy of attentive perusal, for it gives an authentic glimpse into the management of the bank whereby this District has suffered so great a loss. It will be noted that the bank really had no capital beyond the small amount of preference-stock that was paid in, and that it was able to do business only by borrowing from Molsons.

The books show that every month it was in existence it was going behind, that it was actually insolvent years before it closed its doors, and yet, knowing it was bankrupt, its directors not only continued to receive deposits and issue bills but extended its business to our own section and to Glengarry. Altho, apparently, a clerk picked up off the street, the Directors left everything to Menzies, who discounted whatever paper he pleased and issued bills irrespective of capital or the requirements of the law. Mr Brydges seeks, like Sir Francis Hincks, to throw the entire blame upon the cashier, but it may well be asked what is the use of a President if not to superintend and look after subordinates? In his case, by his own admission, he had full warning that matters were going wrong, knew that Menzies was discounting worthless paper for his friends and helping himself in like manner, yet he neither suspended him nor ordered an examination of the books. Of course Mr Maclaren could put no questions to Mr Brydges, in his present situation with a prosecution hanging over him, likely to criminate himself, but the public will draw the inference that he had a motive in allowing the cashier to retain his position. His answers touching the circulation are as evasive as those he admits he gave at the meeting after the suspension. The matter of the St Martin church notes is one of the most scandalous connected with the rotten concern. St Martin's is an aristocratic Episcopal church in Montreal, attended by Mr Brydges, John Molson, Wolferstan Thomas, and others. Like the rest of the city churches it is in debt, and the Mechanics bank cashed sundry notes signed by the parties named. These notes were transferred to Molsons. Parties in this District who had Mechanics notes to meet, last summer, held by Molsons, have a feeling recollection of the sense of injustice that moved them in having to lift them with other money than Mechanics' bills. It was different, however, with these notes ornamented with the signatures of Brydges et al. They were expressly sent down by Molsons to the broken bank to be redeemed in Mechanics' bills, and this, too, after the bank was legally insolvent. The poor farmer was not allowed to lift his note with the bills he had received for it; Mr Thomas insisted on gold or current funds; but the notes with his own name arranged should be redeemed with Mechanics' bills when they were not bringing 40 cents. The transaction was a loss to the creditors, and if justice is done, Molsons bank will be compelled to refund to the estate the difference between the face of the notes and the value of the bills.

It will be observed that the Imperial Administration has decided upon an appeal to the country. Regarding Mr Gladstone as the foremost man of our age and sympathizing with the Liberal views regarding the iniquity of Beaconsfield's policy abroad, we confess, at the same time, that we do not ardently desire to see a change. The conduct of the Liberal party with regard to Home Rule has been so equivocal, that, at the present juncture, we are inclined to think it will be better for the Empire that the Government remain as it is.

The county council took decisive and energetic steps yesterday with regard to the railway, as will be seen by its minutes. The petition from it will answer a good purpose, as the Grand Trunk, among other efforts to defeat the act incorporating the Montreal & Province Line railway, has circulated among the members at Ottawa a memorial which is a misrepresentation of the facts so far as regards this section. The petitions circulated among the ratepayers have been well signed. Out of 122 available ratepayers in Dundee 107 signed, and out of 130 in this village 110 signed. Absence from home was the cause of not getting all, for a refusal was exceptional. The petitions from other municipalities have not come in, but they will show a like unanimity, and from them Parliament will learn that it is the united wish of the ratepayers along the route that a charter be granted to the Montreal & Province Line Company. At a meeting at Durham on Saturday, the ratepayers of the parish agreed upon moving in accord with those of Huntingdon, and similar petitions are now being largely signed by them.

The opening of the criminal term at Beauharnois on the 1st inst. was looked forward to with some interest as being likely to finally decide the St Louis outrage cases. It will be recollected that the grand jury of last court found two true bills against John Hunter for having a pistol in his possession and for pointing it at Bougie, and three against John Hall for assaulting three Canadians. Besides these, were the old indictments against the two named and David Benning, Hugh Symons, and his son James, for disturbing the fete dieu procession. On Monday, the accused being ready for trial, the crown

prosecutor, J. K. Elliott, declared he had no evidence to lay against either Hunter or Hall on the special indictments against them, whereupon a jury was sworn in and went thru the farce of rendering five verdicts of "not guilty" without leaving the box. As to the general charge against the whole five, it will be borne in mind, that the former crown prosecutor, Mr St Pierre, framed the indictment under an obsolete statute of the reign of Bloody Mary. On a motion by Mr Maclaren to quash it, the judge took the matter under deliberation, but on Monday, after four months' cogitation, his honor did not seem to have arrived at a decision, so that the point remains in dispute whether a statute framed during the Marian persecution and when England was a Popish country applies to Protestants in the Province of Quebec in the year of grace 1880 and under the benign auspices of Victoria. The crown prosecutor came to the rescue of his honor by entering a nolle prosequi, and the five Protestants got free of the meshes of the law. Renaud, who struck old Mr Symons and afterwards got out of jail on the informality that Mr Williams, J. P., had not certified the copy of summons, discontinued his action against Mr Symons for false imprisonment, and the appeals against the convictions of the magistrates in this village were also dropped, so that the whole litigation connected with these outrages has come to an end.

We cannot say to an honorable or satisfactory end. Here are five respectable farmers who, on going to church with their wives and children, on the third Sunday of last June, were stopped on the Queen's highway, insulted, maltreated, and put in peril of their lives by an ignorant and bigoted crowd who claimed the exclusive possession of the streets while their procession of the host was not even within range; were afterwards summoned on a charge unknown to British law, committed by a magistrate who knows as little and is as bigoted as the crowd who assaulted them; were arraigned before the Court of Queen's Bench, along with known malefactors, as criminals; been kept in a state of suspense for eight months and subjected to loss of time and money in attending to their cases; and now, these innocent and grossly used men are—bowed out of court. Is this right? Can Protestants in this Province, while behaving peacefully and going on lawful errands, be refused the use of the public roads they have helped to make and maintain by the followers of the Church of Rome; be worried by absurd legal prosecutions; be denied all recourse against those who assaulted them, and then be told they may congratulate themselves on getting off so easily? We know how the present jury-panel is constituted, and therefore the risk the Protestants would have run on being tried, but we say this, it would have been better that they should have been convicted than been released as they have been. Had even one of them been sent to jail, their outrageous usage, the shameful state of the law as regards the rights of Protestants in Quebec, would have come so prominently before the Dominion that a remedy would have been inevitable, and what would have been the temporary hardship of the sufferer would have rounded to the advantage of his fellow-Protestants at large throughout the Province.

We do not blame the St Louis Protestants, however, for consenting to a compromise, for they have not been sustained as they ought to have been by their co-religionists. The appeal was made last summer to furnish funds for their defence and to make theirs a test-case. This District is largely a Presbyterian one, the accused are Presbyterians and were going to a Presbyterian church when assailed, yet only one Presbyterian minister, the Rev D. W. Morison, showed a disposition to actively sustain them, while the laity seemed content to talk and leave these cruelly-wronged men to fight out their own battle and pay their own costs. We tell the Protestants of this District that they have not only acted shamefully and cowardly in this matter but against their dearest interests. They have saved a few paltry dollars but they have missed a rare opportunity of vindicating their claim to equal rights in this Province, without which their future peace and quiet possession of their properties may be imperilled, and brought upon them more than ever the secret contempt of the priesthood, whose experience in this transaction has fostered their erroneous belief, that, in the parishes, Protestants can be insulted and trampled upon with impunity.

Sir L. Tilley submitted his budget on Tuesday, and of which we will give a synopsis next week. It showed that for the year ending June last there was a deficit of \$2,100,000 and for the current year ending 31st June next there would likely be one of \$528,000. The changes in the tariff are not material, the chief one being 10 cents more per ton on coals and a slight

rise in excise duties. To help the manufacturers a number of articles used by them are placed on the free list. Sir Leonard professes to believe that the N. P. will yield sufficient revenue by another year to put an end to deficits.

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**  
At the regular meeting yesterday all the councillors were present excepting Masson and Woods. Mr M'farlane was re-elected Warden.  
A report by the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr Hickson was read. It stated that no new terms were proposed, beyond that any aid obtained from the Quebec Legislature would be allowed to count on the \$300,000 demanded, and so reducing the amount to be raised by the municipalities. The council were unanimously of the opinion that contributions from either Montreal or the Legislature were unlikely and could not be counted upon, and that it was impossible for the municipalities to raise the required aid, without which Mr Hickson refused to say that the Champlain Junction Company would build the road.  
Moved by Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun Oliver: That, whereas this Council has carried on prolonged negotiations with the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company regarding the extension of their projected line from St Isidore to Dundee, being honestly desirous, notwithstanding the manner in which it obtained authority to construct such extension, that it should have the first opportunity of doing so;  
And whereas these patient and renewed negotiations have demonstrated that the said Company will not build the desired road without an amount of extraneous aid which the municipalities interested are unable to raise and see no prospect of getting either from the City of Montreal or the Quebec Legislature;  
And whereas the said Company has deceived this Council, inasmuch as at its last meeting, it sent two representatives to wait upon it with the request to suspend action and re-open negotiations, the inducement they held out to do so being positive assurances that new terms would be submitted that could not fail to be satisfactory; and on the Council's placing reliance on such assurances, deferring action in endeavoring to secure a railroad from other parties, and sending a deputation to wait anew upon the Vice-President, Mr Hickson, in Montreal, it appears from the report of the deputation, now before us, that no new terms were submitted of the nature so expressly promised, and that the Company still makes it an indispensable condition of building the railroad that it receive \$300,000 in aid;  
Therefore be it resolved, That as our negotiations with the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company convince us it will not act upon the powers irregularly obtained by it at last session of Parliament to build the branch from St Isidore to Dundee, we now extend our weight and influence to the Montreal & Province Line Railway Company, and respectfully request our representative, Julius Seriver, Esq., to aid said Company in obtaining an act of incorporation; that the Warden and Councillors Cameron and Johnson be a deputation to support said Act before the Parliamentary Committees, and that the Warden and Councillors Cameron and Johnson be a standing committee to take whatever further steps they may deem advisable in conducting negotiations with said Company and in facilitating its operations, to report at next meeting.—Carried unanimously.  
A petition to Parliament was then adopted, which with the other resolutions of the Council will appear next week.

**ST. ANICET COUNCIL.**  
At a session held on the 1st inst. were present G. N. Masson, Esq., Mayor; Couns Caza, P. W. Higgins, T. Leahy, E. Dupuis, S. Rankin and O. Caza.  
On motion of Coun Higgins, seconded by Coun Rankin: William Cameron, Olivier Quenneville and James Finn were appointed valuers.  
On motion of Coun Caza, seconded by Coun Higgins, the required number of road inspectors and rural inspectors were appointed as follows, viz:  
Road Inspectors. Rural Inspectors.  
1st Division, James Brown, Louis Lalonde  
2nd " David Brown, John Grant  
3rd " David Brown, F. Lalumiere  
4th " Jos. Quenneville, sr. Andri Saucier  
5th " Louis Casagnette, sr. David Trapanier  
6th " Donald McLean, John McNeil  
7th " Léandre Beauchêne, Jean LeBlanc, jr.  
8th " Thomas Dalglish, Louis Quenneville  
9th " Xavier Castagner, Joseph Girard  
10th " Gilbert Lepage, Pierre Lemieux  
11th " Moise Lalonde, Noé Montcalm  
12th " Michael Finn, P. McNaughton, jr.  
13th " John J. Higgins, John K. Higgins  
14th " Joseph Black, Thomas Smyte  
15th " John Smyte, jr. James Harvey  
16th " James Ferguson, Duncan Stewart  
17th " Thomas E. Quinn, Caleb Leary  
18th " Thomas J. Higgins, William Stokes  
19th " Thomas H. Murphy, Michael McGinn  
20th " Francis Smea, Michael Moore  
21st " Donald A. Stewart, Etienne Quessel  
22nd " Jules Lauson, Charles Laberge  
23rd " Charles LeBlanc, Joseph Bélair  
24th " John Leary, jr. Patrick O'Hair  
25th " David Brown, Etienne L'Ecuyer  
On motion of Coun Dupuis, seconded by Coun Rankin: Pierre Doré was appointed pound-keeper.  
On motion of Coun Leahy, seconded by Coun Dupuis: F. S. Bourgeault and J. S. Tonguy were appointed auditors. Couns Rankin and Higgins dissenting.

**HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL.**  
At a meeting of this council, on the 2d March, there were present Mr Mayor (Robt. Wood), and Councillors Joyal, Dorais, Edwards, Latham and McCrea.  
Moved by Coun Dorais, seconded by Coun Latham: That the secy-treas. (F. S. Proper) be and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate to the Hon Attorney-General of this Province the manner in which this corporation has been treated by Louis Hainault, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Beauharnois, he having sued us on the 16th Jan'y last, and put us to costs, for our contribution to the Building and Jury Fund of said District, without any warning of his intention to do so, and without even requesting the payment. The said contribution only becoming due on the 31st of Dec. last. Carried unanimously.  
On motion of Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun Latham: A bill for repairing hall, amounting to \$1.40, was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun McCrea: Wm. Reay, John McNaughton, sr., and Samuel Glavin were appointed valuers.  
On motion of Coun Joyal, seconded by Coun McCrea: Wellington Wark was appointed inspector of roads.  
On motion of Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun Joyal: John McNaughton, jr., was appointed rural inspector.  
On motion of Coun Latham, seconded by Coun Dorais: John Dunlap was appointed pound-keeper.  
On motion of Coun Latham, seconded by Coun Dorais: Julius Seriver, Esq., M. P., was reappointed auditor.

The celebrated vocalists, Tandy Brothers, of Kingston, gave a concert in the Town Hall, Hemmingford, for the benefit of the Methodist church, on Friday evening, the 27th February. These gentlemen have marvellously sweet, flexible and powerful voices, and display great taste in rendering their selections. The large audience seemed to be perfectly entranced while they sang, and at the close of each piece broke out into rapturous applause. They were frequently recalled and each time responded cheerfully. Two duets, "I Pescatori" and "The Lost Ship," may be particularly noted as being in every respect admirably sung and were enthusiastically received. Dr Glover kindly gave a couple of selections from Shakespeare and Mr McIntosh favored the audience with two violin solos during the evening, one of which was encored and responded to. Miss F. F. Wood, of Chateaugay, N.Y., ably accompanied the Tandys on the piano and gave a couple of piano solos. All music-loving souls who were present on the occasion will long remember the Tandy concert at Hemmingford as among the most enjoyable occasions of their lives.  
The mildness of the weather up to within a few days rendered crossing the St Lawrence dangerous and several casualties took place. A team with a load of cordwood broke thru at the mouth of the Beaudette and were lost, the driver alone escaping. On the 5th inst. a man by the name of McDonald, and a woman from near Fort Covington, were crossing from Hopkins to Summerstown with a horse and wagon, when they broke through. The horse and wagon disappeared, but the woman's shawl caught on the ice and held her until the man dragged her out. A son of Mr Johnson, lighthouse keeper, is also reported to have lost a horse. The late frost has improved the ice, but caution is still required, for it is unusually thin and soft.

The scholars who passed first in School Inspector Emberson's recent examinations in Huntingdon and Chateaugay counties and the marks obtained by each, are as follows: St Jean Chrysostom municipality No. 1, School No. 1, Sarah Ainslie 477; St Jean Chrysostom municipality No. 11, School No. 2, Jennie Ballions 420; School No. 3, Lizzie Robb 524; Godmanchester No. 7, James Patton 528. Prizes for regularity (the best given) were awarded to Christina McRae, Janet Lang, Florence Ferguson and Georgia Caldwell.  
The Rockburn butter factory opened on the 15th May and closed on the 25th October. During that period it received 564,865 lbs of milk. From 15th May to 15th June it took 24 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, for the next four weeks 26 lbs, 6 oz., from the 15th July to the first week in September 27 lbs., and for the remainder of the season 20 lbs. 15 oz., giving an average of 25 lbs. 3 oz. of milk to the pound of butter. This average, high as it may seem, will compare favorably with the other factories, for, from some peculiarity in the season, the milk was not as rich last summer as usual. On the 15th June the first shipment was made direct to Scotland, where it sold for 16½ cents per lb., the second sale was made at the factory on the 15th August for 16 cents, the third, also deliverable at the factory, on the first week of September for 20 cents, and the balance of the season's make was sold at 30 cents—the highest price obtained in this county. The summer's sales, after paying expenses, netted the patrons 4½ cents the 100 lbs. of milk, and the last sale \$1.24, the average for the season being 65 cents. The lowest any patron made per cow was \$10 and the highest \$21.50, the average being \$15. Mrs Dawson was butter-maker and is to be congratulated on raising the reputation of the factory by obtaining the first prize at the District Show. Mr Oliver was lessee and will likely carry on the factory during the coming season.

During the past winter Mr Ayres has conducted a second music class, which was as well attended as the first, and which has done much to raise the standard of musical culture in this vicinity. On Friday evening, in the Methodist church, he brought his term of tuition to a close by a concert, which was not, we regret to say, well attended. The chorus was not as strong as anticipated, but sang in good time and with admirable effect. Miss Briggs of Fort Covington mainly sustained the solo parts and Mrs Matthews of Fort Covington was organist. Miss Briggs has a clear voice of considerable compass, and sings with the self-possession and abandon of a professional. She was repeatedly applauded and should she revisit this place will have a large audience. Mrs Matthews is a performer of rare ability, and the solo she rendered was much appreciated. The Rev J. B. Muir, in his customary happy and characteristic manner, conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr Ayres and those who had assisted him for the treat they had afforded, which was seconded by the Rev A. A. Allen in equally eulogistic terms.  
On Monday evening the meeting of the Temperance Society was, as usual, largely attended. A dialogue, exposing the injurious habits of drinking and smoking, was capably rendered by three girls, Minnie Cameron, Bella Ewart, and Janet Leslie, and three boys, Frank Bisset, John McMaster, and James Rossignol. The choir sang finely "Good News," after which the Rev D. W. Morison of Durham

gave a plain, common-sense address on the consequences of indulging in drink, how it injures morally, physically, and pecuniarily. Miss Holbrook read impressively a poem on the death of Absalom, the pathos of the father's lamentations being touchingly brought out, and was followed by Mrs Logan who sang very sweetly a Scotch song, The Ingleside. A reading by Mr Morison brought a very agreeable evening's entertainment to a close.  
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On motion of Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun McCrea: Wm. Reay, John McNaughton, sr., and Samuel Glavin were appointed valuers.  
On motion of Coun Joyal, seconded by Coun McCrea: Wellington Wark was appointed inspector of roads.  
On motion of Coun Edwards, seconded by Coun Joyal: John McNaughton, jr., was appointed rural inspector.  
On motion of Coun Latham, seconded by Coun Dorais: John Dunlap was appointed pound-keeper.  
On motion of Coun Latham, seconded by Coun Dorais: Julius Seriver, Esq., M. P., was reappointed auditor.

The scholars who passed first in School Inspector Emberson's recent examinations in Huntingdon and Chateaugay counties and the marks obtained by each, are as follows: St Jean Chrysostom municipality No. 1, School No. 1, Sarah Ainslie 477; St Jean Chrysostom municipality No. 11, School No. 2, Jennie Ballions 420; School No. 3, Lizzie Robb 524; Godmanchester No. 7, James Patton 528. Prizes for regularity (the best given) were awarded to Christina McRae, Janet Lang, Florence Ferguson and Georgia Caldwell.  
The Rockburn butter factory opened on the 15th May and closed on the 25th October. During that period it received 564,865 lbs of milk. From 15th May to 15th June it took 24 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, for the next four weeks 26 lbs, 6 oz., from the 15th July to the first week in September 27 lbs., and for the remainder of the season 20 lbs. 15 oz., giving an average of 25 lbs. 3 oz. of milk to the pound of butter. This average, high as it may seem, will compare favorably with the other factories, for, from some peculiarity in the season, the milk was not as rich last summer as usual. On the 15th June the first shipment was made direct to Scotland, where it sold for 16½ cents per lb., the second sale was made at the factory on the 15th August for 16 cents, the third, also deliverable at the factory, on the first week of September for 20 cents, and the balance of the season's make was sold at 30 cents—the highest price obtained in this county. The summer's sales, after paying expenses, netted the patrons 4½ cents the 100 lbs. of milk, and the last sale \$1.24, the average for the season being 65 cents. The lowest any patron made per cow was \$10 and the highest \$21.50, the average being \$15. Mrs Dawson was butter-maker and is to be congratulated on raising the reputation of the factory by obtaining the first prize at the District Show. Mr Oliver was lessee and will likely carry on the factory during the coming season.

During the past winter Mr Ayres has conducted a second music class, which was as well attended as the first, and which has done much to raise the standard of musical culture in this vicinity. On Friday evening, in the Methodist church, he brought his term of tuition to a close by a concert, which was not, we regret to say, well attended. The chorus was not as strong as anticipated, but sang in good time and with admirable effect. Miss Briggs of Fort Covington mainly sustained the solo parts and Mrs Matthews of Fort Covington was organist. Miss Briggs has a clear voice of considerable compass, and sings with the self-possession and abandon of a professional. She was repeatedly applauded and should she revisit this place will have a large audience. Mrs Matthews is a performer of rare ability, and the solo she rendered was much appreciated. The Rev J. B. Muir, in his customary happy and characteristic manner, conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr Ayres and those who had assisted him for the treat they had afforded, which was seconded by the Rev A. A. Allen in equally eulogistic terms.  
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but too late to save half a million of people from begging for charity. England desired to humiliate Ireland. Relief coming from America had baffled to a large extent the designs of the English Government. We were called when we landed in New York (said Parnell) Communists, and persons who desired to attack the vested rights of property, and a great many other epithets of more choice character; but Irish now it is acknowledged that the Irish people are the most patient in the world, to tolerate such a land system for a single instant. The speaker read an account of destitution, which, he said, was within eleven hours by mail of London, the seat of Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. (Great hisses.) I have known, he said, a landlord to burn corn that he had seized for rent, in sight of the starving poor, rather than they should get it to eat. The condition of the Irish peasantry was next contrasted with the late system of negro slavery in this country.

They could enrol, and would enrol, four hundred thousand or half a million Irishmen (cheers) into the League which will never cease its existence, and which will supply us as we want it with the sinews of war—(cries of "good!") till they succeeded in establishing an Irish land system, and in setting free the people of Ireland. (Applause.)

The Queen of England had contributed a half-day's salary to the relief of Ireland. (Shouts of derision.) Although emigration might be a temporary alleviation of the trouble in Ireland, it would be a cowardly step on our part. It would be running away from our difficulties in Ireland; and it would be an acknowledgment of the complete conquest of Ireland by England—an acknowledgment which, please God, we will never make. (Great cheers.)

I believe the end of this English misrule in Ireland will soon come; and I believe the surest way to finish the English Government there is to finish the Irish landlords. We will never give up our country.

**PARNELL IN CANADA.**  
The agitators, Parnell and Dillon, made their first public appearance in Canada at Toronto on Saturday, when they spoke in one of the theatres, which was crowded by an audience composed of their own countrymen. Mr Parnell left a very poor impression, being an indifferent speaker—cold, lifeless, and formal, and his remarks being a repetition of his stock speech, toned down to suit Canada. Dillon had no such reserve and was bitter against England. He said:

It was not sufficiently known that while Canada had led the nations in contributing largely out of her public funds, and while a bill to grant \$300,000 was now being passed by the Congress of the United States, the Government of England who were responsible to the civilized world for the lives of the people of Ireland, had not voted one shilling of English money for their relief. (Hisses.) On the other hand, England, which as the Irish people knew to their cost, was already far the wealthier nation, was draining money out of Ireland to the tune of about \$7,000,000 a year, turning, as he presumed they would call it, an honest penny—(laughter)—out of the distress of their fellow-subjects. It had been said that a large sum of money was now being voted for the relief of the Irish poor by the Parliament of England. The statement was one of monstrous hypocrisy. The money to be used was Irish money—Church funds—and to which England had no more right than they (the audience) had. The great enemies of Ireland were the English Government and the English press.

The receipts of the meeting were small, being under \$1000. At the close the band was hissed when it played "God Save the Queen," and the Anthem was not concluded. Mr Parnell hoped that the next time he came the band would be able to play "God Save Ireland."

On Monday they left for Montreal, where, as will be seen by the subjoined report of the Herald, they had a great reception from the hackmen and the Irish Catholic societies:

On the arrival of the train the signal was given, and at once hundreds of torches were lit, so that the train steamed into a blaze of light illuminating its passage into the depot, and thousands of people made a rush for the rear car in which Mr Parnell and his friends travelled; but he was escorted by Mr McNamee and his friends, so as to avoid the demonstration, which promised to be rather too hearty to be pleasant. One, more demonstrative than the rest, said, "He must have a fur cap," and, suiting the action to the word, offered Mr Parnell the one he himself was wearing. That gentleman, however, kindly declined the honor. The crowd in the depot was so great that people were actually lifted off their feet, and when the barrier had been passed the more enthusiastic of the party got hold of the hero of the time and lifted him shoulder high, carrying him to the sleigh outside. On his appearance at the entrance, cheers rent the air, being repeated again and again, until it was almost deafening. The marshals were soon at work, and in a remarkably short time the procession began to move. The view along St Joseph street was unprecedented, for, as far as the eye could carry, were torches to be seen and these, in the clear, frosty atmosphere, lent a refulgence such as, perhaps, was never before seen. All along the route, from first to last, were to be seen illuminations of the most varied character, and even the humblest of the Griffintown cottagers had placed lights in every window of their houses. On arriving at McGill street, the Shamrock Lacrosse Club unhitched the horses, attached ropes, and dragged the sleigh containing Mr Parnell through the remainder of the route to the St Lawrence Hall, where the crowd was even greater than at any other point. On reaching the St Lawrence Hall cheers and hurrahs rent

the air so that it was impossible to hear anything else, and although the sleigh in which the visitor rode was drawn through the open ranks of the processionists it was with the greatest difficulty that the way was kept open for it, as the crowd pressed so eagerly to get a glimpse of the guest. After a short time one of the outer windows in front of the Hall was taken off and Mr Parnell presented himself, accompanied by Mr McNamee. This was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, and the people sent forth such cheers as have seldom been heard in front of that noted house. Mr McNamee said that Mr Parnell, after travelling 350 miles, was too fatigued to address them that night, but such as could get into the Theatre next night would be able to hear his address. He concluded a very brief address by exclaiming "God Save Ireland." Again cheers rent the air, and amidst these the gentleman retired. After arriving at the Hall, and being conducted to his rooms, Mr Parnell was introduced to several ladies and gentlemen who had been waiting for the purpose. Among these were Father Salmon, the Hon L. Beaudry, Mrs McShane, Mrs Dunn, and many others.

**NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**  
The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, says the distress in Ireland is not yet diminishing and continues to be general, and in some parts increasing.

The Times states that since spring has set in considerable stir is apparent in emigration at Queenstown, people of the rural classes departing for America. The recent revival of trade in America and the arrival of large remittances from American friends are attracting people thither. It is anticipated that after Easter there will be an unusual rush.

The British Government has contracted for the construction of three new ironclads.

Glasgow, March 5.—A fearful boiler explosion took place at the Glasgow iron works to-day, killing six men and wounding thirty others.

London, March 5.—The House of Commons this evening by a vote of 248 to 134 rejected Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option or anti-licensing resolution.

St Petersburg, March 5.—The would-be assassin of Melikoff was brought to-day from the fortress to the place of execution, strapped in a sitting posture on a black vehicle with his back to the horses, a placard bearing the words, "State criminal," attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed an escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry. On the way to the scaffold and after reaching it Vladetsky was quite calm, smiling occasionally. After his sentence had been read he turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before being delivered to the hangman he said a few words to the priest and kissed the cross. The execution was in the presence of an immense concourse. The body remained hanging twenty minutes. The police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students. They were taken to the fortress under a strong escort.

Rome, March 7.—The 100-ton gun on board the new ironclad Duilo burst to-day, wounding ten men. The vessel is uninjured.

The Afghans are favorably impressed by the establishment of a dispensary hospital at Cabul, where 11,000 patients have been treated during the past two months. There is much sickness among the Kurum Valley forces. The British authorities have presented Sher-Ali, Governor of Candabar, with a battery of 6-pounders and two thousand small bore Enfield rifles in recognition of his friendship. The approaching spring renders the early resumption of hostilities probable. General Roberts estimates the enemy's force at 60,000 men.

The Germans have their cavalry agents out, who have been and are purchasing horses in all directions. Ireland has contributed not a few to the demand.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting the Queen at Windsor. On arriving there on Friday the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold met her at the railway station. Lord Beaconsfield has joined the party.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons on Monday that the Government had advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament at Easter. He remarked that if the dissolution could be arrived at, on or near the date mentioned, a general election could be held and the new Parliament assemble in the beginning of May. The Chancellor further announced that if he would be able to bring forward the budget the Government would not attempt to pass any of the measures now pending, save those which have already passed through committee. At the conclusion of the Chancellor's remarks, Mr Forster, member for Bradford, said that on behalf of the Opposition, he would express his satisfaction with the date announced by the Chancellor for the dissolution. Notwithstanding an attempt to appear satisfied, the Liberals manifested certain indications of uneasiness, at having a general election forced upon them at so early a date. The result of the recent elections in Liverpool and Southwark, has greatly diminished their control in the outcome of an appeal to the country at the present moment. On the other hand the Conservatives are jubilant and confident, and boast that they will come back in May with a majority of not less than 120 members.

London, March 9.—Lord Beaconsfield has issued a manifesto in the form of a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, dated March 8th, in which he says the arts of agitators who have represented England as being indifferent to Ireland's sufferings have been defeated by the Government's liberal and prudent measures. Lord Beaconsfield takes great credit for settling the question of intermediate education. Nevertheless he says a portion of the Irish population is attempting to sever the constitutional tie uniting Ireland and Eng-

land, and he hopes that all men of light or learning will resist this destructive doctrine. He says the Liberals have attempted and failed to enfeeble the colonies by their policy of decomposition, now recognized in the disintegration of the United Kingdom, a mode which will not only accomplish but precipitate their purpose. The power of England and the peace of Europe, he says, largely depend upon the verdict of the electors. The ineffable blessing of peace cannot be obtained by the passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendancy, of England in the councils of Europe.

London, March 8.—The news from Ireland is the most encouraging character. The energetic work of the various relief committees has succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipation, and there is good reason to believe the worst of the danger is passed. Connemara is now the only section from which severe suffering is reported, and a decided improvement is reported from all other directions.

**EXAMINATION OF MR BRIDGES.**  
Mr J. C. BRYDGES, President of the Mechanics' bank, was examined in the Enquete Court, Montreal, on Saturday. Mr Bridges showed evident signs of his recent illness, and had to walk with a stick. Mr MacLaren, Q.C., conducted the examination in a very gentlemanly manner, and Mr Kerr, Q.C., watched the questions for Mr Bridges. The following interrogatories were put by Mr MacLaren:

Will you tell me when you became President of the Mechanics' bank? I was re-elected on the request of a committee of shareholders, I took the Presidency, very much against my own will, in July, 1876.

Do you remember a question put to you by Mr Duhamel at the meeting of the 17th June? Yes, I answered it at the time to the best of my knowledge.

Do you remember the "Howe" Directors transferred the balance due on preferred stock to any other bank, and did you not answer, "No"? I remember the question but I did not answer in that sense, because it would not be true.

Do you not see in a verbatim report in the Herald? (Copy handed.) I said I cannot say whether I read it. I saw it.

Did you make any complaint as to the report? No. Do you remember the words you used? I do not remember. Did you not say that you did not think so? I do not think so. There was a good deal of feeling between the two banks at that time, and I did not think it wise to let the public know what was before us, and I gave an evasive answer.

Is it not a fact that at the time of the suspension of the Molson's bank practically all the paper that was worth having? They had a very large amount of it. I think that we owed them about \$200,000.

Were not Molsons satisfied with the \$200,000 of approved security and your two securities? That was the basis.

Why then transfer the unpaid calls on stock? Because they insisted, and said unless we agreed they would stop the account. They agreed subsequently to a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of \$80,000, but it was brought down to \$12,000 at the time of the suspension. The stoppage of their credit had a very injurious effect.

On whose suggestions were the agencies at Valleyfield and Beauharnois opened? Beauharnois was the first. At that time I was in the Lower Province, but it was opened at the request of the people there, when the Merchants' bank withdrew their agency. It was thought that it would be a good country business, and take the place of what was not a good one in the city. I believe if the bank had been confined to that district it would have gone on satisfactorily until the capital had increased.

Are you aware of any dividends on this preference stock? Yes; they were declared.

Was it done at the regular meeting? I cannot tell.

Is there any entry in the minute book? I cannot tell. The Act said they must get eight per cent. dividend.

Mr MacLaren—It said they "might" get it.

Were there any profits made in the last half of 1876? Mr Duhamel asked me. The amount was, perhaps, no more than \$25,000.

Are you aware of any other minute than the one of the 14th December, 1876, referring to this? I am not aware.

Will you see June, 1879? If you look in the accountants' book you will see an entry about the dividends being paid in June, 1879, which I have written over in pencil "not to be paid."

Are you aware of any profits being made subsequent to that? The cashier reported there were profits over those dividends.

Please look in the Loss Account, pages 642 to 646 in the bank ledger and say if it does not show a loss every six months from the re-opening of the bank until its suspension? I never saw this before. I do not know what this starts with. December, 1875, is the first reference to the suspension of the bank. I cannot give you any explanation. The Cashier always reported there were profits sufficient for preferential dividends.

Did you never look at the Loss Account of the bank before to-day? I never saw that until to-day.

Are you aware of any profits being made? I cannot tell. I never went through the books. I took the statements of the Cashier.

You never verified them by the books? I did not.

Did the annual statements show profit or loss? They never showed either one or the other. They were not glowing statements. I told the shareholders two or three years before if they did not give the bank the support they had promised, it would have to be closed. It was on the strength that they would take up the extra capital that I became security. It was not my own judgment. Practically Mr Shandy and myself were the only two who took up capital, and they left us in the lurch.

Were you aware that, after the insolvency of the bank, the cashier continued to receive notes and cheques of the bank equal to the amount on their personal responsibility? I understood the bank to be put into insolvency.

I suppose you mean the issuing of the writ? That is so.

Are you aware that the bank was insolvent under the bank Act? That is a legal question? I cannot answer. At the time I was told that Mr Gilman had advised the cashier to receive such.

Were you not aware that under the Banking Act the bank was insolvent 90 days after its suspension? I was not aware of that. I was in the North-West, and the whole of the proceedings were completed when I got home.

Are you aware that the day before the issue of the writ of attachment that paper to the amount of \$7000 of St Martin's church, with your name on it, was surrendered for funds the bank in amount equal to its face? I was aware after, but not at the time, because I was not there. I was informed on my return that it had been done, and it was done under legal advice. The cashier objected to cash it, and Mr Bethune wrote him that if he did not pay it, he should hold him personally responsible.

Had nothing been done to urge the returning of this paper prior to your departure? No.

Are you aware this paper was part of that transferred to the Molson's bank? I believe some of it was, but I had no idea the whole was.

Do you know how it found its way from the Molson's to the Mechanics' bank? I do not know.

Was Mr John Molson the other maker with you as one of the churchwardens of St Martin's church? Yes.

Were these notes made by you and Mr John Molson as churchwardens, payable to the order of you and himself? A portion, but not the whole.

What do you suppose the amount was made? I think \$2400.

Do you know where those notes are? I have no knowledge.

Have you heard what became of them after their surrender by the cashier? No, I have not.

Had you anything to do with the procuring of the appointment of Mr P. S. Stephenson as official assignee? I had not. It was not in the Province of Quebec or Ontario at the time.

Did you authorize any payment for the procuring of his appointment? I was away at the time, and I never knew any expenses had been so incurred.

Does not the fact that Mr P. S. Stephenson on the 18th November, that you authorized his partner being sent to Ottawa to procure the appointment of Mr Stephenson as assignee for the bank? No, I was absent in Manitoba when these actions took place. Before I

bank every morning, including the circulation, and that statement always showed considerably less than \$200,000. It was not till after my return and my instructing Mr Moriarty to make up a statement of the circulation that I found that more had been put out than Mr Menzies reported showed.

Are you aware that the circulation was greater when the bank suspended in 1879 than in July following? I cannot tell. I was absent in the North-West, and did not return until after the bank had suspended. No bills would be issued after the suspension, and bills would be paid in to retire paper, and so reduce the circulation.

Are you aware of parties being employed and paid to circulate notes of the bank, particularly in the district of Beauharnois? I am not aware that commission and expenses have been paid for that. I was not aware till now.

Mr MacLaren—People have been paid for driving out about Valleyfield and doing so.

Are you aware who importuned the cashier to push the circulation of the bank? I cannot tell you.

Did you not see in the telegraph book message from Montreal to the country to push out bills and send in notes of other banks? I never saw them.

Mr MacLaren—They are there.

Witness—I never saw them.

Witness—Among the Molson's Bank on the reopening was \$125,000? Yes, that was borrowed. It was really lent by the Bank of Montreal, but thru Molsons.

What security were you to give them? Certain bills renewable and personal security, and as the request of the shareholders Mr Shandy and myself gave security for \$125,000, for which we have been liable ever since, or from that amount down to \$75,000. They hold that paper now.

Were not Molsons to receive paper to the extent of \$300,000 as collateral security for \$125,000? Yes; and also personal security.

Did you not also transfer to them unpaid calls on the preference stock? Yes.

When did you first become aware of the unpaid calls on the preference stock? I do not remember them.

Were you aware of that prior to the 18th June last? It seems to me so.

Do you remember a question put to you by Mr Duhamel at the meeting of the 17th June? Yes, I answered it at the time to the best of my knowledge.

Do you remember the "Howe" Directors transferred the balance due on preferred stock to any other bank, and did you not answer, "No"? I remember the question but I did not answer in that sense, because it would not be true.

Do you not see in a verbatim report in the Herald? (Copy handed.) I said I cannot say whether I read it. I saw it.

Did you make any complaint as to the report? No. Do you remember the words you used? I do not remember. Did you not say that you did not think so? I do not think so. There was a good deal of feeling between the two banks at that time, and I did not think it wise to let the public know what was before us, and I gave an evasive answer.

Is it not a fact that at the time of the suspension of the Molson's bank practically all the paper that was worth having? They had a very large amount of it. I think that we owed them about \$200,000.

Were not Molsons satisfied with the \$200,000 of approved security and your two securities? That was the basis.

Why then transfer the unpaid calls on stock? Because they insisted, and said unless we agreed they would stop the account. They agreed subsequently to a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of \$80,000, but it was brought down to \$12,000 at the time of the suspension. The stoppage of their credit had a very injurious effect.

On whose suggestions were the agencies at Valleyfield and Beauharnois opened? Beauharnois was the first. At that time I was in the Lower Province, but it was opened at the request of the people there, when the Merchants' bank withdrew their agency. It was thought that it would be a good country business, and take the place of what was not a good one in the city. I believe if the bank had been confined to that district it would have gone on satisfactorily until the capital had increased.

Are you aware of any dividends on this preference stock? Yes; they were declared.

Was it done at the regular meeting? I cannot tell.

Is there any entry in the minute book? I cannot tell. The Act said they must get eight per cent. dividend.

Mr MacLaren—It said they "might" get it.

Were there any profits made in the last half of 1876? Mr Duhamel asked me. The amount was, perhaps, no more than \$25,000.

Are you aware of any other minute than the one of the 14th December, 1876, referring to this? I am not aware.

Will you see June, 1879? If you look in the accountants' book you will see an entry about the dividends being paid in June, 1879, which I have written over in pencil "not to be paid."

Are you aware of any profits being made subsequent to that? The cashier reported there were profits over those dividends.

Please look in the Loss Account, pages 642 to 646 in the bank ledger and say if it does not show a loss every six months from the re-opening of the bank until its suspension? I never saw this before. I do not know what this starts with. December, 1875, is the first reference to the suspension of the bank. I cannot give you any explanation. The Cashier always reported there were profits sufficient for preferential dividends.

Did you never look at the Loss Account of the bank before to-day? I never saw that until to-day.

Are you aware of any profits being made? I cannot tell. I never went through the books. I took the statements of the Cashier.

You never verified them by the books? I did not.

Did the annual statements show profit or loss? They never showed either one or the other. They were not glowing statements. I told the shareholders two or three years before if they did not give the bank the support they had promised, it would have to be closed. It was on the strength that they would take up the extra capital that I became security. It was not my own judgment. Practically Mr Shandy and myself were the only two who took up capital, and they left us in the lurch.

Were you aware that, after the insolvency of the bank, the cashier continued to receive notes and cheques of the bank equal to the amount on their personal responsibility? I understood the bank to be put into insolvency.

I suppose you mean the issuing of the writ? That is so.

Are you aware that the bank was insolvent under the bank Act? That is a legal question? I cannot answer. At the time I was told that Mr Gilman had advised the cashier to receive such.

Were you not aware that under the Banking Act the bank was insolvent 90 days after its suspension? I was not aware of that. I was in the North-West, and the whole of the proceedings were completed when I got home.

Are you aware that the day before the issue of the writ of attachment that paper to the amount of \$7000 of St Martin's church, with your name on it, was surrendered for funds the bank in amount equal to its face? I was aware after, but not at the time, because I was not there. I was informed on my return that it had been done, and it was done under legal advice. The cashier objected to cash it, and Mr Bethune wrote him that if he did not pay it, he should hold him personally responsible.

Had nothing been done to urge the returning of this paper prior to your departure? No.

Are you aware this paper was part of that transferred to the Molson's bank? I believe some of it was, but I had no idea the whole was.

Do you know how it found its way from the Molson's to the Mechanics' bank? I do not know.

Was Mr John Molson the other maker with you as one of the churchwardens of St Martin's church? Yes.

Were these notes made by you and Mr John Molson as churchwardens, payable to the order of you and himself? A portion, but not the whole.

What do you suppose the amount was made? I think \$2400.

Do you know where those notes are? I have no knowledge.

Have you heard what became of them after their surrender by the cashier? No, I have not.

Had you anything to do with the procuring of the appointment of Mr P. S. Stephenson as official assignee? I had not. It was not in the Province of Quebec or Ontario at the time.

Did you authorize any payment for the procuring of his appointment? I was away at the time, and I never knew any expenses had been so incurred.

Does not the fact that Mr P. S. Stephenson on the 18th November, that you authorized his partner being sent to Ottawa to procure the appointment of Mr Stephenson as assignee for the bank? No, I was absent in Manitoba when these actions took place. Before I

went away Mr Gilman said he was going to make application to the Court to get Mr Stephenson as receiver, but I never knew anything about an official assignee.

Respecting St Martin's church, please look at page 376 of the minute book, and state if it is not your signature to the minute regarding that, "that the bank bills be accepted for the notes due by St Martin's"? I signed it after. I signed three or four after, which had not been signed. I was not present at that or the next meeting. They ought to have been signed by the Chairman.

Please look at folio 231 of bank journal and at 295, and explain the entry "cash short H. C. Crawford, \$599" and "short H. C. C. \$2,782.82"? Crawford was teller and his cash was found to be short. He was dismissed and an attempt was made to get the money but we could not.

Had you no guarantee bonds? I do not know. We had one from his brother but we could not get the money.

What was done to get it? I pressed Mr J. D. Crawford very hard, but he made great objection and it was found there would be a great difficulty about getting it, and it was written off.

Was there any doubt about the bank having lost the money? No.

The further examination of Mr Bridges was adjourned.

J. H. Semple & Co., the well-known Montreal grocers, failed on Friday. It is thought the liabilities will reach \$150,000, of which more than \$100,000 are indirect. The chief creditor is the Bank of Montreal.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Mechanics' bank, held in Montreal on Saturday afternoon, Mr C. Garth in the chair, the committee appointed to act with a committee of creditors reported that they had made an offer for the estate of 33 cents on the time, which had been refused. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for their services, and they were constituted a permanent body to watch the interests of shareholders in general. It was decided that shareholders should pay the double liability at once, with the small assessment that might be necessary on the 40 per cent. stock to pay the preferential creditors.

London, Feb. 29.—Inquiry into the Tay bridge disaster is now proceeding at Dundee before the board of trade. The painter who painted the bridge last summer testified that they saw numerous bolt holes empty and found bolts in the holes where there should have been rivets and rivets without heads, bars loosened and nuts unscrewed. One of the supporting columns of the high girders, cracked from top to bottom, was held together with four loop bolts. Sometimes the oscillation of the bridge was so great that they feared it would fall. The evidence created considerable sensation, but its value cannot be estimated until the railroad inspectors are heard. The engineers and mechanics employed in the construction testified to the thoroughness of the work, but their evidence on the whole is not very satisfactory.

Boston, March 7.—The horses of the Highland street railroad in this city were attacked on Thursday with a disease said to resemble cerebro-spinal meningitis. About 25 horses are sick with the disease, which appears to be epidemic, and baffles the efforts of veterinary surgeons. It is rapidly spreading.

The Atlantic telegraph states that a destructive epidemic is raging among sheep in the West of England, namely, liver rot. The counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Wilts, Hereford, Oxford, and Somerset, containing 3,000,000 sheep, are suffering most, and some farmers say that the loss will be seventy-five per cent. of the entire flock. The disease consists in the presence of the fluke-worm in the liver. Wet seasons such as England has just passed thru are peculiarly favorable to the development of the fluke, which in ordinary seasons is only formidable on moist, low-lying lands. The first effect of an attack of these parasites is that the liver is stimulated to abnormal activity. Hence the affected animal at first gains in flesh.

Owing to disagreements and misunderstandings among the temperance electors of Chateaugay, N.Y., the license party carried the day at the town meeting last week by 60.

**BIRTH.**  
At Elgin, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr Robert Todd of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
On February 17th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Stanley I. Carr, North Dufferin, Manitoba, by the Rev Walter B. Ross, Angus W. Campbell of Campbellville, Man., to Maggie A., eldest daughter of Gabriel Green, formerly of Elgin, Que.

**DIED.**  
At the residence of her son-in-law, Laurence Connor, Westville, N. Y., Margaret McGarvey, widow of the late Hugh Shannon, formerly of Dundee, aged about 75 years.

**BEAUHARNOIS MARKET.**  
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)  
Pens, @ 70 lbs., 80c @ 82 cents.  
Oats, @ 40 lbs., 35c @ 36c.  
Barley per 50 lbs., 40c to 50c.  
Beans, @ 70 lbs., 90c @ \$1.  
Butter, @ pound, 17c @ 18 cents.  
K. N. McFEE, Grain Buyer.

**VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.**  
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)  
Pens, @ 70 lbs., 82c @ 83c.  
Barley @ 50 lbs., 50c to 55c.  
Oats @ 40 lbs., 36c @ 37c.  
Butter, @ 100 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.50.  
Pork, @ pound, 18c to 20c.  
TODD & NICOLSON.

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**  
W. DALY LESH is now receiving a nice assortment of Goods suitable for Spring and Summer trade, which will be sold at very moderate prices for ready pay. He has decided to give up the LONG CREDIT SYSTEM and go on the ready-pay plan as near as practicable.

These parties who are in arrears are requested to SETTLE UP as soon as possible.

Fresh Garden, Field and Clover Seed just received.

Huntingdon, March 11th, 1880.

**CERTIFICATE OF WEIGHT.**  
We have weighed today a pair of splendid heavy draught horses of Prince Royal, owned by Mr A. Bell, the pair weighed 3500 lbs.—their respective weights were 1630 and 1670 lbs.

WILSON & MCGINNIS.  
March 9th, 1880.

**PAY UP.**—Parties indebted to the undersigned by note or book account are respectfully requested to settle them not later than the 1st April, as we are going out of business and leaving the place. After that date the unpaid accounts will be collected by W. S. MacLaren, Esq.

HAWES & CHAMBERS.  
Atheletan, March 9.

**5,000 DAIRY SKINS WANTED BY**  
J. McNair. The highest Cash price will be paid for good skins delivered at their Tannery, Trout River Lines.

1880. NEW 1880.  
**SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS.**

**WILLIAM THIRD & CO.**  
BEG to announce that they are now receiving and opening out their New Spring and Summer Importations, and invite inspection by intending purchasers.

Huntingdon, Feb. 15, '80.

A SUGAR SOCIAL will be given at Mr Wm. Cunningham's on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. Admission 20 cents. Sugar and Tea served at 6 p.m. Proceeds in aid of Methodist Church Building Fund. All are cordially invited.

1880. 1880.  
**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

**AT RAILROAD PRICES IN**  
BLACK and Colored Silks, black and colored Satins, black and colored Velvets, black and colored Cashmires, black and colored Merinos, black and colored Persian Cloths, black and colored Brilliantes and Lustras, black and colored Prints (a great variety to select from), black and colored Buttons (by the thousand), black and colored Shawls in double and single, black and colored Gloves, Ribbons and Ties (a very large assortment), black and colored Umbrellas for Ladies and Gents, black and colored Hats in wool and fur, also Spring Caps.

Our Stock of GROCERIES, including black and uncolored TEAS, will always be found fresh and pure.

Our Stock of CLOTHING of a superior quality for aged men, young men and boys will be found unusually large and taking for Spring and Summer suits adapted for all seasons of the year; also, Rubber Coats in drab, black and Tweed patterns (the Tweed patterns answer for Spring and Fall Overcoats).

BOOTS & SHOES and Rubbers for ladies, gents and children; Hardware, Stone and China Ware; Gent's Furnishing Goods, Linens, Shirts; Boys' Suitings; Cottonades, Tickings, Tablings, Cornets, Carpets, Weaving and Knitting Cottons, Looking-Glasses, Wall-Papers, Lace Curtains, Mullins, Cravats,—fresh and pure.

Flower and Grass Seeds, together with a great variety of other Goods will be kept through the season.

McNAUGHTON BROS.  
March 3rd, 1880.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that a public meeting of the Ratepayers of the Township of Godmanchester will be held on SATURDAY the 13th inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the course the council should pursue in reference to the \$5,800 accrued from the Signiorial Indemnity Fund loaned to Andrew Somerville on mortgage for five years, and which said five years have now expired.

ROBT. HYNDMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Godmanchester, 3rd March, 1880.

**AUCTION SALES.**  
At residence of Richard Wilders, New Ireland, on TUESDAY, 16th March: horses, cattle, implements, vehicles, oats, &c. 10 months' credit.  
A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

At residence of John Gilmore, New Ireland road, on THURSDAY, 18th March: milch cows and young cattle, mare, potatoes, mow, &c. 9 months' credit.  
A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

At residence of Miss Elizabeth Johnston, late concession of Elgin, on FRIDAY, March 19: horses, cattle, vehicles, implements. 8 months' credit.  
A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

At residence of James M. Leahy, late concession of Hinchinbrook, on TUESDAY, 23rd March: horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, &c. 12 months' credit.  
ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

At residence of Thomas Grant, La Guerre, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March: horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, threshing mill, &c. 8 months' credit.  
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

**Clearing Sale of Bankrupt Stock.**  
THE undersigned having bought the Bankrupt Stock of E. Foley, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Boots and Shoes, opened it for SALE on MONDAY LAST, and will sell the whole at Cost and Less, as he has made up his mind to clear it out in Two Weeks at what it will bring. Will attend personally to the Sale or Wm. Bryson.

HUGH WALSH.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
150 ACRES owned by John McKinnon, Dundee Centre, and 100 acres owned by H. McKinnon, one mile from Dundee Centre. Both these farms are in a good state of cultivation, with buildings thereon. For particulars apply to the premises to the parties named. If by mail, address to Dundee Centre P.O.

**NOTICE.**  
FOR SALE OR TO RENT a first-class Dwelling House, a good Blacksmith Shop and a good site in which I have done a good business for the last 4 years. As I am going to Manitoba this site will be offered until the 15th of April, 1880. For further particulars apply to

F. BETHUNE,  
Riviere Rain, Lancaster, Ont.

**SPECIAL AND FINAL NOTICE.**  
MR W. J. HAIRE, of Franklin Centre, wishes to inform all parties still indebted to him, that he has left instructions that all accounts which are not settled by the 25th March must be placed in other hands for collection, and he trusts that no one will incur such unnecessary expenses.

The Store is still open and the public can obtain all kinds of Goods as during the past month, at cost, and under cost.

Franklin, March 1, 1880.

**TEETH.**—For the next 10 days you can get a full Upper or Lower set of Teeth for \$9 at Dr. N. E. Foor's office, Main street, Chateaugay, N.Y.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—The north half of Lot No 31, in the 4th Range of Godmanchester, containing 100 acres of land, with dwelling-house and 20 acres of pasture, a good well, 30 acres of clearance, restable thereon, a good well, all different kinds, a sinder in standing timber of various kinds, a city of cedar and ash well adapted for fencing purpose, a first-class second-growth sugar bush, and in a block or lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For possession apply to HUGH TANKER, further particulars apply to HUGH TANKER, Trout River P.O.

**NOTICE.**  
WANTED to be planted on the Academy grounds, thirty evergreen cedar hedge, and about 100 of the Acacias. The work will be so that at 1 p.m. on Saturday, March 20, the Specifications to be seen at the place of undersigned, or on the ground at the hour of sale.

A. CHALMERS,  
per order of Cont.  
Huntingdon, March 10.

LADY MARJORIE ST JUST.

CHAPTER VI.

For days succeeding this scene with Mrs Danton I was sensible of being closely watched, and literally a prisoner in my own house.

How inexplicable was my situation! What did it portend? Was I mad, and were they treating me as a lunatic?

'And what may be your sage resolves?' said Mrs Danton with a pitying smile of contempt.

I tried in vain to check the hysterical paroxysms that gained the mastery, and I thrust their proffered services away with violence.

'Fibsey, Fibsey, what does all this mean? I am not ill—I am not mad; but you will make me so!'

'Mrs Danton exchanged a look of concern with my nurse; to me that look conveyed a plot of deep-laid villainy and daring on her part, and I saw that she had belied me to my old attendant.

'Fibsey slept in an adjoining closet which communicated with my apartment, the door being left open.

'But remember, Basil, my dear,' said his mother, 'that we have no proof. She may deny her own words; and besides, what a situation it would place Lady Marjorie in if the wretched woman accuses her publicly of consenting to it!'

'Alas! mother, I see it all,' sighed Basil. 'What a mesh of entanglement! Nevertheless, we must walk in the plain honest path, and leave the rest in His hands who will not suffer the innocent ones to be wronged.'

'But you must not go to Edenside,' I cried in alarm. 'Where?' replied Basil in astonishment. 'What else remains to do?'

'Oh I am afraid of that fierce, desperate man: he may insult you, Basil; and then—'

'Then what?' said Basil smiling, as he tenderly took my hand. 'Do you forget that I am a man of peace—my office, my garb—'

glanced at her goodman with a puzzled air, as he dubiously shook his gray head, and hinted that I had best return to Edenside.

'No, no!' I cried: 'if you will not have pity on me, I must toil on on foot; but I must reach Barley Wood ere daylight dawns; and can you do wrong, Farmer Aston, in conveying me to the good Mrs Edmondstone?'

I gained the blessed haven—I nestled in my early friend's bosom. Basil held my hand, and in a torrent of wild incoherent words I discharged my bosom's load.

In the morning I recapitulated to Basil and his mother all that had taken place: I made a full confession of the past; of my own weakness and culpability of harboring thoughts of 'possibilities,' suggested by Mrs Danton; of the horrible suspicions she had awakened by her tone of voice and looks, and of my shame to breathe these foul suspicions to any human creature;

'I tried in vain to check the hysterical paroxysms that gained the mastery, and I thrust their proffered services away with violence. Then I overheard Mrs Danton whisper to Fibsey, 'I fear we cannot hush up the matter much longer; she is becoming worse, and we must call in help.'

'I saw Fibsey shake her head, and I essayed to speak calmly, but my struggles nearly choked me.'

'This was the occasion of Mrs Edmondstone's marked coldness to that lady at Edenside; for a suspicion of the reality had never crossed her pure mind.'

'I was impressed upon these dear friends my resolution of never profiting by the child's death—of never claiming the title or property. I told them that peace of mind had flown for ever; that Mrs Danton's belief in my guilt embittered existence; and that I must live a prey to remorse.'

'Lady Marjorie, she does not believe that you are guilty of aiding or abetting her in this crime of darkness,' said Basil Edmondstone; 'but she affirms it in order to obtain a hold and mastery over your actions. I perfectly agree with you in the noble resolution you have formed as to the title and its adjuncts, and I advise that immediate steps should be taken as to the necessary disposal of these affairs. I will also instantly depart for Edenside, tax Mrs Danton and her brother with the crime she has boldly confessed to you, and deliver them up, if needs be, to the hand of justice.'

'But remember, Basil, my dear,' said his mother, 'that we have no proof. She may deny her own words; and besides, what a situation it would place Lady Marjorie in if the wretched woman accuses her publicly of consenting to it!'

'Alas! mother, I see it all,' sighed Basil. 'What a mesh of entanglement! Nevertheless, we must walk in the plain honest path, and leave the rest in His hands who will not suffer the innocent ones to be wronged.'

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who in her turn began to suspect that her credulity was imposed on, and her young mistress ill-treated. Mrs Danton had told my nurse that I had tempted her by bribes to remove the impediment; but that she, the gentle Mrs Danton, had rejected them with scorn, and had taken the boy with her out of harm's way.

But she had flown from Edenside with her brother Don Felix hours previous to the arrival of Basil Edmondstone. Every means was used to trace the fugitives, but without success, and the affairs were speedily placed in competent hands.

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be a more cheerful time for your solitary walks. I did go to bed. I had not seen Basil for many hours, and perhaps that made me more uncomfortable than usual; but I remember my last waking thought was—'I wonder what is to come?'

The next evening I was again alone, and I was glad of it. This, however, I tried to conceal from myself, for I was ashamed of the sickly fancies that had beset me. I set out, nevertheless, on my lonely walk, skirting the pine wood anew, examining anxiously every vista I passed, and coming to a dead pause at the one where I had turned back the night before.

As it approached, I wondered how it was that my eyes had not recognized at a glance the truth which my heart felt by instinct; how the figure should have impressed itself slightly and dimly, like an indifferent thing, upon my memory, and have there burned, and deepened, and blackened, like hot iron!

'You pity me, Lady Marjorie?' said she. 'I do, from my heart.'

'And you?—are you happy?' I recoiled from the hissing tone with which she spoke these words.

'You know,' she continued, 'you are about to be married to Basil Edmondstone. Is not that happiness? Is there anything in this world for which you would exchange such a fate?'

'This is futile, Mrs Danton!' I cried in some alarm, my trepidation increasing each moment as I beheld her excitement.

'Not so far apart as you may imagine. Listen, Lady Marjorie St Just—Cecil, Earl of Merton, lives!'

'You are mocking me, Mrs Danton!' I cried in extreme terror. Her hand was on my arm, and her dark eyes flashed fire.

'Then you will restore him—then you will hear my blessings heaped upon your head—'

'Name the condition: it must be hard indeed if I refuse compliance,' I uttered steadily, meeting her gaze as she slowly and deliberately said, 'You must swear, as I shall dictate, never to become the wife of Basil Edmondstone; and, moreover, never to reveal to mortal aught of what has now passed between us.'

'My heart sank despairingly, but a glimpse of hope supported me. 'If the child really lives,' I cried, 'the hand of justice shall recover him.'

'With a taunting laugh Mrs Danton exclaimed, 'Recovered from our mountain fastnesses? You know not what you say, Marjorie St Just. My kin are bold, daring men, amenable to no laws, and a word from them seals the boy's doom. They demand a ransom; but the ransom is mine: it is that which I have named. And were you to offer me all the gold in the universe in exchange, I would fling it from me as worthless dross!'

'Alas! I wished to gain time, for she was becoming impatient; and I murmured, 'How can I believe that you would abide by your part of the covenant were I to bind myself as you desire? And oh, Mrs Danton, wherefore do you exact so hard a compact?'

'My heart whispered too well the wherefore. With a glance of scorn she replied, 'First, unless my part of the condition be fulfilled within a month from this day, yours will be null and void—your oath cancelled. Believe me when the child Cecil stands before you in health and safety, and not till then. As to your other question—her voice faltered, her head dropped—let your own heart answer it.'

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I was silent and undecided. She continued more vehemently, 'My time is short; decide, and we part forever!'

Appeals, supplications were unavailing; she folded her arms, drew her cloak around her, and stepping slowly backward, coldly said, 'I give you five minutes more, Lady Marjorie, to decide your own fate and the child's. Then farewell!'

(TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK)

CANADA. Halifax, March 3.—The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce seemed to resolve itself into a general assault upon the Dominion Government, in which strong Conservatives took an active part.

The annual report of the Executive Committee, signed by the President, John Douell one of the leading Conservatives, condemned the tariff, and expressed a hope that it would be changed. The adoption of this clause was moved by Mr Adam Burns, another strong Conservative, and one of the proprietors of the Government organ here.

He said the tariff was unjust, impoverishing the revenue, interfering with healthy competition, promoting smuggling, and generally putting a premium upon dishonesty. The motion was seconded by John Taylor Wood, another Conservative who said the Government's policy had ruined his business.

He referred particularly to the duty on cornmeal and the discrimination against American kerosene oil. The sentiment of the whole meeting was against the tariff. The only man who defended it was Mr Brenner, who is well known as the champion of the Redpath monopoly.

The train from Belleville this afternoon on the Grand Junction Railway ran over a squaw about five miles east of Campbellford, killing her instantly. She was supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

In an interview with Mr Gordon, lawyer for the prosecution, that gentleman referred to Father Faure's statement that he (Mr Gordon) had gone to him and offered to drop the prosecution if he would leave the place. Mr Gordon said this was true, but it was attended by other statements which the priest had not mentioned.

The following is the account of the conversation as given by Mr Gordon: 'When I went into the room he said to me, 'Mr Gordon, you are very hard on me.' I replied, 'Father Faure, I am the lawyer against you, and I am just as hard on you as the evidence will permit, but I do not think there is any desire on the part of the prosecution to punish you by imprisonment unless it is necessary for the protection of the people in the Pickanock to enable them to sleep quietly in their beds. If you are of opinion that the evidence is sufficiently strong to warrant you in assuring them of safety by leaving the place, I don't think they would interfere with you or endeavor to bring you back.'

He said, 'I am quite willing to go, but I cannot possibly go to-night.' When I left he said, 'Remember, I am willing to go into exile.' That is the explanation of his statement about going into exile when asked at the close of the preliminary trial if he had anything to say.'

UNITED STATES. The Malone Palladium states that at the annual town meeting, held last week, the strife of the day was as to excise. The advocates both of license and prohibition were out in force, and contested the fight from the opening of the polls to their close. The former were divided in the morning, one of their number, a dealer, who had insisted on dictating the candidate and had been overruled, persisting in running the

man of his own choice. He was able to secure 28 votes for him before concluding that his course was likely to defeat his cause. Thereafter it was a straight two-sided contest, the temperance candidate winning by a plurality of 9 in a total vote of 1,119. Last year license carried the day by 228 majority. It is but just to add that none of last year's disgraceful practices were repeated, and that the streets during the evening were surprisingly free from disorder and intoxication. At Fort Covington the sentiment amongst the electors against license was more decided, for John B. Chapman was elected temperance excise commissioner—no license candidate being in the field.

At a meeting at Peoria, Ill, Parnell declared the people of Ireland were starving, although they produced more food than those of America. The cause was the system of land tenure, by which the food was taken from them to pay back rents. The National Land League had been teaching the people that they should not pay the landlords anything more than just rent. It had saved over £10,000,000 sterling in abatement of rents, and limited the area of the famine. Its work would not be finished until the system of landlordism should be done away with. (A Voice—"Shoot them.") Well, we can't do that. We have not got anything to shoot them with. (Slight applause.) A most difficult problem, he continued, is what we are to do with these 10,000 Irish landlords, and I have been thinking that perhaps if we were to ask the United States Government for a loan of a few of their war ships and fill them up with these emigrant Irish landlords—(laughter)—and despatch them to New York and ask Mr James Gordon Bennett if he would kindly give us a loan of the Herald office to fit up as a poorhouse for them. (Great laughter.)

Rochester, March 1.—Bergen in Genesee county, N.Y., a village of seven hundred inhabitants, situated on the Buffalo division of the Central and Hudson Railway, about twenty miles west of Rochester, was fired in three places simultaneously by the explosion of a train of gunpowder this morning. The explosion of the incendiary train occurred between one and two in the morning, and soon the whole village was aroused. The entire business portion of the village was in flames. Bergen has no fire department, and a telegram reached Rochester asking for a steamer and firemen to save the property from the flames if possible. The steamer and hose of this place were loaded on platform cars and ready for a start. Just as they were steaming out word came that they need not go, for they were too late, and all the buildings within reach of the fire had been burned to the ground, and the contents consumed. Nine families are rendered homeless. The wind was blowing at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, and it is evident that the object of the incendiary was to burn not only all the business houses but also to kill or ruin every property-owner in the place. The people are almost wild with rage, and few would hesitate to wreak summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the deed if discovered. The conflagration resulted in the destruction of thirty-one buildings and their contents. Three young men in one of the blown-up buildings narrowly escaped being blown to atoms. Burt E. Hall in escaping from the burning dwelling of his widowed mother was almost burned to death, and will probably die. The aggregate losses now foot up \$17,450; the insurance is about \$50,000.

The shocking tragedies which accompany intemperance, though so terrible in character, occur so frequently as apparently to deaden public consciousness to a full realization of their horrors. A Dayton, Ohio, telegram furnishes another addition to the list of those frightful cases. It mentions the arrest of Julius Ranke, charged with having caused the death of his infant of four months. It appears from the testimony of another child of six years, who was in the room and witnessed the crime, that "he came home under the influence of liquor, and, seizing the child, dashed it to the floor, and then kicked it across the room, crushing in its skull."

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Advices from Isabella, Ga., gives an account of the killing of an old man named Martin (colored) in Wood County, Ga., a few days ago. He had been hunting his cow, and sat down on the river bank to rest. An alligator was a few feet off, and made a sudden rush upon the defenceless old man, struck him down, seized him by the head in his powerful jaws, and dragged him into the water.

Herbert H. Smith in a communication to the New York Tribune, states that 20,000 persons have died from starvation in the drought-stricken Province of Ceara, in Brazil, and 300,000 from pestilence. There are now 250,000 destitute people fed by the Government. The suffering is one hundred fold worse than in Ireland. The Brazilian Treasury is almost exhausted.

In a speech in the German Reichstag, Gen. Von Moltke said: 'Since the conclusion of the Turkish War, Russia has considerably extended her military establishment and France has doubled her army. Meanwhile we have kept our troops within the proportion of one per cent. of our population. France has an army of 497,000 men, while Germany has only 401,000 soldiers. The peace strength of Russia is twice as great as that of ours. The full term of service in France is twenty, and in Russia fourteen years, while in Germany it is only twelve years. The degree in which our army is behind other can only be made up for by activity. I can only sincerely deplore that iron necessity compels us to impose fresh sacrifices on the German nation.'

London, March 3.—By a new anti-slave trade convention between Great Britain and Germany co-operation between war vessels of the two Powers in the suppression of the slave traffic is assured.