

# The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 622. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

## FARM FOR SALE.

**THE** undersigned offers for sale his farm, being east half of Lot No. 43, in 5th and 6th ranges of the Township of Godmanchester, fronting Trout River. It contains 112 acres, 65 of which are in a good state of cultivation, the rest principally under bush, consisting of firewood, fencing and timber, and a quantity of pine. Also a good Dwelling House and out-buildings.

For further particulars see prospectus on the premises, or by letter address.

**JAMES DOWNE,**  
Trout River Post-office, P. Q.

## FARM FOR SALE.

**ON** the River Chateaugay, Position of No. 4 and 5, in 5th range of Godmanchester, containing about 200 acres. Apply to

**ANDREW SOMERVILLE,**  
Huntingdon.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

**OWING** to urgent calls from other towns, I deem it advisable to change my time at Trout River to the following days:

Nov., Wednesday 28th, for 3  
Dec., Wednesday 26th, " 2  
H. W. MERRICK.

Fort Covington, Sept. 18.

## VETERINARY SURGEON.

**A. MCCORMICK** will make weekly visits to the following places, commencing first week of January, 1877: Mondays, Le May's, Beauharnois; Wednesdays, Galt's, Durham; Fridays, Moir's, Huntingdon.

## MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Incorporating only Farm and Isolated property.

**PRESIDENT**—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

**Directors**—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Skiriff, Esq., M. D., John Symons, Esq., Colonel James Reid, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane, Esq.

**Secretary and Treasurer**—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

**Agents**—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste Philomène; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amiralet, N. P., Hemmingford; Wm. Gebbie, Howick; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevelier, N. P., St. Albans; J. C. Manning, Franklin; Arthur Hardman, Hardman's Corner; Dr. MacLaren, Durham, and A. M. Mason, Huntingdon.

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

## CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** "MINIMUM" System of Assurances has just been adopted by this Company, whereby, by a partial application of the profits, rates of premium are charged lower than have ever before been offered for Life Assurance.

The following are the rates for Assurances of each \$1,000, with profits upon the system referred to:

| AGE. | ANNUAL PREMIUM. | AGE. | ANNUAL PREMIUM. |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 21   | \$12 80         | 29   | \$23 80         |
| 22   | 13 10           | 40   | 24 70           |
| 23   | 13 50           | 41   | 25 60           |
| 24   | 14 00           | 42   | 26 50           |
| 25   | 14 70           | 43   | 27 40           |
| 26   | 15 20           | 44   | 28 50           |
| 27   | 15 80           | 45   | 29 60           |
| 28   | 16 40           | 46   | 30 60           |
| 29   | 16 90           | 47   | 31 60           |
| 30   | 17 50           | 48   | 32 70           |
| 31   | 18 10           | 49   | 34 10           |
| 32   | 18 60           | 50   | 35 70           |
| 33   | 19 20           | 51   | 37 60           |
| 34   | 19 80           | 52   | 39 60           |
| 35   | 20 40           | 53   | 41 70           |
| 36   | 21 10           | 54   | 44 00           |
| 37   | 21 80           | 55   | 46 40           |
| 38   | 22 50           |      |                 |

The above table, and a full explanation of the "Minimum" system, are published, and may be had upon application.

**A. G. RAMSAY,** Managing Director. **R. HILLS,** Secretary.  
General Agent for Province of Quebec. **R. POWNALL,** Secretary.

Agent for Huntingdon, W. W. CORBETT; Agent for Atholstan, J. BEARDER.  
Canada Life Building, 182 St. James street, Montreal.  
Oct. 16, 1876.

## OKA AXE HELVES.

**FARMERS** in want of Axo Handles will find a good lot, made of superior hickory, at the Gleaner Office. These helves are made by the Protestant Indians of Oka, and sold for their benefit without profit.

Storekeepers supplied by the dozen at as low rates as they can buy elsewhere. Orders sent to the Gleaner Office will be promptly attended to. Try a sample dozen.

## DENTISTRY.

**H. W. MERRICK,** DENTIST.

Fort Covington, N. Y.

**BEGS** to inform his many friends and patrons in Huntingdon County that he has removed his office to his new residence, situated on the street leading to Hoganburgh, opposite to the residence of H. C. Congdon, where he may be found the first twenty-five days of each month. Those having operations performed or work done can remain, and will be entertained without extra charge. All operations are warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years.

Fort Covington, Aug. 7.

## DAVID BRYSON, AUCTIONEER, Village of Howick, conducts sales in both languages.

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

## DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

**New Dental Rooms.**

**N. E. FOOTE,** Surgeon Dentist, Chateaugay, N. Y., begs to inform the people of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a new Dental Office at Chateaugay, where he may be found every day, excepting the 3rd and 4th of each month. Those having operations performed can remain and will be entertained without extra charge. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of anaesthetics. Particular attention paid to the preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, mounted on the Celluloid Base, making the lightest and strongest base in use. All operations carefully executed and satisfaction guaranteed.

## PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Special Rates to those from a distance.



## LAKE ST. FRANCIS NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).

**THIS** Company's new light-draft and fast-sailing steamer ST. FRANCIS, will run during the season of navigation as follows:

Will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday, and Lachine on the arrival of the 5 p.m. train.

Will make the downward trip every Monday and Thursday.

Placed on the route to secure reasonable rates and accommodate the people on the route between Cornwall and Montreal, the Company relies on a continuance of their support and controlled by parties on the route, the best security is given that no advantage will ever be taken of the Public.

**ALEX. ANDERSON,** President.

## CHEAP SALE! CHEAP SALE!

**SEASONABLE GOODS AT COST AND UNDER, For One Month.**

**Plain Dress Goods** Fancy Dress Goods  
Winceys Black and Colored Lustras  
Canton Flannels Plain and Fancy Flannels  
Cottons Prints  
Tweeds Overcoatings  
Shawls Ladies' Jackets  
Cloths Knit Shawls  
Mufflers Sashes  
Wool Shirts and Drawers Socks and Mitts  
Hats and Caps Fur Sets

**BOOTS & SHOES, Moccasins, &c.**

A large assortment of WALL PAPERS to be cleared at the lowest prices.

The above must positively be sold, as the subscriber is going out of a number of the above lines. Inspection is cordially invited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember, one month at and under cost.

**JOHN GILMORE.**

Huntingdon, Nov. 1.

P.S. Those who have not settled their accounts would confer a favor by settling them without delay.

## Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Just opened, a new and carefully selected stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, which will be sold to suit purchasers at very low prices.

Having secured the services of a first-class Milliner and the latest styles of hat and bonnet blocks we are prepared to re-make in those lines, and to warrant every satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders. Customers from a distance will receive careful and prompt attention.

**W. J. HAIRE.**

Franklin Centre, Oct. 9.

## WANTED, AN INSPECTION OF MY Fall and Winter Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

A fine assortment of the best make of Boots and Shoes on hand.

**Give Me a Call.**

**W. A. DUNSMORE.**

Nov. 8.

## HOUSE TO RENT, ON PRINCE STREET. Apply to DANIEL BOYD.

**COME AND SEE US.**

## FIRST Prize Boots and First Prize Leather.

A good assortment of Kip and Coarse Boots on hand, cheap for cash or ready pay. Also, all kinds made to order at the old stand.

Highest price paid for Hides at the Tannery.

**HUGH McADAM.**

Huntingdon, Sept. 19.

## NOTICE.

**PARTIES** indebted to us are hereby notified that Notes and Book Accounts not paid by December 1st, 1877, will be left for collection.

**BROWN & McNEIL.**

Trout River, Oct. 5.

## CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

**THE** highest price in cash paid for hides at the shop of the undersigned.

Nov. 1. **J. S. COWAN.**

## CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

**TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS**

**FRUIT, FLOUR, SALT, FISH, PICKLED**

**AND CANNED SALMON, CIGARS, TOBACCO,**

(Finest Brands), BORDEAUX VINEGAR, PURE COAL OIL, &c.

**CUSTOMERS** will find the choicest Teas in the Province, at almost importers' prices. Largest stock in town. Choice Teas a specialty; they please everybody; trade continually increasing; customers wanted everywhere. Best inducements. Judging from what customers say, our Teas are fully 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than they pay elsewhere. Besides we keep a better class of Teas than you find generally in country towns. All our Teas are good; we don't keep common qualities, and we sell those really good qualities at the prices usually charged for common kinds. Don't waste time then, but send for your Tea to

**GEORGE O. ONEILL.**

## Dissolution of Partnership.

**THE** partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Reeves & McCracken, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

**JAMES REEVES, JAMES A. MCCRACKEN.**

Huntingdon, October 25, 1877.

All accounts to be paid to James Reeves, who will continue the business as usual.

## CASH! CASH! CASH!

The subscriber, in returning thanks for past patronage, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends and the public, that having just returned from market, his stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now complete in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c., all of which he offers at a small advance on cost for cash or ready pay, only. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Highest price paid for Hides.

**W. J. HAIRE.**

Franklin Centre, Oct. 9.

## FALL TRADE.

**WILSON & McGINNIS** have just received and opened out a fine and varied assortment of Goods for the Fall trade. It is our aim to keep every article in our line, of the best quality, and at as low prices as any other respectable house in the trade. Inferior goods can always be sold to appear cheap—even at one-half of former prices. We give our customers the credit of knowing how to appreciate a good article at a fair price.

We hope those indebted to us, either by note or book account, will not wait for a second invitation to pay up. We have put ourselves to considerable inconvenience to accommodate them, and it has now come to the time when we must have our pay.

Thinking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope, by studying the wants of the people, and by fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

**WILSON & McGINNIS,**

P.S. McGee & Paterson's celebrated Stores and Plows for sale at reduced rates.

Atholstan, Oct. 9.

## Bye's Cocoa—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Bye has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labeled—"James Erss & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 179, Piccadilly, London."

## HIDES! HIDES!

**THE** highest CASH price paid for Hides. **COGIN & SON.**

Atholstan, Nov. 7.

## SCHOOL TAXES.

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that the School Taxes for the current year, township of Franklin, have been due for some time past. As the new school law makes their immediate collection imperative, all parties interested will please pay up during the present month.

On the 1st of December notice will be served on all in arrears.

**A. A. FERGUSON, Secy.-Treas.**

Franklin, Nov. 6, 1877.

## STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE.

**THE** subscriber offers for sale 20 acres of standing bush on the 4th range of Elgin to be taken away within two years. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply for terms to **Wm. BELL, Trout River.**

## GOSSIP FROM THE WEST.

**WHEN** we wrote our last to the Gleaner from Chicago, we expected to follow it up with more of our visit to that city, but circumstances of various kinds took up our time and attention, and we neglected to do so. After we reached this Evergreen City, which is our adopted home, we found so much of personal interest to be done that we quite overlooked our correspondence until a friend, commenting on our description of the Exposition, declared it had a very unfinished look—just as though we did not know it. But it is astonishing how many faults our dear friends can find in any little attempt at literature we may make. Ain't it, fellow scribblers? And, now it is so long since, we will not attempt to follow the thread of the Chicago Exposition any further, but will drop the subject and, instead, tell you a little about affairs generally in the Garden of the West.

We have had very fine weather up to the last week, since which it has rained occasionally; very little frost and the roads in good condition. Farmers have got their Fall threshing nearly completed, and are busy hauling apples and vegetables to town, where the former sells at from 70 cents to \$1 per bushel, and the latter ranges from 35 to 50 cents per bushel. Cabbages sell at two for 5 cents, so there is plenty of sauer kraut, and the Dutch part of the population is consequently happy. The great West has been blessed with a bountiful harvest, as the overflowing corn cribs testify. Surely now the people will be content, we say, as we walk up town to see what changes have been made in our absence. Not much, we suppose. Why, what is this? Bank closed! And we stare stupidly at the great gray mass, and enquire, "How did it happen?" of a passer-by. "Haven't read the daily papers, eh? Why the president and officers of the Bank concluded they could make a good thing of it, so they closed for twenty cents on the dollar." Not much change, we query, as we think of the ruined hopes and desolate homes which are caused by the mournful news, "Bank closed." But here dashes past the elegant phaeton of the head of the defaulting house. The well groomed bays and the liveried coachman are the same. The bland face of the owner still in his place; his lady's diamonds and laces are unchanged, or, if possible, even richer than before the crash. No change here, certainly! Where is the harm in falling, when one can still enjoy the luxuries of wealth; still surround their families with all the appliances of riches? But there is another side to the picture, and we are tempted to moralize as we think of the poor who have invested their little all in this Bank—hard working people who, by dint of self-denial and industry, have here laid by a few dollars, turned away with the cold announcement, "Bank closed." We wonder if some other door will not be closed on those robbers of the poor.

Continuing our walk, we find many places of business whose drawn blinds and closed doors bear the same ominous sign of financial embarrassment. We think, as we come to those open doors, before which stands a screen to hide the iniquity within from spectators, it would be a grand thing for Bloomington were these saloons closed, and their red lights never more to shed their baleful glow over the town; and we hope that the time is coming when this long prayed for event shall come to pass, and, if liquor is sold, it shall not be, as it now is, under the protection of the law.

Lectures are very popular here, and every night one or more are in progress in some of the halls. We don't attend them all; but, occasionally, when more hand-bills are scattered and a more famous name than usual is announced, we follow the crowd, and in this way we became interested in a debate which lasted every

evening (Sabbath excepted) for a week, between two learned clergymen, Rev. J. J. Hobbs, of this city, and Dr. Sawyer, of the Free Congregational Church of Indianapolis, on the subject "Was Jesus Christ the son of the living God, or was he merely a man?" At first we thought to even listen to such a discussion was sacrilegious; but when we entered the lofty hall and found seated there the very elite of the city, we concluded to remain and hear what was to be said. Mr. Hobbs is pastor of the Christian church and a man of rare genius, and as we listened to his clear reasoning and admirable logic we could but admire the manner in which he brought Scripture to prove his ground, and came away strengthened in faith and feeling only pity for the gray headed man, (Dr. Sawyer), who could stand up before his Maker and such an enlightened audience and openly deny and attempt to disprove the arguments of the Christian minister.

Pantheists, Anti-Christians, and Spiritualists draw their crowds, and when we reflect on the vast numbers there are of such people in every city, and more particularly in the Western States, we cease to marvel at the prevalence of crime, notwithstanding the efforts of the different Christian churches to establish a better moral atmosphere. But this is a live city and an enterprising people, and although we see many flaws, (as where can you not), yet there is much to admire and emulate, and we would be glad to see the people in your county take the same interest in education and schools generally as is done here.

When next we write we propose telling you something of our work in this respect. For the present we have got through.

**MARGARET.**

Bloomington, Illinois, Nov. 2.

## SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT—AND FOR SOMETHING MORE THAN THOUGHT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleamer.

Sir,—Much lately has been written and spoken upon the subject of processions in our towns and cities,—Montreal, especially,—and while the fact of their undesirableness has by many been admitted, a large portion of the writers and speakers have concurred in condemning the one proposed, by the Orangemen, in the city of Montreal. It, doubtless, is not desirable to keep up a discussion on this subject beyond what may be considered by many as reasonable limits, and especially as with some is the impression that such limits have already been reached; yet, because I believe there are considerations not yet presented, or, if so, only very partially, I want to say a word or two upon them now.

My impression has been, and is, that all public party processions had better be discontinued, especially as our community is so mixed,—so discordant in views and so antagonistic in feeling,—yet, while I believe not a few, with myself, entertain this conviction, I have seen such expressions of dissent from this by persons of position and influence, that I despair of any action being taken in that direction by which an end so desirable might be reached. Seeing such to be the case I distinctly demur at the conclusion to which a certain class of public men are pointing, viz., that the Orange procession only is to be denounced and prohibited.

The plea for this is, to prevent a disturbance, which would most surely occur, if the procession was held. But this is a proposition that should not be settled hastily and without due consideration of other facts of general and important interest.

First—Is an Orange procession in the city of Montreal, or any where else, illegal? and if not so—for it is not,—why then attempt to suppress it? Would not an attempt to suppress it be a virtual confession that it is not constitutional law which should prevail on such an occasion, but mob law, rather; and that by an arrangement of measures to compel compliance with its demands, the authorities of the city or country would be, must be, regarded as pandering to mob rule. But if good government is to be maintained, then each citizen or subject, being alike under its protection, should be protected in all his well understood and acknowledged legal rights, even though the whole means of the empire were necessary for effecting such an object. To ignore such a fact is to compromise a principle of more importance and value than any city or class in the Empire.

Secondly—But for the sake of peace, it is said, Orangemen should waive their rights, inasmuch as their procession is sure to stir up bad feelings among Roman Catholics, and thereby run the risk of strife, bloodshed, and even murder. Of course, in employing the above argument, the forcible suppression of the procession is abandoned. But before any concession can be made on this ground, we should ask the following queries:

What right have Irish Roman Catholics to demand that their feelings should be respected on this occasion, or any other, so far as Orangemen, in particular, or Protestants, in general, are concerned? Do they ever act, or refrain from acting, on any occasion in which their party is concerned, out of respect to a Protestant's—and much less so, because of an Orangeman's feelings? Have they not had their Fenian processions—with flag and fire—in the very streets of Montreal, and that without let or hindrance? Have they

not their *Fete Dieu* processions annually, and those conducted in the most public, noisy, and insulting manner before the Protestant community of our cities and towns? They say they have law or Treaty Rights for this; but this is both an empty and impudent assumption, a fact I will by-and-by show. Then on no such consideration as the above, viz., deference to the feelings of Roman Catholics, can any plea be urged.

But who are those that are seen prominent as actors on occasions of rioting about processions, &c., &c.? Who but those who can be looked at only as tools to those who keep their stand behind the scenes and use them at their will. Inflamed by priests and by political or clerical agents, they go forward to do the work which others have prepared for them, and for which their instigators should be held mainly responsible. To prove that this statement is fully authorized, I have only to quote the words of the Rev. Father MacNamara, the founder of St. John's Roman Catholic College in New York, uttered the 12th of last July. He says: "It is our training that has been wrong. Had we been bred as we should have been, we would have the feelings and the instincts of cultivated men, and not of the most ferocious animals. We were blinded by ignorant and interested teachers. There were behind us those whom we blindly obeyed as masters, and they drove us headlong to disgrace and fratricide. Be those political, or be they religious teachers, they merit from us but contempt and execration. I do not charge that religion, as such, made us the fiends we have proved ourselves; but I do emphatically charge that in the garb of religion certain men have served the devil by secretly instilling bigotry, which is sure ever to reveal itself in atrocity." And was there not sufficient seen and heard during, and subsequent to, the disgraceful riots of last July in Montreal, to verify all that Father MacNamara states above? We have read the reported utterances of Fathers Leclair and Dowd, of St. Patrick's church in Montreal, in reference to those riots; and in the entire absence from either of them of a word of reprehension to the members of their church, who, to use Father MacNamara's words, had on the occasion acted as "most ferocious animals," while they delivered themselves in strong condemnatory language of the men who had behaved in the most conciliatory and Christian manner, in the interests of peace, we see enough to open any person's eyes as to those who should be held responsible for the riots of last July, and for any others which might befall Montreal on a subsequent occasion.

And yet the men whom all discerning minds will hold responsible for the deplorable outbursts of passion and riot which culminated so fatally in murder, are those who claim the streets of our principal cities and towns for their *Fete Dieu* procession,—a procession which is not only without a title of right to justify it, but is actually against the law, in being held in the public streets of any town or city in the whole Dominion of Canada. Now these are facts to which I ask the attention of the reader.

First, then, their right to such a procession as that of the *Fete Dieu* or, indeed, of any procession of a religious character whatsoever, (the right, such as it is,) is founded on the treaty of Paris, bearing date 10th Feby., 1763. On this subject—the toleration of the Roman Catholic religion,—it reads: "His Britannic Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada; he will consequently give the most effective orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess their religion, according to the rights of the Roman Catholic church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

It will be seen that, so "far as the laws of Great Britain permit," is the limit to be placed to these words of the treaty, and the judgment, on this subject, by the Solicitor General at the time—Wedderburne—afterwards Chancellor under the title of Lord Loughborough, will show what that limit meant, or how far it reached. He says: "The 4th article of the Treaty of Paris grants the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and provides that His Britannic Majesty should give orders that the Catholic subjects may profess their worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of England will permit. This qualification renders the article of so little effect from the severity with which (though seldom exerted) the laws of England are armed against the exercise of the Romish religion, that the Canadians must depend more upon the benignity and the wisdom of your Majesty's government, for the protection of their religious rights, than upon the provisions of the treaty, and it may be considered as an open question what degree of indulgence true policy will permit to the Catholic subject." On these words the Witness very properly remarks: "The liberty of exercising the worship was secured in so far as the laws of England permitted, but the laws of England imposed the severest penalties upon the exercise of the worship. The liberty of exercising the worship was therefore granted subject to the severest penalties. In other words, no liberty of exercising the Romish religion was secured by the treaty. The liberty which Roman Catho-

lics enjoy, of exercising their religion in Canada, is due to the benignity and wisdom of the sovereign."

But in granting the widest latitude for "the wisdom and benignity" of the sovereign in this instance, is it to be supposed he would allow, in the cities of Canada, what is not allowed in the cities of France, in behalf of those people remaining in Canada the treaty was made? Assuredly not. Therefore, as no such procession as that of the *Fete Dieu*, is allowed in any city of France, is it not the height of impudent audacity for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to claim such a right in Canada? But, then, let us understand the true

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription, \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, if not over 10 lines, are inserted three times for \$1. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1877.

On Thursday last several of the States held their elections, resulting generally in the success of the Democrats. Among those elected to the New York Senate is the ex-prize fighter Morrissey. That worthy makes his living now by keeping gambling-houses at Saratoga and New York, and is just as offensive a type of the well-dressed, pretentious evil-doer as could be picked up. Revolting as the idea must be to all respectable people of having such a man a member of the highest body of the Legislature, it is stated his opponent is a great deal worse. With an educated and moral body of electors, universal suffrage is very well, but when, as in New York city, there is a mass of criminal population, it is a menace to the well-being of the country at large. In Chicago, avowed Communists, from the same grade of people, polled 7,000 votes. In self-preservation, the Americans will, sooner or later, have to restrict the franchise in cities. Franklin county, as usual, went strongly Republican. Mr. Cantwell, the well-known lawyer of Malone, was nominated by the Democrats for county judge, and was defeated by over 600 of a majority.

An enquiry of an almost unprecedented nature is going on in Ireland. On the 8th September between sixty and seventy soldiers of the 19th Hussars refused to attend parade at the Curragh camp, and marched off in a body. They were pursued by a number of mounted police, and, after threatening resistance, quietly returned to their quarters. The cause of this extraordinary conduct for British soldiers, was the tyranny of the colonel, who mercilessly harassed them by excessive duty. If the men can prove their charges against the colonel, they will likely be leniently dealt with.

The reception accorded to the Oka deputation does not appear to us to be so highly satisfactory as the Government organs want to make it out to be. The Indians are in such a deplorable condition, that any change which will secure them the necessaries of life must commend itself to every humane mind, but we ought not to lose sight of the fact that they alone are not the only parties interested. There is a principle at stake in this controversy with the priests of the Seminary of vital consequence to every supporter of civil rights in the Province. Mr. Mills' reply leaves it to be understood that the Government will give the Indians a reservation and get for them some compensation for the property they abandon, and leave the Seigniorial in undisturbed possession of the Seminary. This would be a complete victory for the priests—an endorsement of their cruel persecution of the tribe, a condoning of all their illegal acts, the investing them with what they have been intriguing for during the past forty years, the complete possession of a tract of country worth several million dollars. Flushed with such a triumph, the priesthood would grow more arrogant towards the minority, increase their pretensions, and proceed to greater extremities in their endeavors to force them to leave the Province and supplant them by Catholics. We want Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mills to understand that the rights not merely of a simple tribe are involved in the settlement of the Oka question, but those also of the minority in the Province. Let them, as we fear they contemplate doing, abandon the Seigniorial to the Church of Rome, and the rights of the minority become a great deal more precarious than they are at present. There has been an invasion at Oka of the civil and religious rights understood to be the heritage of every British subject—men and women have been persecuted on account of their faith and a Protestant church has been destroyed—and it is the plain duty of the Dominion Government to vindicate these rights by at least punishing the priests in so far as to deprive them of the land they covet. Should they not do so, the priests will naturally feel that the Government is, from fear or policy, upon their side and that they may do what they please. The safety of the minority demands that the

Church of Rome in this Province be taught a lesson that such acts as it has been guilty of at Oka are not to be borne. To not only condone those acts but to give the priests all they have been seeking, will be intolerable. Mr. Mills says the matter is one to be settled by the courts and not by legislation; if so, why not propose that the Government institute the necessary action and, until it is decided, provide for the decent support of the Indians?

OUR neighbors are justly excited over a bill now before Congress to make silver a legal tender. As U. S. silver is worth only about 93 cents, the effect will be that creditors will receive 7 per cent. less than their actual due. The bill is a dishonest one, therefore, and, to foreign creditors especially, a virtual act of repudiation. It has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. Should it receive its sanction, it is to be hoped the President will vindicate the national honor by vetoing it.

THE Globe of the 13th says: In any case it would not be desirable that the Oka Indians should continue where they are, even though their rights should be shown to be greater than they are thought to be by the gentlemen of the Seminary. The land is not particularly good, the opportunities for hunting and fishing are all but gone, and the antagonism between the Indians and their neighbors must always be disagreeable.

It is a pity that the leading paper of the Dominion should have been grossly misinformed. The Seigniorial of Two Mountains comprises some of the best land in the Dominion, and, being mostly unoccupied, the bestowing of it upon the Indians would not conflict with the interests of anybody save the priests. The tribe are so far advanced in civilization that hunting and fishing are minor considerations to them, and their ardent desire is to get land and become farmers. As to antagonism between them and their neighbors; such does not exist to a degree that need be taken into consideration for a moment. To wrench nearly 500 souls from the spot that has been their home and that of their fathers for eight centuries and to which they are attached with all the fervor that distinguishes primitive peoples, will be one of the cruellest acts known on this continent since the deportation of the Acadians. The act will be viewed by future generations as one of even greater flagrance, inasmuch as it was done by the Government to gratify the greed of a small corporation of priests and to conciliate a despotic Hierarchy.

#### ELGIN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall on Monday, there were present the chairman and commissioners Gillies and Watson. It was moved by Com. Gillies, seconded by Com. Watson: That the school rates for the year ending the 30th June, 1878, be 1 1/2 mills on the dollar valuation, and that the school fees in each district be as follows:—

| Number | 1 | 40     | cents per year |
|--------|---|--------|----------------|
| "      | 2 | 40     | " " "          |
| "      | 3 | 60     | " " "          |
| "      | 4 | 40     | " " "          |
| "      | 5 | \$1.50 | " " "          |

Also, that a special assessment be made in District No. 4, for repairs and digging a well, and in No. 5, to make up the deficiency from last year.

It was moved by Com. Watson, seconded by Com. Gillies: That the Secretary-Treasurer notify all those in arrears for last year to pay at once, and all that are not paid by the 1st December, to be handed in to the County Secretary for collection, and that the costs of a special notice be 25 cents and for service 15 cents—in all 40 cents. Carried.

#### BEAUHARNOIS PLOWING MATCH.

The Beauharnois Agricultural Society held a plowing match on the farm of Louis Turcot, 2d concession of North Georgetown, parish of St. Etienne, on the 30th October. Notwithstanding the state of the roads there was a large attendance. The judges were Louis Ledue, Narcisse Leclerc, and Thomas Reid, who awarded the prizes as follows:

| OLD CLASS.              |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1st prize, Archd McEwen | .....\$7 |
| 2nd " Pierre Briere     | ..... 6  |
| 3rd " Alex. Campbell    | ..... 5  |
| 4th " Louis Turcot      | ..... 4  |
| 5th " Peter Engles      | ..... 3  |
| 6th " Treffe Turcot     | ..... 2  |
| 7th " Donald McEwen     | ..... 1  |
| 8th " Xavier Martin     | ..... 1  |
| 9th " David Turner      | ..... 1  |
| 10th " Moise Poissant   | ..... 1  |
| 11th " Gilbert Laberge  | ..... 1  |

| YOUNG CLASS.           |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1st prize, John McEwen | .....\$7 |
| 2nd " David Mair       | ..... 6  |
| 3rd " George Mair      | ..... 5  |
| 4th " B. Vinette       | ..... 4  |
| 5th " Arthur Turcot    | ..... 3  |

A plow, the gift of the President, Mr. Bisson, M.P.P., was awarded to Archibald McEwen, as the best plowman on the field.

At the termination of the match those connected with it were entertained to a sumptuous dinner by Mrs. Turcot.—L'Avant.

Yesterday forenoon, at 22 minutes to 10, there was another earthquake. The noise was prolonged, but the shock was the faintest of tremors.

ORANGEISM.—On Thursday, the 1st inst., the new Orange Lodge at Rockburn, No. 1472, was opened. Bro. Thos. Knowles, Master; Bro. Simon Rennie, Deputy Master; Wm. Johnston, Treasurer; Wm. J. Moe, Secretary; and ————, Chaplain. This new Lodge bids fair to be one of the most thrifty Lodges in the county. Not yet having a proper hall it will meet in a building near the foundry, heretofore used as a schoolhouse, and now owned by Mr. A. Oliver. After the officers were inducted into their respective positions, the Grand Secretary, in a few remarks, heartily congratulated them on their success in opening a Lodge at Rockburn, and informed them that it is a year of great prosperity for the Order, that during this year there would be more new Lodges opened than for many years and with about fifty per cent. added to the membership throughout the Province. He strongly advised them to be guided by the teaching of the Association and not to admit unworthy applicants, which has heretofore done much to hurt the Order.—Com.

LECTURE.—A Temperance lecture was delivered in the Fraser schoolhouse, St. Anicet, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Barratt. There was a good attendance of the members of Oak Division, and other friends of the Temperance cause. Mr. Alex. Ferguson occupied the chair, and Mr. Alex. Fraser opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Barratt's very interesting lecture was prolonged until half past eight, after which he gave some readings, both instructive and humorous. A collection having been taken up, the meeting was closed by singing the Doxology.—Com.

On Monday evening Mr. Malcolm McNaughton of Hinchinbrook successfully organized a branch of the Good Templars organization in this village under the name of the Rine Lodge. 33 members were initiated.

Thursday next will be observed, not only in this Province but throughout the Dominion, as Thanksgiving day. It is the first Thanksgiving day by proclamation for a number of years and will undoubtedly be duly kept.

At the McGill College Athletic Games, which came off on the College grounds, Montreal, on the 6th inst., the quarter mile race for the championship of the University was won by Charles W. Scriver, of Hemmingford. Time 1 minute and 1 second. The prize, a handsome silver cup, costing \$35, was the gift of the Governors of the College.

RELIEF FOR THE OKAS.—The movement started in this place to support the Protestant Indians of Oka in their struggle with the priests has, owing to the almost impassable state of the roads, had to be suspended until sleighing. What has been received was sent off yesterday by Mr. Pinhay, who has given much time and trouble to the matter. He reports that, much to their credit, Mr. Archibald Cameron, jr., and Mr. Wm. Dickson visited the friends along the north bank of the Chateaugay and, as will be seen by the following list, were very successful: Alex. McNaughton 50c, J. McBride 50c, Charles McBride 50c, John Lucas 1 1/2 lb tea, T. G. Eaton 2 pair of socks, Mrs. Sarah Oliver 25c, Mrs. Gordon 30c, J. Davidson 25c, Mrs. Lucas 25c, Robert Whealy 1 1/2 bushels of peas, John Lucas 25c, Joseph Goodfellow 1 bushel of wheat, James Freeland 1 bushel of peas and 1 oat, James Kelly 1 bushel of peas, Edward McLean 50c, Jas. McLean 1 bushel of peas, James Brown 50c, William Brown 1 bushel of wheat, John Cowan 1 bushel of peas, Joseph Holdsworth 81, John Harrigan 1 bushel of wheat, Edward Donnelly 1 bushel of peas, Malcolm P. McNaughton 50c. Mr. Pinhay in addition acknowledges the following donations: From Hinchinbrook—James Cowan \$1, Miss Lowry 50c, Alex. McCracken meat and cotton, William McGregor a quilt and clothing, Godmanchester, Hugh Kennanburgh 50c. From village of Huntingdon—Mr. McCallum 1 parcel, Mrs. Robert Stark 1 blanket, Mrs. Rogers 1 bed comforter, Mrs. Watson 2 bed comforters and children's furs, Mrs. Patterson 1 bed quilt, Mrs. Gilmore, senr., 1 parcel of bedding, Mrs. Henderson 2 bed comforters, Mrs. MacLaren 1 bed comforter, W. S. MacLaren clothing, A Friend a bed quilt for the consumptive squaw, Mrs. Pinhay 1 bed quilt, clothing and beef, Mrs. Dalgliesh 2 bed quilts, a parcel of clothing and 1 pair of boots, Mrs. Geo. Hunter a parcel of clothing, Mrs. Laird stocking yarn, Mrs. Dunsmore a parcel of bedding, D. Boyd \$4, A. Chalmers 1 bed quilt, Mrs. Merson, jr., Elgin, 1 bed comforter. The \$15 collection at the public meeting has been sent to and acknowledged by the Rev. Mr. Parent.

#### WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SIMMONS.

|       | Temperature | Highest | Lowest | Rain     |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------|----------|
| 7 Nov | 44          | 28      | .....  | .00      |
| 8 "   | 46          | 25      | .....  | .00 Rain |
| 9 "   | 40          | 28      | .....  | 1.37     |
| 10 "  | 28          | 22      | .....  | .00      |
| 11 "  | 32          | 30      | .....  | .00      |
| 12 "  | 39          | 31      | .....  | .00      |
| 13 "  | 35          | 32      | .....  | .00      |

#### THE WAR.

Osman Pasha's men are deserting in large numbers on account of privations and hardships. The Russians have a field telegraph line completely around Plevna, so that they can concentrate immediately on any point. The Russians have 120,000 men, sufficient to fill two continuous lines of trenches around the whole position; 6,000 cattle are visible in Osman Pasha's position, and there are other indications that he can hold out thirty or forty days.

A Bogat despatch says Osman Pasha's losses are estimated at 200 to 300 daily from Russian artillery. Osman Pasha is busily constructing fresh fortifications, which points to an intention to hold out as long as possible rather than attempt a sortie. Prisoners and deserters state that the Turks have six weeks' provisions. The Turks on Saturday night attempted to surprise Skobelev's positions. The Russians allowed the Turks to approach within 100 paces, when they received them with a heavy fire. The Turks retreated to an entrenched position, and maintained a violent fire until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

#### MR. BLAKE ON CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

At a meeting of his constituents, held some time ago, the Hon. Edward Blake thus referred to undue influence at elections during the course of his address:—

The basis of our representative institutions is that our elections shall be free. Each of us is called on to surrender his share of control over the common affairs to the majority, upon the ground that

fighting favorable to the Turks is reported at Plevna the past two days.

A Bucharest telegram says the Turks renewed the attempt to capture Skobelev's position on Sunday. The position is an entrenched hill near Brestavec, which Skobelev surprised on Friday and captured, with the loss of 250.

Skobelev is definitely established in the newly captured position, according to a Bucharest telegram. A final Turkish attack was repulsed by the fire of seventy cannon. The Turks lost heavily.

#### OPERATIONS IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs on November 5th that the Russians had compelled him to retreat from Deve-Boyun. The officers who when panic-stricken abandoned several guns, will be tried by court-martial. The despatch concludes:—"We now occupy the fortifications of Erzeroum, and are preparing means of defence." In the retreat the Turks lost heavily.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Erzeroum:—"This morning the Russians attacked our positions at Assizie. Our troops repulsed and pursued them four or five miles from Erzeroum. The Russians were totally defeated. Our trenches are filled with their dead.

[Earlier advices show that before this the situation was very critical, and the inhabitants had demanded that the authorities should capitulate.]

Specials assert that several of Mukhtar Pasha's officers have been sentenced to be shot for cowardice in the battle of the 5th.

Constantinople advices state that yesterday's battle near Erzeroum lasted eleven hours. Two Russian columns attacked the redoubts to the south-east of Erzeroum. One column occupied a block-house, but was dislodged. The other, perceiving the enormous loss of the former, retreated. The Turks pursued them as far as Deve-Boyun, where, being driven back, they rallied and drove the Russians back to Deve-Boyun. The Russians lost large quantities of arms and ammunition, but few prisoners.

A Kurukdara despatch says:—"General Lazareff yesterday occupied a position in front of the south-eastern forts of Kars to erect siege batteries. The Turks attacked him, supported by fire from the fort. The Russians beat them back in disorder, and pursued them into the fort Hafiz Pasha at the point of the bayonet, inflicted great loss, spiked the guns, captured ten officers and forty men, and retired with a small loss.

Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs on Sunday:—"The Russians are entrenching themselves in the neighborhood of Deve Boyun, according to intelligence up to the 4th. Its force investing Kars is not very numerous. The principal efforts of the enemy are apparently directed against Erzeroum.

A Russian official despatch to London states that Gen. Heymann advanced against Erzeroum on Thursday night, but lost his way. Three Russian battalions captured the position of Azizie, and although obliged to withdraw, carried off 559 prisoners. The Russians lost 52 killed and 600 wounded.

#### THE DANUBE.

A Bucharest despatch says the Russians have commenced a new bridge at Sistova. The Turks yesterday attempted to land near Oltenitza, and were repulsed with great loss.

A Russian official despatch to Bucharest says:—"A cavalry detachment captured Vratza, halfway between Plevna and Sofia, on Friday, with several thousand waggon and a large quantity of stores. The attack was so sudden that our loss was small, though the place was defended by 800 Turks and 300 Circassians."

Reof Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople, November 12:—"The Russians from Gabrova, en route to Shipka Pass, passing within our ranges recently, lost 500 killed. Our losses were trifling. Lesman Pasha, commandant of the artillery, was killed.

#### DISSENSIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A Pera despatch says it is stated that there are dissensions in the Turkish Cabinet on the subject of peace or war. The peace party fear being accused of secret dealings with the Russians. Last week placards were posted in Stamboul summing all patriots to rise, as the Government was secretly negotiating with the Russians. The placards also urged the murder of Mahmoud Damad Pasha. Attempts have been made to fasten the responsibility for these placards on the ex-Sultan Murad, whose principal attendants have been arrested or killed. It is asserted that Damad's illness was caused by poison. He is now out of danger.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—Forty-eight persons in the service of ex-Sultan Murad have been arrested in consequence of the recent conspiracy. Murad and his mother remain at the Tcheragan palace, but have been warned that it might be necessary to remove them to another residence.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—Mahmoud Damad Pasha has, under excitement occasioned by the conspiracy against the Sultan, been prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy. His recovery is doubtful.

#### ITEMS.

Official returns give the Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to the 1st inst. as 64,801.

The Bey of Tunis is preparing to send 5,000 men to Turkey.

A Philippopolis despatch says 400 of the principal inhabitants of Bulgaria, including the Geshoffs, and their families, have been exiled to Asia Minor. They started, chained and strongly escorted, by Turks.

this surrender is necessary, for so only can we reach a decision, but also on the hypothesis, without which the demand would be quite unjustifiable, that, all having a common interest, and each man speaking freely for himself, the view of the majority is likely to be more sound—is likely more accurately to represent what would be beneficial to the community than the view of the minority. This is the ground-work. Now, that ground-work wholly fails if the vote be not the expression of the voter's own opinion, but the expression of somebody else's opinion different from his. If, instead of its being his opinion, it be the opinion of his employer, his landlord, his creditor, or his minister, why, it is not his vote at all, it is somebody else's, and we have not submitted ourselves to the free voice of our fellow-countrymen, but possibly to the voice of a very small minority, who have determined what the voice of the larger number is to be. Thus the whole basis of our representative institutions would be destroyed if we permitted the opinions of our employers, creditors, landlords, or ministers to be forcibly substituted for our own. For this reason, besides the penalties which are enacted against the exercise of undue influence, we have declared that the vote of any man so unduly influenced shall be null and void, and that elections carried by such undue influences shall be annulled. I cannot, if a landlord, say to my tenant, "Now, tenant, I shall turn you out at the end of your term, if you do not vote for my candidate;" the tenant may have a legal right to turn him out at the end of the term, yet I cannot give intimation that I will exercise this right. If I do, the vote is annulled as not free. I cannot, if a creditor, say to my debtor, "I will exact that debt at once if you do not vote as I wish," though I may have a legal right to exact my debt. I cannot, if an employer, say to my employee, "You shall not have my employment at the end of the current term unless you vote with me," though the law does not oblige me to retain him in my service. It has been found necessary in all these cases to prevent the relations to which I have referred to from being made the means of unduly influencing the vote, in order that this great cardinal principle of our Constitution—the freedom of each man to vote according to his own opinion—may be preserved intact. True, the landlord, and the creditor, and the employer have all the right to speak and to persuade by arguments, and the confidence placed in them may be such that the voter's opinion may be changed; but between the argument, the persuasion, the confidence which may conduce to a change in the mind and opinion of the voter, and that coercion which compels him to vote contrary to his mind, or the threat of some loss or penalty, there is a broad and palpable distinction, and that is the distinction which the law lays down. Now if there be a form of religion under which the minister is supposed to have the power, by granting or refusing certain rites, or by making certain declarations to affect the state of the voter after death, is it not perfectly obvious that the threat of such results to the voter unless he votes in accordance with the opinion of the minister, might be infinitely more potent than any of the other threats which I have named—the exaction of a debt, the ejection of a tenant, or the discharge of an employee? And would not such a threat be obnoxious to just the same objection? I am far indeed from implying that politics should not be handled on Christian principles. Whatever difficulties and differences there may be as to Christian Dogma, there is fortunately very little difference concerning Christian morals. We are fortunately all united in this country in the theoretical recognition—however far we may fail in the practical observance—of the great doctrines of Christian morality which are handed down to us in the Gospels; and I believe that it is on the basis of those doctrines that the politics of the country should be carried on. Dim indeed would be our hopes, and dark our expectations for the future, if they did not embrace the principle of that glorious day when those principles shall be truly, fully and practically recognized—if we did not look forward to the fulfilment of the promises that "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of the Lord;" and that "nation shall not make war against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;" and if we did not look for the time when the human law of self-interest and hate shall be superseded by the Divine law of self-sacrifice and love. But while we hope and strive for the accomplishment of these things, we must not forget the lessons of the great Teacher and Exemplar. When interrogated upon secular things—when asked as to rendering the tribute to Caesar, He said, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God the things which are God's." He laid down the principle and He left the people—the querists—to make the application. So again when He was called upon to settle a dispute between two brothers about an inheritance, He said:—"Man, who made Me a judge or divider over you?" Such was the view He took as to the duty of a minister, as to the work of the pulpit; and while I do not hesitate to say that to all ministers I would freely accord the right as citizens of voting, of expressing their opinions, of arguing and persuading and influencing if they please, my own opinion is that the pastor of a flock divided on politics will be much more likely to retain the fullest confidence of all the members of that flock, and so to discharge effectually his great task, if he abstains from active interference in those matters in which there is and will be a great division of opinion among them. But, sir, it has been argued in some quarters that the free exercise of one form of religion amongst us is impaired by this law. That would, indeed, if true, be a serious thing. But if it were true we would still be bound, in my opinion, to preserve the fundamental principle of the freedom of the elector. No man, any

article of whose creed should make him a slave, would be fit to control either his own destiny or that of free men. A slave himself, he would be but a proper instrument to make slaves of others. Such an article of religion would, in a word, be inconsistent with free institutions, because it would not permit that liberty of opinion in the individual which is their very base and cornerstone. But we are not confronted with that difficulty. The public and deliberate utterances of high dignitaries in more than one Province of Canada have shown that the assertion is unfounded, and have recognized the right of every elector to vote according to his conscience; and the recent statement—communicated to the public through Lord Denbigh—of the head of that Church shows that the United Kingdom, where the law as to undue influence is precisely the same as ours, is perhaps the only country in Europe where the professors of that religion are free to practice it. If this be the case in the United Kingdom it is so here, and it is not true that there is any form of religion, the free and full exercise of which is impaired by the preservation of the great principle to which I have referred. I trust, then, that the ill-advised pretensions which have been set up will be abandoned, but should they be pressed, I take this opportunity of declaring that for myself, whatever be the consequences, I shall stand by the principle which I have laid down, and shall struggle to preserve—as far as my feeble powers permit—to each one of my fellow countrymen, whatever his creed, the same full and ample measure of civil freedom which he now enjoys under those laws which enable him and me, though we may be of diverse faiths, to meet here on the same platform, and here to differ or agree according to our own political convictions, and not according to our religious faith or the dictation of any other man, lay or clerical.

#### THE OKA INDIANS' CASE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—A deputation consisting of Hon. James Ferrier and Alderman Nelson, of Montreal, accompanied by Chief Joseph, this morning waited upon Hon. Mr. Mills, Minister of the Interior, with reference to the Oka Indian troubles, and were courteously received.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier assured Mr. Mills that he had no desire or intention of making political capital out of the matter in any way, being only solicitous for the benefit of the Indians.

The deputation in general terms suggested that the circumstances at Oka had so changed since the original grant was made to the gentlemen of the Seminary that the question was rather a subject for legislation than for the Courts, and that the Government ought to do as had been done in England with certain school corporations where the terms of the foundation were unsuited to the existing condition of things.

The Minister in reply pointed out that the course suggested was an impossibility; that matters relating to property and civil rights were under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec; that it might be the Seminary had not discharged the duties imposed upon them by the terms of their deed, but these obligations were of such a nature that the Government of Canada could not take any cognizance of them. As guardians of the Indians, the Government were interested to the extent of protecting the Indian rights in the property, whatever they might be, and this he was very desirous of doing. But beyond that the Government could not go. What were the respective rights of the Indians and the Seminary was a question of a purely legal character. There was no doubt the Indians had resided a long time upon these lands, had made certain improvements, and had acquired certain moral rights. But whether these rights were of a nature which could be taken cognizance of in a court of equity or of law was a question he was not disposed to discuss. The Government were sincerely desirous of obtaining a settlement of the matter by which the mutual vexations which now exist might be put an end to. It was highly desirable that the question should be left in the hands of the Government entirely, to be dealt with as they might think best. In the present temper of the parties and of the local public it would seem almost impossible to secure any adjustment except that which would be made by a suit at law. If, however, the Indians were advised by those who were interesting themselves on their behalf to leave their case entirely to the Government, and to accept such a settlement as the Government thought proper to agree to on their behalf, he was of opinion that the difficulty might be disposed of.

The deputation expressed their concurrence in this view, and promised to do what they could to induce the Indians to place themselves in the hands of the Government, and pledge themselves to accept whatever agreement the Government might make on their behalf.

The deputation having thanked the Minister for his cordial reception, and for the courtesy with which he had listened to their representation and the attention he had given to the case, then withdrew.

The members of the deputation left for home by the two o'clock train this afternoon.

After the interview Chief Joseph expressed to a reporter his entire satisfaction with the interview, and his belief that the matter would be settled. They had been offered a new reservation in Manitoba, and if the Government said that his tribe had no title to the land they at present occupied they were quite prepared to go. What they wanted was fair play; the same justice as is enjoyed by the French Canadians. They were quite prepared, however, to do just what the Government told them was best.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier spoke very highly of the manner in which they had been received by Hon. Mr. Mills, and said he believed the course the Government were

pursuing and intended to pursue in the matter was the very best possible.

#### NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It is reported in Paris that a number of Spaniards armed with Remington rifles, have crossed the Pyrenees into Spain. A rising is expected.

A telegram to London says it is rumored at Lahore, India, in consequence of raids of warlike tribes on the frontier, a six weeks' military expedition has been resolved upon.

Le Moniteur states that MacMahon at a Cabinet Council expressed his determination not to resign. He will form no new Cabinet till he learns the attitude of the Deputies.

London, Nov. 8.—The decision of Lord Moncrieff, the referee in the arbitration between the Clyde operative shipwrights and ship-builders, was given to-day in favor of the masters. The referee holds that the state of trade does not warrant an advance of wages. The lock-out has lasted six months.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The Official Journal announces that the census of 1876 makes the population of France 36,905,788.

London, Nov. 12.—A severe hurricane prevails on the British coast. Numerous disasters to shipping are reported.

London, Nov. 12.—Stanley, the African explorer, and a hundred and twenty followers, were brought to the Cape of Good Hope in the British storeship Industry, which will also take them to Zanzibar.

Rome, Nov. 9.—La Fanfala reports that the Pope's physicians are alarmed at his increasing weakness. His Holiness has summoned Signor Zanetti, Professor of Surgery at Padua, for consultation.

A despatch to the N. Y. World says the Pope broke down a fortnight ago. After a period of unconsciousness he revived slightly on Saturday morning last. As night came on he grew worse again and the death rattle was heard in his throat. His condition alarmed the attendants. During Sunday he rallied but a sore in his leg which had served as a safety valve had closed. Professor Van Zetti, the greatest physician in Italy, was summoned. He believes there is no chance for recovery and death will be without warning. Every time the Pope rallies he is partially unconscious. Cardinal Randi is dangerously ill of black small-pox, which is greatly alarming to the inmates of the Vatican. Cardinal Bartolina is also seriously ill.

A London despatch reports all hope of the Pope's recovery abandoned. The Italian Government has already taken the precaution to station strong guards around all the approaches to the Vatican to prevent any pillaging that might follow the announcement of the death of the Pope.

The Herald's Rome special reports the Pope gave six minutes' audience to a French delegation on Tuesday. He was borne in by four palferriers. The Pope looked pale and weak, and conversed with a painful effort.

#### CANADA.

Ottawa Nov. 8.—It is probable that work will be resumed on the Montreal and Ottawa Junction Railway at an early date. Two parties are in negotiation with the directorate for the opening of the line, one of which will in all probability obtain it perhaps before another week. It will be observed that it is absolutely necessary that the company should make immediate efforts to complete the line, or run the risk of forfeiting the bonus of \$100,000 voted by this city.

A GOOD SOLDIER'S BEQUEST.—Mr John Phelan, late Sergeant in Her Majesty's Army, a resident of this city at the time of his death and for many years prior thereto, has bequeathed his estate valued at between \$7,000 and \$8,000 to the Montreal General Hospital at the decease of his wife, who is to enjoy a life interest therein.—Montreal Herald.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—At a late hour last night an unknown beggarman was found dead on a street in St Roch's. About nine in the evening he was seen quite drunk, going around begging. The post mortem disclosed the fact that he died from the effects of spirituous liquors.

Rev Mr Chiniquy writes to the Witness to say: "That Wednesday, at about 4 p.m., when one of my evangelists was visiting a Protestant family in Bonaventure street, two Irish Roman Catholics entered the house, and having satisfied themselves that he was preaching the Gospel, they attacked him furiously, and struck him most brutally in the face with their boots, till his face was cut and bruised and covered with blood. They then fled."

The house of a man named Armstrong, at Point Douglas, Manitoba, which was visited by the police recently, presented a sad picture. One child was dead, and three other little ones were down with the fever. There was nothing to eat in the house, nor any wood around the place to build a fire. The cause of all this misery was the drunkenness of the father of the fever-stricken young ones.

UNINVITED GUESTS.—A Madame Senecal, of this city, while proceeding to her bed chamber on Monday evening, felt something soft and clammy underneath her foot in the passage. On looking down she was greatly startled to find the object to be a snake. Her husband instituted a search, and found two more of the loathsome reptiles crawling about the bedroom. The only conclusion he could arrive at was that they had become secreted in a barrel of apples just arrived from the country. Madame Senecal is in a weak state of health, and received a severe shock to her nervous system.—Montreal Herald.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—The deputation of Quebec East electors returned from Arthabaska this morning, where they were cordially received by Mr Laurier, who accepted the nomination of the Division. Mr Laurier crossed over from Levis at three o'clock this afternoon, and was met by several hundred of the electors of Quebec East, who escorted him to the in-

tersection of St Valier and St Ours streets, St Sauveur, where an immense political meeting was held, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing throughout. Hon Mr Thibault thanked the electors of the Division for the confidence they had so long reposed in him, and said that he had tendered his resignation yesterday in favor of Mr Laurier. He said that he had made this self-sacrifice entirely in the interest of the Liberal party, and not as has been rumored, to secure for himself a Senatorship. Mr Sheehy, M.P.P. for the division, also solicited the suffrages of the electors for Mr Laurier. The candidate himself then made an eloquent speech, upholding the policy of the Dominion Government, and attributing his defeat in Arthabaska to calumny and the illegal spending of money.

Private advices received from Halifax state that the Fisheries Commissioners' work is rapidly drawing to a close, the evidence being all printed, making two volumes of 1,000 pages close print. It is expected that the award will be rendered about the 23rd inst. The British agent, Mr Ford, and his Secretary, Mr Bryne, will sail direct from Halifax by St John's, Newfoundland, for Liverpool by the first Allan steamer in December.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Early this morning Mr James Smith of Dorchester street, being aroused from his sleep by his wife, who fancied she heard burglars moving about the house, armed himself with a revolver and went through the premises, but found his wife's fears unfounded. Before replacing the weapon he turned the barrels round to allow the hammer to rest on an empty chamber when four of the charges exploded, shattering his hand in a terrible manner. One of the bullets lodged in the ceiling and the other three were picked up in a flattened state near the wall. In great agony Mr Smith ran in his night clothes to the General Hospital, where his injuries, which are of a serious nature, were attended to.

Several cargoes of ice have recently arrived at Montreal from New York to fill the demand for shipments of fresh meats, and were admitted duty free. The importation of ice into Canada is like bringing coals to Newcastle, but the enterprising firm of Messrs D. Morrice & Co. find it necessary to do so in the interest of trade—the unusually fine weather having caused the stock laid in last winter to be exhausted.

We observe by the Morrisburg Courier that the operations in barley this year in that vicinity have been on an unusually large scale. Very heavy shipments via Montreal have been made to Great Britain, and the Courier states that an operator there is making arrangements to forward several cargoes to Germany. One grain operator in the neighborhood of Morrisburg paid out \$60,000 for barley there in one week recently.

On Wednesday, Mr MacLaren made an application before Judge Taschereau for a writ of habeas corpus to have the thirteen Oka Indians, now in jail on a charge of burning down the Roman Catholic Church at Oka, admitted to bail. Mr St Pierre appeared for the Crown and after argument, His Honor deliberated, and eventually decided on Friday that six of the Indians could be admitted to bail in \$2,000 each, with two sureties each of \$1,000, but that the remaining seven Indians, who were believed to be the more guilty, remain incarcerated. Those admitted to bail are: Joseph Trakatte, Napoleon Tekanatekwen, Pierre Decaire, Louis Thaoaewalias Lariviere, Pierre Poupill, and Leomeze Kenotaken. The trial comes off in January.

There have been three heavy failures in Montreal during the past week; first Mulholland & Baker, with liabilities of half a million; second, Bartley & Co., machinists; and third, John Fraser, wholesale dry goods.

The Dunkin by-law has been carried in Compton by a majority of 200.

The nomination of Quebec east takes place on Wednesday next; the polling on the 28th. Mr Laurier will be opposed strongly.

A forgery of a ten-dollar Ontario Bank note has been detected in Montreal. The points of difference appear to be the following:—The paper used is much thinner than the original, and the forged bill is about a quarter of an inch shorter. The numbering letter is a full size smaller, and the green tinting lighter. The engraving of the man and woman, when examined closely, is seen to be badly done, and the engraver's name, which appears on the back of the genuine note, is absent from the forgery.

At the Cornwall assizes a farmer, a white-haired old man named Patrick Welsh, was charged with the murder of his wife at Newington in Stormont last August. Messrs Bethune, Q. C., of Toronto, and MacLennan, Q. C., of Cornwall appeared for the prisoner, Mr Kerr conducting the prosecution. The evidence in the case may be briefly summarized. It appeared that one day in August the old man had some difficulty in getting his cows from the pasture, and he manifested considerable annoyance because his wife did not come out of the house to help to bring them in, when he thought she must have seen them pass down the road in front of the house. After finally securing them he came into the house, and finding his wife employed in knitting, he gave vent to a torrent of abuse, declaring that if she did not stop knitting for other people he would put her out of the way of knitting altogether. According to the evidence of a girl named Fetterley, he caught hold of the old woman by the hand containing the knitting, and dragged her out of the house into the open air. She was on her right side when so dragged out, and the girl testified that she heard considerable quarrelling and scuffling for some minutes, but did not see what occurred; after some little time the deceased returned into the house, gasping for breath, and putting on some head gear, went across a field ap-

parently to visit a neighbor. She had not gone far, however, before she fell on the grass on her left side, and in this position she was found shortly after quite dead. Dr Prosser, who made a post mortem examination, testified that death resulted from the injuries she received, while Dr Chamberlain gave it as his opinion that she might have died from other causes, having been subject to hysterics and of a weakly constitution. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned into Court with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A young man named Seymour, was, at Quebec, on Saturday sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, for shooting at and wounding a comrade named Deery. Seymour's only defence was, that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

A few weeks ago a pedlar of the vicinity of Cornwall hired a horse and buggy to travel with for two weeks, from Mr Mullin, a farmer of Cornwall. It appears the pedlar immediately became oblivious to business affairs and alive to pleasure, for he at once drove to Lancaster, about 12 miles this side of Cornwall, where he put the horse and buggy on board the steamer St Francis, and came down to Montreal, where he represented to his friends that he had purchased the rig, and kindly devoted his time to drive them about the town. Finally, he sold the horse, buggy and harness, at the American Hotel, to a Mr Connelly, of Desrivières street, for the moderate sum of \$50, not more than half what it was worth. Detective Murphy having been informed of the affair traced the rig to Mr Connelly, who is an honest man and is believed to have bought it in perfect good faith, with whom he found it on Thursday, when it was at once given up. The recalcitrant pedlar had, however, in the meantime left the city, but it is still hoped that he may be captured, and to this end his name is withheld for the present.

The death from typhoid fever is announced of Mr Hugh McArthur, a young and promising law student, employed as a shorthandwriter in the Court House. It is feared that the deceased contracted the disease by the impure atmosphere caused by the drainage and bad ventilation of that building.—Montreal Herald. [Many in the neighborhood of Allan's Corners will regret to read this announcement.—Ed. G.]

The members of the lodge of Orange Young Britons in Peterborough have generously contributed \$30 towards the expenses connected with the Dunkin by-law campaign. This is another indication of the earnest desire of the young men of Peterborough to rid the town of the great evil of intoxicating liquors.

HACKETT ORANGE LODGE.—The Orange Hall Montreal on Saturday evening last was well filled with the Orangemen of Montreal, and visitors from Toronto and elsewhere, to assist in the opening and inauguration services of Hackett L. O. Lodge No 1774. The District Master took the chair, and installed the new Master, who afterwards took the chair and installed the remaining officers. A large number of gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and a large number joined by depositing their certificates from other lodges. It is said the enthusiasm of the officers and members of Hackett Orange Lodge issued that before it is organized six months it will be, though the youngest, the strongest Lodge in the city.—Witness.

The L'Original News gives particulars of an inquest held by Coroner Roe, at Clarence, on the body of Napoleon Parent, whose body was found floating in the Ottawa. From the evidence it appeared that on the 9th October deceased came from the opposite side of the river with grist for the mill at Thurso, and while waiting he went to Rescoie's tavern early and remained there some time, and got a few glasses of liquor, and when the proprietor was going out, about noon, he gave directions that no liquor should be given to deceased. The man hung about half-past five, he wanted a supply of whiskey, and Rescoie filled a bottle for him and put it in his bun with the grist and left him. Shortly after, it was told him that the man was not able to work his boat across the river, and Rescoie sent his man to take him across the river or bring him back. Richard Rescoie, a brother of the tavern-keeper, and Delphine Richer went in another boat to help him across. It was near dark, an altercation took place, and, as the men say, they left him in the bun, as he declined their aid, and they returned. On the 11th October, the boat, with the flour in it, was found in the middle of the Ottawa River, together with deceased's hat and a bottle of whiskey. The body was not found until the 29th, near the shore, on Buck Island, and was brought to Clarence shore, where the inquest was held. When found the left side of the neck was swollen larger than the right side, and, from the testimony of Dr Girvin, it was caused by a blow, which interrupted the flow of blood in the carotid arteries, causing congestion of the brain, and the blow was given during life. The verdict of the jury was Found Drowned, and that he came to his death from the influence of liquor, the body showing marks of violence, but there was no evidence of how inflicted.

The Premier was in Montreal last week and his presence there was taken occasion of by a number of his friends to give him a dinner, at which Mr Laframboise presided. In the course of his speech he said: "Why, Sir, I know most of the gentlemen assembled—more or less, and I say there is political power and influence enough round this table to reorganize the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec, (hear, hear, and applause) if they set about it; and I am sure the vigor of the old days is not gone from the Province of Quebec. The efforts in other parts of the Dominion have been very successful. In Ontario they have organized to prepare for a general election. The same will no-

doubt take place in this province, and a vigorous, earnest effort be made at an early date (applause) to have an organization completed, and we shall, after that, have no more of lost Arthabaska, or anything of the kind. (Applause.)

ASSALUTING A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR.—Yesterday Edouard Lawrence, an elderly laborer, pleaded guilty before the Recorder to the charge of assaulting Mr Gedeon Aubin, Minister of the Gospel, on Saturday, 3d inst., at the Bonsecours Market, adding in extenuation that he was urged on, while under the influence of liquor, by others who represented to him that complainant was distributing heretical tracts. Mr Aubin testified that he and the Rev. L. N. Beaudry were distributing tracts among the market people, several of whom made use towards them of expressions such as "You are a devil," "You are a Chiniquy man," "Out on you," and others of a worse complexion. Prisoner urged on by the rest rushed forward and struck him several times across the head with his fist, smashing complainant's hat. By the advice of a policeman complainant and Rev. Mr Beaudry left the market to avoid further insult, and were pelted with rotten apples as they left. His Honor imposed a penalty of \$10 and costs or two months' hard labor.—Montreal Herald, 14th.

#### UNITED STATES.

Shippers at Malone are now paying forty cents per bushel for potatoes. In Plattsburgh as high as fifty cents is paid for some varieties.—There are at present seventy-two paupers in Malone poorhouse. At this rate, how many will there be before the winter is over?—Palladium.

Downington, Pa., Nov. 12.—The tramps who plundered the freight cars at Westchester Junction recently were surprised in camp by a body of railroaders yesterday. A desperate conflict followed and four tramps were wounded and twenty-two captured. It is estimated between 1,000 and 1,500 tramps are wandering through the country traversed by the Pennsylvania Road, and particularly between here and Pittsburg.

The wife of Robert Stuart, who is possessed of an independent fortune, and resides at Buckley House, Fifth Avenue, New York, committed suicide on Monday morning by taking laudanum. She had become despondent because of her husband's intemperance.

Sunday night, at Franklin, Ill., John T. Duncan being refused liquor at the drug store of Wright Bros., returned after the store was closed, entered through the back window, distributed a keg of powder over the floor, turned the taps of coal oil barrels, and set the whole on fire, and attempted to escape. A terrific explosion occurred, entirely demolishing the drug store, firing the adjoining grocery store, which was also destroyed, and probably fatally burning Duncan. Total loss \$14,000.

The Jews have won themselves the distinction of being among the best behaved people of New York. Forming 10 per cent of the population, they contribute less than one per cent to the criminal class.

Deadwood, Nov. 10.—The miners at Keet's mine on Thursday took forcible possession of the mine on account of the non-payment of \$2,500 due them from the contractor. They still hold the mine, and are securely fortified, well armed, and provisioned for a month. They resisted the sheriff successfully, and will not surrender till their wages are paid.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Panama, Nov. 1.—It is learned that an attempt was made to assassinate the popular candidate for President of the Republic in the State of Antioquia. The assassins were instigated by the clerical party. Martial law has been proclaimed until the bishops withdraw or are banished.

The Empress of Russia and the Duchess of Edinburgh will shortly visit the hospitals in the south and on the Black Sea coast. In a few days the youngest of Emperor Alexander's sons, Grand Duke Paul, will leave for the front, having at last gained the consent of his mother. He is only seventeen years of age, but has had the nominal command of a regiment for several years.

Dublin, Ireland, 24th Oct.—A carpenter named Byrne was arrested shortly after ten o'clock to-night for the murder of his wife at their residence in a poor district of the city called Bride's Alley. It appears that the neighbors heard cries for help, and a female voice saying "Don't murder me." Soon afterwards the police arrested Byrne, who was under the influence of drink. His wife was found lying on the floor, bleeding under the arm. She was quite dead. The cause of death is not known, but it is supposed she was kicked in the body.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Erzeroum, makes in a grave and well-considered manner a dreadful charge against the Turks. He says the higher officers positively refuse to allow amputations, holding it better that their own soldiers should die than they should live useless pensioners on the state. We have no doubt, from the evidence adduced, that the fact is as stated, and can well imagine that this cynical reason was given to Europeans; but justice must be done even to Turks, and their real motive is probably not so bad as this—which, indeed, as they never pay anybody who cannot enforce payment, would not influence them. All Mussulmans at the heart despise medicine as an interference with God's decree, and they have a special horror of amputation, believing that the body so treated will rise without the removed limb. Azrael, when he calls the faithful to the judgment, cannot be bothered looking for the separated bits. An act was once passed by the British Government in India to take advantage of this belief, directing the bodies of dead Mohahs to be burned to ashes, and the dreadful-

ness to Mussulmans of execution by blowing from guns arises from the same theory. The Turks, in this instance, are rather superstitious than cruel.—London Standard.

A correspondent of Daily News, in a letter giving a narrative of recent events connected with the siege of Plevna, mentions that while in the Roumanian army every two men out of three have shovels, in the Russian there are only five hundred shovels to a division, or about one to every twenty men. The same correspondent strongly denounces the incapacity of the Russian Generals.

Sir Coleman Rashleigh, M.P., at a dinner in England remarked that the Russian reverses had been attributed in great measure to the fact that the Turks were armed with the Martini rifle; and it must be satisfactory to Englishmen to know that English soldiers are similarly armed.

The chief Paris Exhibition buildings are now complete so far as the exterior is concerned, and the internal arrangements will now be proceeded with.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice have been making lint at Balmoral for the wounded in the Eastern war, and the example has been followed in fashionable circles.

The temperance party in England have lately sustained a heavy loss by the death of Major-General Eardley Wilmot. Fifteen years ago he was one of the foremost of British officers to sanction the temperance movement in the army, and in order to influence his men he himself became a total abstainer. He died two days too soon read the announcement in the Gazette of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

The British cavalry regiments are in future to have properly qualified pioneers attached to them, their duty being to destroy bridges, raise earthworks in the absence of infantry, and in every way harass the movements of the enemy.

During the past nine months the amount of fresh meat received from abroad into Great Britain was 376,000 cwts. In the corresponding term of last year the receipts were only 77,584 cwts. The respective values were £1,031,023 and £211,167.

A Liverpool despatch says only one steamer arrived with live cattle. The heavy weather experienced led to the most disastrous consequences. The steamer in question was the Dominion, of the Mississippi and Dominion line. She had on board 145 oxen and 700 sheep. In the course of the voyage from Montreal twenty-two cattle died from exhaustion and were thrown overboard, while sixteen others were found dead on arrival at Liverpool, and another had to be slaughtered on the quay. It is estimated that the total loss by this occurrence will exceed £1,000.

AN INTERESTING WORK.—Among the new books announced for publication in England is 'The Secret History of the Fenian Conspiracy.' The data is said to be from authentic sources, having to a great extent been drawn from the personal narratives of some who were closely connected with the chief agents in the conspiracy. We are to have accounts of the career of Stevens, the plot against Chester Castle, and the attempt to blow up Clerkenwell prison. The history will move about between England, Ireland and America, and if the work is only well done it will be full of a special and peculiar interest.

The German papers announce the death of a schoolmaster named Johnston Ernst Luther, a direct descendant of Martin Luther.

On the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava, 114 survivors of the Six Hundred dined together at London.

No Turkish child is allowed to know precisely his birth-day, fearing that astrologers might make bad use of the knowledge. Hence the military officers in choosing recruits determine for themselves. They measure the youth's neck with a string. If the circumference is more than the length of the face, he is deemed old enough for the army. If, however, the circumference of the neck is less than the length of the face, the boy is considered to be too young for campaigning.

Two severe shocks of earthquake, which, however do not seem to have done any damage, are reported to have been felt at Lisbon early on Thursday morning, 25th Oct.

#### BIRTH.

At Havelock, on Sunday, 11th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Watt of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, by the Rev. John C. Cattanach, B.A., Frank D. Stewart, Missouri, U.S., to Bella, youngest daughter of Archibald McMaster, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr John Woodrow, brother of the bride, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., Mr John McMullan to Mrs. Ellen Hamilton, both of Jamestown.

#### DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Graham, Hinchinbrook, on the 11th inst., Robert Knowles, in the 81st year of his age. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England.

At Hermon, St Lawrence Co., N.Y., on Tuesday the 13th inst., Margaret Milne, wife of Wm. Stott. The funeral will leave the residence of T. K. Milne, Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow (Friday). Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

At St Anicet, on the 7th inst., at the age of 72 years, Christina McGuan, wife of late William Watson. Deceased was a native of the County of Lanark, parish of Blantyre, Scotland.

At Valleyfield, P.Q., on the 9th inst., Alexander, second son of John Crichton, Esq., Superintendent of Valleyfield Paper Mills, aged 20 years and 11 days.

Montreal, Wednesday—Gold 102½. Greenbacks bought at 97 cents on the dollar. Silver 8 per cent discount.

In Huntingdon greenbacks are bought at 96 cents.

The season of navigation being about at an end, there is a lull in the market and no demand for farm produce, and will not be until winter prices are established. Butter continues to decline, and on Tuesday was quoted in Montreal—common fair, dull at 12½c. @ 16c.; good, 17c. @ 19c.; choice, 20c. @ 21c.

#### VIGER CATTLE MARKET.—Nov. 13.

About one hundred and fifty head of cattle were offered at this market to-day, the greater number of them being held over from yesterday. Sales were exceedingly slow and prices very low; small heifers sold from \$9 to \$12 each; good heifers from \$14 to \$22 each; common dry cows from \$15 to \$20 each; good fat cows brought from \$25 to \$30. There were over eight hundred sheep and lambs offered on this market yesterday, and to-day good animals are in demand at advancing rates. R. Nicholson bought fourteen sheep for \$58, and ten lambs for \$39. Numerous other sales of fair to good lambs were made at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 each; inferior lambs sold from \$2 to \$2.50 each; inferior sheep from \$3 to \$3.50 each. There were not many fat hogs brought on the market boats yesterday afternoon; they sold at from \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs dressed weight. Several small lots of dressed hogs were sold at from \$6 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

#### ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.

THE Turkish Government has done right for once, in placing the Right Honourable Sir Charles Augustus Hobart, a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, England, who is better known by his present title of Lord Pasha, as Commander in Chief of the Turkish navy.

William Third & Co. do not consider themselves so highly honored by the Canadian Government as to receive such a command, but they now expect they are the right men in the right place when they are offering:

Best Canadian Refined Oil for 24 cents a gallon, or 4 gallons for 90 cents.  
Eddy's No. 1 Matches, 12½¢ box, former price 20c.  
Best table or cooking fat in 14½¢ lb, former price 15c.  
Table Salt in bags, 12¢; former price 20 cents.  
Best whole Rice 4½¢; former price 6 cents.  
Best Brown Family Soap 5 cents per bar, former price 10 cents.

Good heavy Grey Cotton 80¢ yard, former price 13c. English Prints, 1 yard wide, warranted fast colors, at 10¢ yard, former price 15c.  
Great reductions made on Fancy Table Lamps and Lamp Chimneys.

Still further reductions made on Boots and Shoes of every description.  
An immense stock of Fancy Dress Gowns and stylish Winceys at unusually low prices.  
Great Sacrifices made on Tweeds, Flannels, and Ladies' Stays.

Just received, the balance of our

NEW FALL & WINTER IMPORTATIONS,  
comprising all the latest novelties of the season in Shawls, new styles of Dress Goods, Ladies' Mantles Hats, Flowers, Feathers, &c.  
Ready-made Clothing from J. W. MacKellie & Co., the most celebrated manufacturers in Montreal for style and finish of garments, comprising Gentlemen's and Boys' Overcoats, Undershirts, Pants and Vests, which will be sold at unusually low prices, together with an immense stock of new styles in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND HARDWARE,  
which we are giving away at a ruinous sacrifice. Also great bargains will be given in an immense quantity of other Goods, too numerous to mention, at the same proportion of discount, and Parties, in want of cheap goods, will please call without delay and secure startling bargains, namely, Goods at thirds to suit the times.

#### WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

P.S.—Choice Family Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Pickled Salmon, Smoked Herrings, and No. 1 Labrador Herrings kept constantly on hand. Also, No. 1 Hard and Soft Wood.  
Huntingdon, Oct. 25.

#### AUCTION SALE.

At the residence of Dalmas Robert, in the 5th concession of Ormstown, on Monday, 19th November: 6 horses, 14 cattle, sheep, pigs, farming implements, 1000 bundles of hay, 2000 bundles of straw. 11 months' credit.  
D. Bryson, Auctioneer.

#### BLACKSMITH COAL.

BEST Newcastle Blacksmith coal for sale at Huntingdon and Port Lewis.  
Bord & Co.

#### HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND.

BUSINESS of importance Friday evening next. A full attendance requested.  
By order of the Chairman.

#### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, Monday the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY,  
Julius Scriver, of the township of Hommingford, in said district, esquire, member of the House of Commons of Canada,

#### vs.

Erie Lévesque dit La Plante, of the township of Havelock, in said district of Beauharnois, farmer, and now absent from the Province, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the petition of John J. MacLaren, esquire, of counsel for the plaintiff, and in the absence of the defendant, that the writ of summons in this cause issued in that part of Canada constituting the Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Beauharnois, but has property therein, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be inserted in the French language in the newspaper of the town of Beauharnois called L'Avenir de Beauharnois, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the village of Huntingdon called The Canadian Gleaner, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

P. J. UBALDE BEAUDRY,  
Prothonotary.  
Office of the Board of School Commissioners,  
Hinchinbrook, 9th November, 1877.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, that the erection of a new Schoolhouse in District No. 7 will be sold at the Schoolhouse in said District on Tuesday, the 27th day of November instant, at the hour of half past one o'clock in the afternoon.  
The old Schoolhouse will be sold on the same day.  
Conditions will be made known on the day of sale. The specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

#### ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secy.-Treas. B.S.C.

FARM for sale, being part of lot No. 4, in the 15th range of Bromfield, comprising 100 acres, of which all, save 3 acres of bush, is in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. There is a good stone house and sufficient outbuildings. Apply to ROBERT WHEATLY, Dewittville.

### THE VACANT CHAIR.

You have all heard of the Cheviot mountains. If you have not, they are a rough, rugged, majestic chain of hills, which a poet might term the Roman wall of nature; crowned with snow, belted with storms, surrounded by pastures and fruitful fields, and still dividing the northern portion of Great Britain from the southern. With their proud summits piercing the clouds, and their dark, rocky declivities frowning upon the glens below, they appear symbolical of the wild and untamable spirit of the borderers who once inhabited their sides. We say, you have all heard of the Cheviots, and know them to be very high hills, like a huge clasp riveting England and Scotland together; but we are not aware that you may have heard of Marchlaw, an old, grey-looking farm-house, substantial as a modern fortress, recently, and for aught we know to the contrary, still inhabited by Peter Elliot, the proprietor of some five hundred surrounding acres. The boundaries of Peter's farm, indeed, were defined neither by fields, hedges, nor stone walls. A wooden stake here and a stone there, at considerable distances from each other, were the general landmarks; but neither Peter nor his neighbors considered a few acres worth quarreling about; and their sheep frequently visited each other's pastures in a friendly way, harmoniously sharing a family dinner, in the same spirit as their masters made themselves free at each other's tables.

Peter was placed in very unpleasant circumstances, owing to the situation of Marchlaw House, which, unfortunately, was built immediately across the 'ideal line' dividing the two kingdoms; and his misfortune was, that being born within it, he knew not whether he was an Englishman or a Scotchman. He could trace his ancestral line no farther back than his great grandfather, who, it appeared from the family Bible, had, together with his grandfather and father, claimed Marchlaw as their birth-place. They, however, were not involved in the same perplexity as their descendant. The parlor was distinctly acknowledged to be in Scotland and two-thirds of the kitchen were as certainly allowed to be in England; his three ancestors were born in the room over the parlor, and, therefore, were Scotchmen beyond question; but, Peter, unluckily, being brought into the world before the death of his grandfather, his parents occupied a room immediately over the debatable boundary line which crossed the kitchen. The room, though scarcely eight feet square was evidently situated between the two countries; but, no one being able to ascertain what portion belonged to each, Peter, after many arguments and altercations upon the subject, was driven to the disagreeable alternative of confessing he knew not what countryman he was. What rendered the confession more painful was, it was Peter's highest ambition to be thought a Scotchman. All his arable land lay on the Scotch side; his mother was collaterally related to the Stuarts; and few families were more ancient or more respectable than the Elliots. Peter's speech, indeed, betrayed him to be a walking partition between the two kingdoms, a living representation of the Union; for in one word he pronounced the letter 'r' with the broad, masculine sound of the North Briton, and in the next with the liquid burr of the Northumbrians.

Peter, or if you prefer it, Peter Elliot, Esquire, of Marchlaw, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, was, for many years, the best runner, leaper and wrestler between Wooler and Jedburgh. Whirled from his hand, the ponderous bullet whizzed through the air like a pigeon on the wing; and the best putter on the borders quailed from competition. As a feather in his grasp he seized the unwieldy hammer, swept it round and round his head, accompanying with agile limb its evolutions, swiftly as swallows play around a circle, and hurled it from his hands like a shot from a rifle, till antagonists shrank back, and the spectators burst into a shout. 'Well done Squire! the Squire forever!' once exclaimed a servile observer of titles. 'Squire! who are ye observing at?' returned Peter. 'Confound ye! where was ye when I was christened Squire? My name's Peter Elliot—your man, or anybody's man, at whatever they like!'

Peter's soul was free, bounding, and buoyant as the wind that carolled in a zephyr, or shouted in a hurricane, upon his native hills; and his body was thirteen stone of healthy, substantial flesh, steeped in the spirits of life. He had been long married, but marriage had wrought no change upon him. Those who suppose that wedlock transforms the lack into an owl, offer an insult to the lovely beings who, brightening our darkest hours with the smiles of affection, teach us that only is unbecoming in the husband what is disgraceful in the man. Nearly twenty years had passed over them; but Janet was still as kind, and in his eyes, as beautiful as when, bestowing on him her hand, she blushed her vows at the altar; and he was as happy as generous, and as free. Nine fair children sat around their domestic hearth, and one, the youngling of the flock, smiled upon its mother's knee. Peter had never known sorrow; he was blest in his wife, in his children, in his flock. He had become richer than his fathers. He was beloved by his neighbors, the tillers of his ground, and his herdsmen; yes, no man envied his prosperity. But a blight passed over the harvest of his joys, and gall was rained into the cup of his felicity.

It was Christmas day, and a more melancholy-looking sun never rose on the 25th of December. One vast, sable cloud, like a universal pall, overspread the heavens. For weeks the ground had been covered with clear, dazzling snow; and, as throughout the day, the rain continued its unwearied and monotonous drizzle, the earth assumed a character and appearance melancholy and troubled as the heavens. Like a mastiff that has lost its

owner, the wind howled dolefully down the glens, and was re-echoed from the caves of the mountains, as the lamentation of a legion of invisible spirits. The frowning snow-clad precipices were instinct with motion, as avalanche upon avalanche, the larger burying the smaller, crowded downward in their tremendous journey to the plain. The simple mountain rills had assumed the majesty of rivers; the broader streams were swollen into the wild torrent, and, gushing forth as cataracts, in fury and in foam, enveloped the valleys in an angry flood. But, at Marchlaw, the fire blazed blithely; the kitchen groaned beneath its load of preparations for a joyful feast; and glad faces glided from room to room.

Peter Elliot kept Christmas, not so much because it was Christmas, as in honor of its being the birth-day of Thomas his first-born, who that day entered his nineteenth year. With a father's love, his heart yearned for all his children; but Thomas was the pride of his eyes. Cards of apology had not then found their way among the border hills; and, as all knew that, although Peter admitted no spirits within his threshold, nor a drunkard at his table, he was nevertheless, no niggard in his hospitality, his invitations were accepted without ceremony. The guests were assembled; and the kitchen being the only apartment in the building large enough to contain them, the cloth was spread upon a long, clear, oaken table, stretching from England into Scotland, on the English end of the board were placed a ponderous plum pudding, studded with temptation, and a smoking surloin; on Scotland, a savory and well seasoned haggis, with a sheep's head and trotters; while the intermediate space was filled with the good things of this life, common to both kingdoms and to the season.

The guests from the north, and from the south, were arranged promiscuously. Every seat was filled—save one. The chair by Peter's right hand remained unoccupied. He had raised his hands before his eyes, and besought a blessing on what was placed before them, and was preparing to carve for his visitors, when his eyes fell on the vacant chair. The knife dropped upon the table. Anxiety flashed across his countenance, like an arrow from an unseen hand.

'Janet, where is Thomas?' he inquired; 'has he gone to see his mother, and without waiting for an answer, he continued—'How is it possible that he can be absent at a time like this? And on such a day, too? Excuse me a minute, friends, till I just step out and see if I can find him. Since ever I kept this day, as my mother, he has always been at my right hand, in that very chair; and I canna think o' beginning our dinner while I see it empty.'

'If the filling o' the chair be all,' said a pert young sheep-farmer named Johnson, 'I will step into it till Master Thomas arrives.'

'Ye're not a father, young man,' said Peter, and walked out of the room.

Minute succeeded minute, but Peter returned not. The guests became hungry, peevish, and gloomy, while an excellent dinner continued spoiling before them. Mrs Elliot, good nature was the most prominent feature in her character, strove by every possible effort to beguile the unpleasant impressions she perceived gathering upon their countenances.

'Peter is just as bad as him,' she remarked, 'to hae gane to seek him when he kennaed the dinner wouldna keep. And I'm sure Thomas kennaed it would be ready at one o'clock to a minute. It's aae unthinking and unfriendly like to keep folk waiting.' And endeavoring to smile upon a black-haired girl of seventeen, who sat by her elbow, she continued in an anxious whisper—'Did ye see naething o' him Elizabeth, hinnie?'

The maiden blushed deeply; the question evidently gave freedom to a tear, which had for some time been an unwilling prisoner in the brightest eyes in the room; and the monosyllable, 'No,' that trembled from her lips, was audible only to the ear of the enquirer. In vain Mrs Elliot despatched one of her children after another, in quest of their father and brother; they came and went, but brought no tidings more cheering than the moaning of the hollow wind. Minutes rolled into hours, yet neither came. She perceived the prouder of her guests preparing to withdraw, and observing that Thomas's absence was so singular and unaccountable, and so unlike either him or his father, she didna ken what apology to make to her friends for such treatment; and begged they would use no ceremony, but just begin.

No second invitation was necessary. Good humor seemed to be restored, and surloins, pies, pasties and moonruff began to disappear like the lost son. For a moment Mrs Elliot apparently participated in the restoration of cheerfulness; but a low sigh at her elbow again drove the color from her rosy cheeks. Her eye wandered to the farther end of the table, and rested on the unoccupied seat of her husband, and the vacant chair of her first-born. Her heart fell within her; all the mother gushed into her bosom; and, rising from the table, 'What in the world can be the meaning o' this?' said she, as she hurried, with a troubled countenance, toward the door. Her husband met her on the threshold.

'Where hae ye been, Peter?' said she, eagerly; 'hae ye seen naething o' him?'

'Naething! naething!' replied he; 'is he no eat up yet? And, with a melancholy glance, his eyes sought an answer in the deserted chair. His lips quivered, his tongue faltered.

'Gude forgie me,' said he; 'and such a day for even an enemy to be out in! I've been up and down every way that I can think on, but not a living creature has seen or heard tell o' him. Ye'll excuse me, neebors,' he added, leaving the house; 'I must awa again, for I canna rest.'

'I ken by myself,' friends, said Adam Bell, a decent-looking Northumbrian, that a father's heart is as sensible as the apple

o' his e'e; and, I think we would show a want o' natural sympathy and respect for our worthy neighbor, if we didna every one get his foot into the stirrup, without loss o' time and assist him in his search. For, in my rough, country way o' thinking, it must be something particularly out of the common that could tempt Thomas to be amissing. Indeed, I needna say tempt, for there could be no inclination in the way. And our hills, he concluded, in a lower tone, 'are not over chancy in other respects, besides the breaking up o' the storm.'

'Oh!' said Mrs Elliot, wringing her hands, 'I have had the coming o' this about me for days and days. My head was growing dizzy wi' happiness, but thoughts came stealing upon me like ghosts, and I felt a lonely sighing about my heart, without being able to tell the cause; but the cause is come at last! My dear Thomas—the very pride and staff o' my life—is lost—lost to me for ever!'

'I ken, Mrs Elliot,' replied the Northumbrian, 'it is an easy matter to say compose yourself, for them that dinna ken what it is to feel. But, at the same time, in our plain, country way o' thinking, we are always ready to believe the worst. I've often heard my father say, and I've as often remarked it myself, that, before anything happens to a body, there is a something comes ower them, like a cloud before the face o' the sun; a sort o' dumb whispering about the breast from the other world. And, though I trust there is naething o' the kind in your case, yet as you observe, when I find myself growing dizzy, as it were, with happiness, it makes good a saying o' my mother's, poor body—Bairns, bairns, she used to say, 'there is ower muckle singing in your heads to-night; we will have a shower before bed-time.' And I never, in my born days, saw it fail.'

At any other period, Mr Bell's dissertation on presentiments would have been found a fitting text on which to hang all the dreams, wraiths, warnings, and marvellous circumstances, that had been handed down to the company from the days of their grandfathers; but, in the present instance, they were too much occupied in consultation regarding the different routes to be taken by them in their search.

Twelve horsemen and some half-dozen pedestrians were seen hurrying in divers directions from Marchlaw, as the last faint lights of a melancholy day were yielding to the heavy darkness which appeared pressing in solid masses down the sides of the mountains. The wives and daughters of the party were left alone with the disconsolate mother, who alternately pressed her weeping children to her heart, and told them to weep not, for their brother would soon return; while the tears stole down her own cheeks, and the infant in her arms wept because its mother wept. Her friends strove with each other to inspire hope, and poured upon her ear their mingled and loquacious consolations. But one remained silent. The daughter of Adam Bell, who sat by Mrs Elliot's elbow at table, had shrunk into an obscure corner of the room. Before her face she held a handkerchief wet with tears. Her bosom throbbled convulsively; and, as occasionally her broken sighs burst from their prison-house, a significant whisper passed among the younger part of the company.

Mrs Elliot approached her, and taking her hand tenderly within both of hers—'Oh hinnie! hinnie!' said she, 'ye sighs gae through my heart like a knife! An' what can I do to comfort ye? Come, Elizabeth, my bonny love, let us hope for the best. Ye see before ye a sorrowin' mother—a mother that fondly hoped to see ye an'—I cannot say it—an' am ill qualified to give comfort when my own heart is like a furnace! But oh! let us remember the blessed portion, 'Whom the lord loveth he chasteneth, an' inwardly pray for strength to say, 'His will be done!'

Time stole on towards midnight, and one by one the unsuccessful party returned. As foot after foot approached, every breath was held to listen. 'No, no, no!' cried the mother again and again, with increasing anguish, 'it's no the foot o' my ain bairn'; while her gaze still remained riveted upon the door, and was not withdrawn, nor the hope of despair relinquished, till the individual entered, and, with a silent and ominous shake of his head, betokened his fruitless efforts. The clock had struck twelve; and they were returned save the father. The wind howled more wildly; the rain poured upon the windows in ceaseless torrents; and the roaring of the mountain rivers gave a character of deeper ghostliness to their sepulchral silence; for they sat, each rapt in forebodings, listening to the storm; no sounds were heard, save the groans of the mother, the weeping of her children, and the bitter and broken sobs of the bereaved maiden, who leaned her head upon her father's bosom, refusing to be comforted.

At length the barking of the farm-dog announced footsteps at a distance. Every ear was raised to listen, every eye turned to the door; but, before the tread was yet audible to the listeners—'Oh, it is only Peter's foot!' said the miserable mother, and, weeping rose to meet him.

'Janet! Janet!' he exclaimed as he entered and threw his arms around her neck, 'what's this come upon us at last?'

He cast an inquisitive glance around his dwelling, and a convulsive shiver passed over his manly frame, as his eye again fell on the vacant chair which none had ventured to occupy. Hour succeeded hour, but the company separated not; and low, sorrowful whispers mingled with the lamentations of the parents.

'Neighbors,' said Adam Bell, 'the morn is a new day, and we will wait to see what it may bring forth; but, in the meantime, let us read a portion o' the Divine Word, an' kneel together in prayer, that, whether or not the day-dawn cause light to shine on this singular bereavement, the Sun o' Righteousness may arise

wi' healing on his wings, upon the hearts o' this afflicted family, an' upon the hearts o' all present.'

'Amen!' responded Peter, wringing his hands; and his friend taking down the Holy Bible, read the chapter wherein it is written—'It is better to be in the house of mourning than in the house of feasting; and again the portion which sayeth—'It is well for me that I have been afflicted, for, before I was afflicted, I went astray.'

The morning came, but brought no tidings of the lost son. After a solemn farewell, all the visitors, save Adam Bell and his daughter, returned every one to their own house; and the disconsolate father, with his servants again renewed their search among the hills and surrounding villages.

Days, weeks, months, and years, rolled on. Time had subdued the anguish of the parents into the holy calm; but their lost first-born was not forgotten, although no trace of his fate had been discovered. The general belief was, that he perished on the breaking up of the snow; and the few, in whose remembrance he still lived, merely spoke of his death as a 'very extraordinary circumstance,' remarking that 'he was a wild, venturesome sort o' lad.'

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives the following particulars of the recent attack on Emblana, on the west coast of Africa, to punish the natives for wrecking a trading steamer, and obtain the release of the captives:—The British gunboats Avon, Boxer, and Pioneer anchored off Emblana, and demanded the release of the five prisoners held by the chief. The latter was given an hour to decide, and warned that if he did not give them up the vessels would open fire. After waiting an hour and a half, and no notice being taken of the message, the cannonade commenced, riflemen being also posted in the tops. The natives assembled in great force in all the three towns which constitute Emblana, but quickly retired to the back of the town under the fire of the vessels, but here they were reached by the rockets from the Pioneer. A party of seamen landed from the vessels, but met with little opposition. A number of casks of oil that had formed part of the cargo of the Sultan of Lockatoo were found. The upper town was completely destroyed and the others greatly damaged. On the return of the expedition down the river some days later, on passing Emblana the natives opened fire on the Boxer. The three gunboats at once took up positions opposite the town and kept up their fire until the two remaining towns were destroyed. A town on the opposite side of the river was also destroyed, the natives having fired upon some of the seamen. During the expedition only three men were wounded, and no loss of life occurred among the crews. The letter does not state whether the prisoners were recovered, but it is implied that they were.

THE POWER OF THE CZAR.—A correspondent of the London Times writes:—If I were to sum up the cardinal fault of the Russian army in three words I should say it is the total 'want of initiative.' Something in the Imperial system seems to stifle and kill the power of individual action. And yet in no army in the world are greater pains taken to recognize and stimulate individual enterprise. Crosses, decorations, swords and sashes of honor are distributed with a lavish hand, and, better still, they are given on the spot, and not, as with us, when the recollection of the brilliant deed has almost died away. The Emperor himself is the great and sole fountain of military honor. He watches all personally. The theory is that not an act escapes his eye. Certainly to see how his every word and gesture is followed by those around him he would appear the earthly incarnation of supreme power. And his personal bearing enhances the reward in every case. A generous word, a friendly look, the well-chosen expression of praise to suit the individual, go home to the heart of the recipient as much as the highly-cherished reward itself. Two hundred officers of all ranks breakfast and dine daily at his table. From the youngest to the oldest every eye is fixed on him. Before the meal, in the assembled circle, as the Czar appears, it is seen one day that an aid-de-camp behind him carries a cushion with crosses on it, and, perhaps, half a dozen sword knots of honor—the riband of St George, orange and black—to be worn attached to the sword hilt. Instantly expectation is at its height. The Czar's voice calls the chosen name, all make room for the envied man to pass, he comes blushing and flushed, receives the prize, bends low to kiss the Imperial hand, and retires bowing at every step, a made man for life, the admired of all beholders. Then he has to go through the usual embracing and kissing on both cheeks from his friends. The effect of the system is like magic; it is to concentrate all power and authority absolutely in one centre. The Czar is the earthly Providence of the soldier and officer, as well as the embodiment of the military power and glory of his country. I have seen old officers so overcome with this mark of distinction that they went about for ten minutes after like children, weeping, with the prized decoration in their hands, showing it around half dazed. No system can be imagined more calculated to stimulate individual efforts to the utmost. Yet, with all this spurring there is something wanting. It is the individuality and the habit of spontaneous action, which only the education and modes of thought of a free people can supply. Whether it be the long-standing taint of serfdom, whether it be too much Imperialism, the initiative is wholly absent. You tell the Russian what to do, and he will spring to it like an obedient child. In a year it never would have occurred to him to do it himself.

The Russian Ambassador in London, says the Times of the 24th, was good enough to telegraph a few days ago to the headquarters of the Russian army in Bul-

garia the intelligence of Dr. Humphrey Sandwith's departure for the seat of war, with a staff of six surgeons. The same information was telegraphed to Prince Gortschakoff at Bucharest, and the following telegram from his Highness was received, addressed to the Duke of Westminster:—'We accept with gratitude the offer of the Committee, presided over by your Grace and the Marquis of Bath, to send the doctor with six surgeons and nurses to succour our wounded.' This sets at rest the doubt as to the willingness of the Russian authorities to welcome English surgeons and nurses at the seat of war. It ought to be remembered that the Russians have at this moment some thousands of Turkish sick and wounded soldiers in their hands, whom they treat with the same care and tenderness they do their own soldiers; while, on the other hand, 'all (Russian) wounded men found on the field are promptly slain' by the Turks.

Experiments in England have shown that waggons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads, when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

'That's all right,' remarked the grocer reassuringly, as he chased the piece of cheese back into the customer's basket, whence it was endeavoring to escape. 'Yes,' replied the customer, dubiously. 'I know it must be, for mite is right.'

A LITERAL COMPLIANCE.—'Cut my hair,' said the customer, as he seated himself in a barber's chair, 'and be sure to let it run down the back of my neck,' referring of course to the particular style of the cut. The barber was a Western artist, having lately arrived in Oil City from St Louis. After clipping away for some time he concluded that perhaps the hair wasn't running down his customer's neck as fast as that individual might desire it, although for the life of him he could not see why he should want it to run down at all. When a quantity had accumulated inside his shirt collar the accommodating barber shoved it down and out of sight with the handle of the brush. This performance was repeated two or three times and the customer began to realize what was going on. Henceforward he took a lively interest in the proceedings. He said to him: 'What in the name of the bird with the broad and sweeping wings are you doing?' 'It didn't seem to run down,' said the barber, apologetically, 'so I crammed it down with the brush.' The customer acted like a man who had just made the discovery that a cat had built her nest between his shoulder blades and had kittens there, so he yelled: 'Cram your crammed head to crammation!' and then turning a double summersault out of his chair, he kicked at the reflection of the barber in the looking glass. The barber escaped.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the Globe sends this little story: Every town has its 'characters.' One of the best known in St John's a few years ago, was Peg—a glib-tongued, stout dame, known for her ready wit and her sharpness in accomplishing sales of fish. One morning she presented herself at the door of a late Roman Catholic Bishop with a fine salmon in her basket. His Lordship happened to be about the entrance, and Peg plied all her tongue-power to induce the Bishop to purchase her fish. Her praises of the 'craythur,' as she called the fish, were loud and profuse. She begged his Lordship to remark its splendid development of shoulder; but above all, the unusual plumpness of the abdominal region, showing that it must have come of a good stock and been well brought up. When the fish was weighed it certainly justified Peg's eulogium—in fact its weight rather surprised His Lordship, considering the size of the fish; and he congratulated himself on having got so fine a salmon, especially as some ecclesiastical friends were to dine with him that day. Peg got her money and departed in triumph. Soon after the cook proceeded to operate on the salmon, but to her horror and amazement she found its whole interior closely packed with smooth, water-worn pebbles. The impious Peg had actually cheated his lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, in this barefaced fashion. Naturally one would have fancied that Peg, after such a transaction, would have been shy of the 'palace' door for some time. But no! A day or two after this his lordship saw the audacious Peg ascending the steps of his mansion, with another salmon for sale, and apparently as unconscious of wrong and as placidly innocent as a babe. With a stern countenance his lordship ordered the offender to be brought into his presence, and let loose the flood-gates of his wrath on Peg's devoted head, reproaching her severely for her shameful dishonesty. But Peg was equal to the emergency and quailed not before the storm. She held up her hands and called upon all the saints in heaven to witness her innocence. The Bishop's wrath then became terrible, and in stern tones he demanded to be informed 'whence came the four pounds of pebbles with which the salmon was filled.' 'Arrah! sure your lordship, with all your harmin, ought to know that a salmon always takes in ballast, the sensible craythur, when a gale is risin'; and more betoken, doesn't yer lordship remember that there was a bad blast of easterly wind the very night before the beyuty was hooked, and ye see it hadn't time to throw its ballast overboard.' The Bishop was a good-natured man at bottom, and dearly loved a joke. This was too much for his gravity. He burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, and the incorrigible Peg saw in a moment that the day was her own. She dined sumptuously that day in the palace kitchen; and many a time afterwards did his lordship set his guests in a roar by narrating in his own inimitable manner the story of 'Peg and the ballasted salmon.'

APPLIES.—With us the use of the apple as an article of food is underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, ap-

ples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics, and when freely used in the season of mellow ripeness they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the 'ills that flesh is heir to.' The operatives of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could 'stand their work' on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively; so do the inhabitants of all European countries. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in as many different ways in our country as apples, nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great and so little appreciated.

It is said that a young girl of Mesopotamia, named Fautima, has taken service in the army of Mukhtar Pasha, and joins in every battle with a troop of Kurds, leading them on against the enemy like a second Joan of Arc.

It has become very common for ladies of the Russian nobility in the large cities of the Empire to offer their diamonds to the public treasury, and wear as ornaments the buttons torn from the uniforms of slain officers and soldiers.

The Ottawa Free Press says:—A prominent saloon keeper has admitted that his bar receipts have been at least \$4 per day less since the Rine wave washed over Ottawa. This would be \$24 per week. Presuming that the decrease has been the same with some sixty odd places where liquor is retailed by the glass, and we have the sum of \$1,440 drink money saved each week. Taking the fifty two weeks of the year and we have the large sum of \$74,880 per annum. Making an allowance that \$4 per day is too high an estimate of the average loss to the dealers all round, let \$24,880 be taken off the amount, still there is the respectable sum of \$50,000 left—saved from being swallowed without any appreciable benefit—making enough in four years to cover the \$200,000 bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway.

The Methodists are securing a firm foothold in Germany. They now number 11,000 members, with 150 preachers, 62 churches, and 623 stations.

The Pope is said to have scolded Cardinal Simeoni sharply for misleading the Vatican as to the probable result of the French elections and the spirit of the people. The Holy Father thinks that Antonelli would have made no such blunder.

Garibaldi is said to be suffering from a severe attack of gout. He seems to have been subject to it more frequently and more severely of late, but he refuses to leave Caprera and return to Rome, as his doctor advises, because he considers himself slighted and is not pleased with the present Ministry.

The new Lord Mayor of London gave the customary banquet on Friday night at Guildhall. A distinguished company was present, among them the members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and Parliament. Earl Beaconsfield attended and spoke. He declared Government adhered to their declaration that British neutrality must cease if British interests were assailed or menaced. He believed the policy of remaining neutral, except in defence of England's interests, was the best policy both for England and Turkey, as it enabled Turkey to display a vigor which demonstrated her right to be recognized among the sovereign powers. With regard to peace, he did not take a desponding view; he was encouraged by the remembrance of the Czar having solemnly declared his only aim was the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, while the Sultan repeatedly expressed readiness to grant reforms; the theory that Russia must continue the war for the sake of prestige was combated. He then concluded: 'The Government have both hope and patience with respect to the war, and I trust the time is not far distant when with the rest of the powers we may contribute to a settlement of the difficulties which may secure the peace and independence of Europe.'

In 1801 Great Britain had 10,000,000 people, Ireland 5,000,000. Now the former has 27,000,000, the latter 5,500,000.

A bill has passed the Illinois Legislature authorizing railroad conductors to stop trains and put off everybody playing cards for money or using obscene language.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but ascending a little you may look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascend into a higher moral atmosphere.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria learned some time since that the village of Esher, in the vicinity of the royal estate of Claremont, was in the unpleasant position of being without a pure water supply; the only public well in the place being contaminated by sewage. Since then, an ornamental drinking fountain has been erected at the Queen's own expense, and given to the inhabitants of the village for ever.

Only seven gallant veteran officers commemorated in London, on Oct. 21st, the 72nd anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

A sale of shorthorn cattle took place on the 23d Oct., at her Majesty's farm, Windsor Castle. The sale comprised forty shorthorned cows and heifers, which realized 1,804 guineas, four shorthorn bulls averaging 30 guineas. The whole sale, which included Jersey heifers, Clydesdale colts and fillies, realized 2,100 guineas.