position fairly in the face and determine the course of action we should pursue. The people of this country had no desire to change their relations with the people of England, or to establish new political relations with the people across the border (applause); but if that connection could not be maintained, if we found that England, owing to some movement against her on the part of the people to the south of us, some agitation arising from a presidential election or any other cause exciting the popular mind of the republic, were made liable to demands which could not be ignored, and which would be insisted upon in a manner that could not be evaded, then it would become necessary for us to consider whether as loyal British subjects, we were performing our duty in insisting upon remaining as we were now—hostages as it were to the powerful country on our borders and liable to be treated as hostages for the recognition by England of those demands. He asked whether any Government in England would ever have made the concessions that had been made in regard to the Alabama claims, would ever have acknowledged such a violation of international law as was charged against Great Britain in respect to that vessel, if it had not been for the connection of these Provinces? Looking at this matter then as a loyal subject he was prepared, for one who had all he possessed in this country, to make every needful sacrifice for the purpose of relieving the mother country from the embarrassments which arose from our position as a dependency upon the borders of the United States. (Applause.) He then proceeded to argue that such a change could be brought about without exciting any feeling of hostility, and pointed to Hanover, which had been peaceably separated from the British crown.

As a case in point, he rapidly sketched the history of the connection which existed between Great Britain and Hanover down to 1837, when, upon the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, Hanover was severed from England and declared a separate kingdom, under the sovereignty of the Duke of Cumberland, heir-male to George III. For many years previous to that the connection was felt to be an anomaly and an embarrassment, because it was impossible that England could successfully defend Hanover in the event of war, if the latter should be attacked by any of the great military powers of the continent. It was for this reason that the act of separation, when at last it did take place so far from causing disquiet and indignation in England, was accepted with silent acquiescence, if not with a feeling of relief and satisfaction. This was clear from a passage in Alison's "History of Europe," which he thought of sufficient interest to read:—

"This severance of the two Crowns which had so long been united however excited very little attention and was in no respect a subject of regret; so strong was the impression in the nation that Great Britain was essentially a maritime power and that the connection with a small German State *was a source rather of weakness than strength*, by involving us in Continental politics and often compelling the nation to give protection when no return on a corresponding scale could be afforded."

He, Mr. Macdougall then passed on to consider our capacity for defending ourselves in case of war, and mentioned that when he had had the distinguished honor of dining with Her Majesty at Windsor, he had there met an officer in the Royal service who had been sent out to inspect the defensive capabilities of Canada, and who had told him that it would be impossible to defend the country against a determined attack from the United States, adding, moreover, that England would never attempt it. He, (Mr. Macdougall) was not responsible for that observation, which much surprised him at the time, considering the place where it was made, but it had made a deep impression upon his mind, and he was disposed to think it was an opinion that prevailed generally among the public men of England. He proceeded then to point out what, in his opinion, was the position we should occupy in future, namely, that of an independent country in alliance with Great Britain, as Belgium was among European nations. He dwelt upon the advantages which such an alliance would confer; such as immunity from wars in which Great Britain might engage upon questions in which we had no interest, while the fact of alliance itself with a nation so powerful would ever constitute a check upon the aggressiveness of our neighbours. He saw great difficulty if our present relations continued, while there was a prospect of security in the condition which he indicated. But even if we did not go so far as to create a separate and independent State, we ought to insist upon entire commercial freedom, upon the removal of all restrictions upon our commercial intercourse with foreign countries. He spoke at some length upon this point, and urged the importance, in view of the great interests concerned, of having permission to maintain a representative at Washington, and power to enter freely into negotiations upon commercial questions with the government of the United States and all other countries where our trade might be extended with advantage. He concluded by saying that the time had come for looking at the whole of our position fairly and squarely without reference to party or to party leaders. He for one was prepared to express, freely and openly the honest conviction of his mind on the question, and that conviction was that the existing relations of Great Britain and the United States proved clearly that some change was necessary in the present constitution of Canada, that they demanded some change which would give us more freedom in managing our commercial affairs, and if it did not put an end to our condition as an integral part of the British empire, would at any rate free us from responsibility and the consequences of any wars in which England might engage as a European power. The people of England were conscious of the fact that as it stood at present our connection with them was an embarrassment from which they would be glad honorably to free themselves, and every man in this country who had reflected upon this matter must, to a greater or less extent, share in that opinion. The question now was as to what course we should take? That was a fair subject for discussion. He was not here to propose any particular measure, or to recommend one plan in preference to another, or to suggest any details for carrying out a change which many regarded as inevitable. He was here simply to say that a great change had taken place in the policy of England; that her relations with the United States as well as with other powers were affected by our present position; and that it had now become necessary in the interest not only of the Empire at large but of Canada in particular that a corresponding change should take place in the political relations existing between this and the mother country.

The lecturer retired amid loud applause, and a vote of thanks having been passed, the audience separated.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—Professor Agassiz is still investigating the natural history of this continent and has judiciously betaken himself during this cold weather to Rio Janeiro from which his last letters are dated. He has found specimens of marine animals, more nearly resembling the extinct trilobites than any living species. He has found rare and beautiful specimens of sea weeds. He has had reasonable success in photographing under water, living animals and the soft parts of marine creatures which could not be preserved. He has found fish which are rare and expensive, and he has found an enthusiastic cook, who fried the valuable and scarce fish for his breakfast, because no other were to be had. Fortunately for himself and the world, the Professor was more phlegmatic than Vatel, else he might have been tempted to fall on his sword as that great cook did; the Professor because he had fish for breakfast; the Chief because he could get no fish for dinner.

There died in Milverton, on the night of Tuesday of last week, Mr. Kirkland, shoemaker. It appears that for a considerable time previous to his decase he had been in the habit of taking periodical "sprees" which lasted generally for a month. On this occasion his thirst for drink appears to have been almost insatiable. On the above evening he purchased a bottle of cognac, which he drank in an incredibly short space of time, and shortly after sank into that sleep from which there is no waking. Mr. Kirkland was a quiet, inoffensive man, whether under the influence of liquor or not, and his death under such circumstances has cast a gloom over our village. Deceased leaves a wife and a large family to mourn his untimely end.

Fifteen persons were poisoned by some refreshments provided at the funeral of a Mrs. Hutchinson, at Saxby, near Barton, Lincolnshire, lately. They ate some rice pudding, and when taking part in the funeral procession they were attacked with the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Some of them fell down, some staggered in the processions, and others had to be immediately put to bed. By the unremitting efforts of three surgeons, all the sufferers eventually recovered. Mrs. Hutchinson had, it appears, kept some white arsenic in a tin, and this was substituted for ground rice in making the pudding.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, APL. 17, '72

Mr. McDougall's meeting in Almonte came off on the evening of Wednesday last, according to announcement, and was well attended. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, Reilly's hall, which we believe is the largest one in the village, was filled with an intelligent and interested audience. Mr. McDougall spoke for nearly two hours, taking up a number of the public questions of the day, and handling them with his usual ability. He was repeatedly and heartily cheered by his audience most of whom appeared to coincide with his views. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Galbraith and by the chairman, Mr. John Scott. Mr. Rosamond did not make a speech although called upon to do so. He gave some explanations as to the reason why he was a candidate for election to the House of Commons. He said he had no thought of taking that position and would not have done so but for the encouragement received from Mr. Galbraith. This Mr. Galbraith promptly denied. Mr. Rosamond repeatedly reaffirmed his position which was as frequently denied by Mr. Galbraith, when Mr R. informed the meeting that he could prove his statements by persons who were present during the conversations to which he referred and also by a correspondence which had taken place between himself and Mr. G.

Mr. McDougall defined his position before the electors. He said he had another session of Parliament to attend, at the close of which he would visit every part of the Riding, and hold public meetings in the several townships and villages, so as to give all the electors an opportunity of attending and judging for themselves. He invited the several aspiring candidates to attend the meetings and lay their cases before the people. He said he would be guided by the expression of the electors at those meetings. If he found a majority in favor of his views he would ask for a renewal of the confidence so heartily reposed in him when he came a stranger among them. This announcement was received with prolonged cheering.

We may add that the best of good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. All parties seemed pleased and gratified, and good order was preserved during the entire proceedings.

We have received the first annual report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is under the guidance of Dr. Palmer, the Principal, assisted by six teachers, and is doing an admirable service to the unfortunates for whose benefit it was established. The report of the Government Inspector, Mr. Langmuir, shows, however, that while there are at least three hundred and twelve mutes of school age in the Province of Ontario, there are but one hundred and seven entered for instruction at the institution, so that much has yet to be done to bring it up to its full measure of usefulness. It appears that, of the total number of pupils, fifty-four are supported by parents or guardians, forty-five by the Municipalities to which they belong, and the remaining eight by the Province.

A most extraordinary editorial appears in the last issue of the Perth Courier, in reference to Mr. McDougall's meeting in Almonte. The most unfair journalist in Canada, even the Globe, finds it necessary to secure some foundation on which to hang a tale; but the paragraph to which we refer is an entire fabrication, containing not one word of truth from beginning to end. What makes it worse is the fact that the editor was present at the meeting, and cannot escape the censure of knowingly and wilfully misrepresenting a political opponent.

The United States Government is quietly paving the way for a change of policy in regard to the Washington treaty. The republic is about to withdraw from the false position it occupies, and permit the questions in dispute to be submitted to the Geneva arbitrators minus the extravagant demands for indirect damages.

Judge Johnson has been temporarily appointed Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territory, vice Mr. Archibald.

We observe that there is a prospect of the Postal laws and regulations of the Dominion undergoing a careful revision before long. And we think that, among other reforms that are desirable is an improvement in the registration of letters. At present a fee is charged for registration, but the Government in no case refunds the value of a lost letter. In France the fee is in the nature of an insurance, and in the event of a letter being lost the Government pays its declared value, a system which seems preferable to our own. The fact that the Government would be responsible for the value of lost registered letters would directly lead to diminish the number of miscarried and stolen communications, and so materially benefit the public to whom the annoyance and inconvenience occasioned by such losses would be considerably diminished. We have no doubt this point will receive the attention of the Government from the fact that action has been taken upon by our representative commercial body, the Dominion Board of Trade.

At the opening of the Spring Assizes for the county of Carleton, Judge Morrison made a few remarks which are worthy of the serious consideration of every community of people. After referring to the magnificent building in which the court was held, as being a credit to the city and to the country, he congratulated the jury on the lightness of the criminal record, and added that in the three counties where he had recently been, there were no crimes that were not clearly traceable to intemperance.

The Montreal *Daily News* has an excellent article on Dr. Ryerson's defence against the attacks made upon him by the Toronto *Globe*. The whole secret of Mr. Brown's animosity to the venerable doctor is clearly explained in the following paragraph:—

The last session of the Ontario Legislature had barely opened when the columns of the *Globe* were surrendered to a succession of violent and indecent attacks on the Educational Department. We at once detected the covert game that the managing director was playing. The Macdonald Ministry had fallen, Mr. Blake became Premier, an ominous lull in the hectoring, blustering tone of the Grit organ followed, there was a momentary hitch, then the managing director sent a message to the Premier to wait on him; the Premier's pride was roused, he returned an indignant and decided refusal; he could hardly have been aware how effectually his stinging answer upset the plans of the *Globe*. The managing director discovered that he had ceased to be a necessity, and was regarded as a nuisance; but if he could not dictate to the Government he believed he would be allowed, as the price of his servility, to accomplish the double object, of rendering Dr. Ryerson's tenure of office intolerable, and securing the lucrative monopoly of supplying school books to Ontario. With these aims in view number after number of the *Globe* appeared, burlesquing Dr. Ryerson's instructions to school teachers caricaturing his grammar and attainments and appealing to "life literary long reformers" to remove him from his superintendence, reconstruct the department, and substitute a new class of school books. We have no wish to speak offensively of the managing editor; we cannot, unfortunately, change his nature, and he sees no impropriety in the course he pursues; but when we remember the daring attempt of the Ring of Brown, Nelson and Cambell, to compell Dr. Ryer on to ignore Canadian printers; and purchase all the school books needed in Ontario schools from Mr. Brown's firm, and at their own price, and without competition, we can quite understand why Dr. Ryerson has been pursued with all the rancour of a baffled jobber.

The Montreal *Herald* referring to the speech of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall in Hamilton says:—

"Not altogether because Mr. Macdougall has said so; but upon the ground of corroborative evidence and notorious facts, we thoroughly believe all that he says, both as to the fixed determination of the statesmen class in England to get rid of us as soon as they can do so without discredit, and as to the clear perception of our own politicians of the road into which they were practically directing us when they promoted Confederation. Several questions arise out of this belief. One is as to the degree of confidence which we should continue to repose in public servants who have let the public so little into their confidence, and who, considering the strange position of Mr. Howe since his recent speech in Ottawa, may even yet be looking one way and rowing another—professing as Sir Geo. Cartier did at Brome an abhorrence of the very plans of which he secretly sanctions the advocacy by his colleagues elsewhere. Even more important than that is the question whether we shall go blindly on acting in our public life upon shams which everybody has come to see through, and yet lacks the boldness to discard, instead of courageously looking in the face the truths which Mr. Macdougall somewhat hardily conveys to us, and adapting ourselves to the inevitable. To the solution of these questions, which will probably be more or less agitated in the coming session, Mr. Macdougall's speech affords valuable and timely aid."

The contract for the construction of the North Shore Railway was signed at Quebec on Friday between the Directors and Messrs Dundas, Smith and Keith, of Chicago, to-day. There is much rejoicing in the city over the matter. The Company's offices and many places of business were hung with flags. By this the city secures an American first-class road, with heavy ironing and masonry bridges to be completed according to the terms of the contract by the first of December, 1875; but in the expectation of the contractors within two years; the running stock to be fully equal to all the needs of the route, and to be of the latest and most approved fashion, while the engine-room, machine shops, and most important stations are to be built of brick. The contractors, in addition to a grant of one million dollars from the city of Quebec, and it is probable a similar amount from the parishes on the route, will have as security land to the value of $10,000,000. The contractors have deposited one million as security for the due performance of the work.

John Ross left Walkerton suddenly one day this week. Some $2,000 left about the same time.

HON. MR. MACDOUGALL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

(*Globe Report.*)

Almonte, April 10.

This evening the Hon. Wm. Macdougall addressed a public meeting of his constituents in Reilly's Hall in this place, upon the leading questions coming before Parliament this session. There was an attendance of between two and three hundred, and the Hon. gentleman was quietly listened to during the delivery of a speech of an hour and a half in length.

Mr. John Scott was voted into the chair, and in introducing Mr. Macdougall, remarked upon the very important measures that would come before Parliament this session. A good deal of discussion had taken place recently with regard to our relations with England, much of which he considered it would have been better had it not occurred; he condemned the recent utterances of Mr. Howe upon that question, and considered that that gentleman incurred a serious and weighty responsibility by making such a speech.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall after making a few remarks upon the occasion of his visiting the constituency, proceeded to say that he wished to ascertain their views with regard to some of the leading questions of the day, though in some matters he considered that he ought not to be guided entirely by the impression he might find to prevail among a section of the constituency. As to the question whether the Government should be supported or to the Opposition, he considered that a matter in regard to which he ought to be guided by the views of the people represented. He did not desire to shirk any responsibility that properly attached to him for the policy adopted, or the measures proposed by the Government while he was a member of it, but now that he was merely a member of Parliament, he was free to express a more unreserved opinion upon the conduct of the Government. He then proceeded to discuss two or three of the important questions which had already been debated or would soon be discussed in Parliament. He first explained the position he had taken with reference to the Pacific Railway scheme of the Government which he characterized as an unwise and reckless undertaking, and which would involve one of two things, either that the country would be obliged to break its bargain with British Columbia, or that it would involve an enormous burden upon the people. His own plan would have been to have relied upon water communication with the waters of Lake Superior, and thence by American railways to the Red River, and thence by steamboat down that river to Fort Garry and Lake Winnepeg. By this plan Canada would have had steam communication with the Northwest at very little expense. He considered that the bargain made by the government with British Columbia must be broken some time, in some form or other, and if the question of revising the bargain presented itself in any practicable shape this season he would feel it his duty to support it. (Cheers.) He next referred to the treaty of Washington. It was just possible, he said, that Great Britain and the United States might continue to differ about the construction of the treaty, in which case Canada would not be called upon to take any action with regard to it, but recent information seemed to indicate that the difference would be settled, and that therefore the matter would come before our Parliament, and he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion it would be a fatal mistake for our Parliament to refuse to confirm the treaty, to which the head of the Government had attached his signature. If we intended to remain a part and parcel of the British Empire, we must submit to the consequences of that position; we must be ready to do our part towards carrying out any arrangements that may have been entered into between the Mother Country and foreign countries. We cannot remain as a part of the Empire, and act as an independent nation. We must be willing to allow the Imperial Government in its dealings with the United States or other foreign countries to make such a bargain as they in their wisdom, and in accordance with the public opinion of the Empire may be found necessary, and we must acquiesce like good subjects and put up with the consequences. He was quite ready to discuss the propriety of a political change if it was found that our position was an embarrassment to ourselves and to the Mother Country; he was quite prepared to consider what was the best, wisest and safest cause for us to pursue, but in Parliament they could not discuss this question, they must there deal with things as they were; they must recognise Canada as part of the British Empire. With regard to the merits of the Treaty Mr. McDougall argued that the Maritime Provinces were satisfied with the Fisheries Clauses, and it was not for Ontario to raise a disturbance about it. He considered the importance of the concession given to the United States in this matter had been greatly overrated. As to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, he held that it would be an advantage to Canada to allow the Americans equal rights in it and that in point International law they were entitled to it. Any way he argued that the Imperial Government were alone responsible for the treaty, and that in attacking it we were attacking them. He dilated at some length upon the advantages of the treaty, dwelling chiefly upon the argument that its adoption would be a guarantee of peace, with the United States, and would remove many irritating causes which now existed, and which might at any time lead to serious complication. After referring to the land regulations in the Northwest, Mr. Macdougall proceeded to define his own position. He would continue to occupy an independent position towards the Government, sustaining them when he considered their measures worthy of support, and opposing those measures he might consider contrary to the best interest of the whole country. He spent some time in defining his notion of the duty of a member of the Dominion Parliament, which he considered should be to look to the interests of the whole Dominion, and not to any particular section, or any one province. With regard to that constituency he found that another gentleman had offered himself as a candidate. He had no objection to this, and for himself he would only say that after this session was over he proposed to hold meetings in every township in the riding, which he hoped those gentlemen who intended to be candidates would attend; and after a full and fair discussion he was willing to abide by the decision of the majority of the electors.

If he wished to secure a seat in Parliament again, as long the people of North Lanark had confidence in him and desired a continuance of his services, he was disposed to look first to them before he went elsewhere.

If he found after holding these meetings that a clear and decided majority desired that he should continue to serve them, he was prepared to place his services at their disposal.

In the course of his concluding remarks, Mr. McDougall alluded to the fact that Governor Archibald's resignation had been sent in and accepted. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. Jamieson asked if Mr. McDougall did not consider the Canadian Parliament had the right to take independent action with regard to the treaty of Washington.

Mr. McDougall said that was a point of law; we could refuse to pass an Act to carry it into effect, but we were bound to give our assent to the settled policy of the Imperial Government if we wished to remain connected with the Empire. In his opinion, however, no law of ours was necessary to carry out the treaty.

Mr. Jamieson asked if Mr. McDougall considered the general policy of the Government with regard to the North West had been such as to forfeit the confidence of the people of the Dominion, especially of Ontario.

Mr. McDougall said he could not speak for the people of Ontario, but it was well known that he had strongly condemned that policy.

The Rev. Mr. Manning asked what Mr. McDougall thought of the violation of the constitution in the matter of British Columbia representation.

Mr. McDougall said he had very strongly opposed that, but he proceeded to point out certain circumstances which excused, if it did not justify, the course Government had taken in that matter.

Mr. D. Galbraith, M. P. P. for the North Riding, in response to a call from the meeting appeared on the platform. He announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons, and made some explanations with regard to certain communications that had passed between him and Mr. Bennett Rosamond, who had previously announced himself through the Press as a candidate.

Mr. Rosamond explained the view he had taken of the communications from Mr. Galbraith, and said he would not have come out as a candidate had it not been for the encouragement he had received from Mr. Galbraith.

The Chairman in the course of a few remarks condemned Mr. McDougall for showing any favor to the Dominion Government.

Mr. McDougall replied, and took occasion to condemn the Ontario Government as a coalition.

Mr. Galbraith replied briefly and the meeting came to a close about 11 o'clock.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD.

The discussion of Governor Archibald's peccadilloes may be expected to form one of the liveliest episodes in the proceedings of the coming session. The organs are sensible of this: the topic is a disagreeable one; the direct bearing of Mr. Archibald's conduct upon the Administration, whose policy he has been carrying out in Manitoba, makes them uneasy; and the white-washing process is already commencing in anticipation. "Nothing worthy even of censure, still less of recall," is the verdict of the organs.

Why should not Mr. Archibald's constitutional privileges be respected, as well as those of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec? He, sweet innocent, has done, can do, nothing—Has he any patronage? Can he control legislation? Well, if Mr. Archibald only acts as advised by his Cabinet—does not use his high position to carry out any views or plans that are not within the scope of his authority as Lieutenant-Governor, and does not interfere in any way with legislation—he might enjoy the immunity granted to the not very aggressive personages who rule in the Queen's name over Quebec and Ontario. But it is notorious that Mr Archibald *has* acted openly and confessedly as the agent of those who appointed him at Ottawa. He admitted that he had interfered directly in the election of members of the Dominion Parliament and Local Assembly. He has carried himself, in his behaviour towards those who but yesterday were rebels, to a point of abject humiliation, and outraged every loyal citizen in Canada by shaking hands with a murderer. From the time he arrived in the North West Territories he has set himself to frustrate the ends of justice in regard to Riel and his fellow "banditti." He condescended to the meanest hypocrisy in his flattering eulogium of the men who only offered themselves against the Fenians when it was certain the raid was defeated; and his conduct on that occasion has found a fitting sequel in the assistance given to Riel and Lepine to make their escape by one of Mr. Archibald's Ministers.

These are not matters of which the local Government is officially cognisant. We must go elsewhere to find the men who, by receiving Riel's emissaries, practically condoned his crime. It is at Ottawa the responsibility of the policy of Mr. Archibald has inaugurated to the North-West has to be borne. It was a mean and foolish attempt to conciliate one class at the expense of all others. But it has signally failed. In Manitoba both parties are dissatisfied. The grossest slights and insults have been offered to loyal men, and they are consequently altogether alienated from the Governor. On the other hand the Metis are not one whit more grateful, and are as loud in proclaiming their grievances as the pure-bloods. There has never been in the history of any country a more utter and conspicuous blunder than Governor Archibald's policy. If he is not responsible, who is? Who but those who appointed him, and gave him the instructions that have resulted in so complete a *fiasco*.

We, at all events, have no objection to shift the blame on to their shoulders, and are quite ready to believe they will not dare but accept it. It will never do to make a scape-goat of Archibald. He knows a good deal too much to admit of his being handled roughly. That he may have acted with little tact and made but an indifferent hand at intrigue, is very possible. But he must be tolerated, defended, sheltered, for all that. To desert or punish him would only be to invite retribution. Meantime Parliament has but one duty to perform. It can allow the scandal of one who has so offended remaining in the position he holds, to exist no longer,—and, as the speediest and easiest mode of visiting him with punishment, the account must first be settled with those who are primarily responsible for his misdeeds.—*Globe.*

The Canada Pacific Railway surveying party have found a favourable route from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, a distance of about one hundred miles. The obstruction in the shape of a very deep lake is east of the Lake of the Woods.

The services connected with the dedication of the new Wesleyan church of this place were concluded Monday evening, 8th ult., and were a success throughout. Notwithstanding we passed through one of the severest storms of the season on Sunday, the 31st March, and Monday, the 1st April, the interest of the meeting was well sustained. The Rev. Jas. Elliot, of Quebec, preached the dedicatory sermon at 10.30 a. m., and then proceeded to formally dedicate the building to the worship of God, assisted by the Rev. D. C. McDowell. This was a most interesting and deeply impressive service. At 2.30 p. m., the house was again well filled with attentive and delighted hearers under the ministration of Mr. McDowell, as he in a clear and forcible manner discoursed in reference to the safety and happiness of the believer, while under the protection and blessing of God. In the evening, notwithstanding the drifting storm and almost impassable state of the streets, the house was filled to its utmost capacity, when Rev. Mr. Elliott delivered one of the ablest and most impressive discourses it has been our privilege to listen to.—On Monday evening, the attendance at the tea meeting exceeded every person's expectation. This was one of the most orderly and profitable meetings of the kind we have attended. The refreshments, the music, the speeches and all throughout appeared just in place. On the platform we observed the Revds. Elliott, McDowell, Carswell, Tomlin, Atkinson, and McFarlane. Other ministers were prevented from attending. Before the close of the meeting Mr. Bredin made the financial statement, announcing that the building cost $2,200. To make up that amount $800 were still needed. As a modest and quiet way of appealing to the people, slips of paper in the form of promissory notes were passed through the congregation; in a few minutes these were again collected. On examination it was found that opposite the names of most reliable persons were sums ranging from 50c to $50, footing up to the handsome sum of $176. This added to the collections of Sabbath and sale of tickets, amounted to $281.50

Many were prevented by the storm from attending these services, it was therefore thought advisable to continue similar services the next week. It was announced that the Rev. Thos. Brock, of Perth, would be expected to preach next Sabbath morning and evening, and that a tea meeting would be held the following Monday evening, at which the Rev. D. C. McDowell, would deliver a lecture. Subject—"What a Canadian saw in Europe." In reference to Sabbath services, the congregations were full, and Mr. Brock fully sustained his reputation as an eloquent and faithful preacher of the Gospel. Collections at both services, $25. On Monday evening, the house was again filled in anticipation of an intellectual treat, and they were not disappointed. Mr. McDowell had the strictest attention while he for an hour and twenty minutes carried his audience in contemplation across the Atlantic into Ireland, Scotland and England. The Rev. gentleman was especially happy in description of character, place and scenery. The proceeds of this evening service added to the collections of Sunday, amounted to $107.50. Total $389. Our Wesleyan friends have a substantial, neat and comfortable church, in every way in keeping with our rapidly improving village. Material of church, brick; size, 56x34 ft.; tower from base, 50ft; spire, including ornament, 60 ft.; in all 110 ft.; basement full size of church. The building is heated by furnaces, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. We should mention that suitable reference was made at one of the meetings to the faithful performance of the workmanship by the contractor, Mr. Wm Rorison. We have no doubt, the intimation given by a trustee at one of the meetings, of a supplement to the low price of contract, will not be forgotten.

We regret to hear that Mr. Findlay McEwen, of 9th Con. of Beckwith met with an accident on Tuesday, the 9th inst. He was going home from the mill with a load of flour on the sleigh, when his horses took fright and run against the sidewalk. The sleigh was overturned and Mr. McEwen had his leg broken below the knee.

Farmers in many parts of the Province complain of the backwardness of the season, especially in the matter of sugar-making. Scarcely any has been made yet in consequence of the continued dry, cold weather, and the probability is that the production of that useful article this season will be exceedingly light.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. James Mair of Lanark, which took place at Smith's Falls on Friday last. He was on his way to Ottawa when he was prostrated by typhoid fever and died after a few day's illness.

An old neighbor who formerly resided in Beckwith and removed to Scone, Co. of Grey, informs us by letter that the fall wheat in that county looks well.

We copy the following from a San Francisco paper, not for the benefit of our readers generally but in the interest of the County press, as a sample style of polite literature which they seem anxious to acquire and imitate. The San Francisco editor is, evidently, put out of benevolence by a little fun at his expense, and says:—

"We regard the atrocious correspondent as an infernal fiend, a false-tongued midnight monster, a red-handed assassin, a thief, a he schoolmarm, a fraud, a ghost, and an unpleasant person! We esteem him a pea-green demon of the steaming pit, with a cotton-wood tail, eyes in his sides, and a cork neck studded with hot door-knobs! If there is anything worse than this, we think him that."

We understand that the Minister of Agriculture intends, subject to the approval of Parliament, to give a limited number of passages to immigrants settling in Canada, enabling them to come out from Great Britain for the reduced fare of £4 5s. sterling.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Brooklyn on the 1st of May, when delegates from all parts will be present.

PRESENTATION.

We have great pleasure in complying with the request made to state that the Rev. James A. Preston, Rector of Cornwall, was on Saturday last, (Easter Eve)., presented by his parishioners of Cornwall, Moulinette, and Burnhart's Island with a handsome set of Parlour and Bed Room Furniture to the value of one hundred and sixty dollars. The presentation was wholly unexpected, and the surprise was rendered still more agreeable from the fact that several ladies had fully arranged the furniture in the different rooms before Mr. and Mrs. Preston, who had been temporarily absent from the house, were invited to inspect it. A large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled on the pleasant occasion, when George Pringle, Esq. M. D., on behalf of the donors, presented the following

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. J. A. Preston, Rector of Cornwall.

REV'D SIR,—The members of your Congregations of Cornwall and Moulinette beg most kindly to welcome you on your assumption of the charge of these parishes as our spiritual guide.

We heartily approve of the considerations which have induced His Lordship, the Bishop of Ontario, in selecting you for your long tried devotion to the cause of your Divine Master, to fill the vacancy made by the removal of our late beloved Pastor, and we fervently hope that as in his case the next quarter of a century may pass without any change in the occupancy of the rectory.

We claim the privilege (a most agreeable privilege it is) of furnishing the drawing room and one of the bedrooms in the Parsonage House, and we beg that you and Mrs. Preston will kindly accept of the offering as an evidence of the *hearty greeting* with which we hail your advent to and the assumption of the duties as our Rector.

That you and Mrs. Preston and family may long be spared to live among us; that you may long continue to plant and water in this vineyard; and that God, who alone giveth increase, may crown your labours with abundant success is the fervent prayer of your parishioners.

GEORGE S. JARVIS, E. KEWIN, } Lay Delegates.
GEO. PRINGLE, M. D., Churchwarden.
On behalf of the Congregation of Trinity Church Cornwall.
JAS. E. BAKER, JAS. RAYMOND, } Churchwardens.
On behalf of the Congregation of Christ Church Moulinette.
Cornwall, March 30th 1872.

To which the Rev. Mr. Preston made the following

REPLY.

BELOVED BRETHERN IN THE LORD.

It required neither your valuable offering nor the kind words of the address which you presented with it, to assure me of the hearty welcome extended to me on the occasion of my appointment to the Rectory of Cornwall. This has indeed been fully manifested in acts as well as in words.

You may readily imagine that it was only in humble reliance upon my Divine Master, that I assumed the charge of a field of labour, in which so many of my predecessors had laboured with zeal, ability, and success in the inculcation of sound doctrine and scriptural truth.

I fear you have estimated too highly the efforts I have already made for the glory of God and the good of the Church, nevertheless in humble dependance upon God's blessing, I hope, whether my sojourn among you may be of long or short duration, my ministry may be blessed to the spiritual good of those over whom I have been set in the Lord.

In my wife's name, as well as my own, I thank you most sincerely for your very handsome and considerate offering, which we will ever regard, not only as the evidence of your good will and friendship for us, but also as an incentive to us to imitate the good men and women of this Mission whose delight is to do good to others.

And, in conclusion, with a deep sense of my own unworthiness, I trust I shall always be found ready to discharge to the best of my ability, the duties of my ministry, and that when "the manifold changes and chances of this mortal life" are at an end, the blessed result may be that he that sowed the good seed and they that reaped the harvest may rejoice together to all eternity.

Believe me to be
My dear brethren,
Your faithful servant in Christ,
JAMES A. PRESTON.

To His Honor Judge Jarvis, George Pringle, Esq., M. D., Edwin Kewin, Esq., &c., &c.

The Parsonage, Cornwall, March, 30th.

We are sure the many warm friends made by the Rev. J. A. Preston, M. A., during his residence in this place, will be pleased to learn by the accompanying notice, that he bids fair to be as popular, and to gain the esteem and good will of the people of Cornwall, as in Carleton Place. The present alluded to is a valuable one, in a money point of view; but we are confident the donors will be amply compensated, by the influence for good, which the Rev. gentleman will be sure to exercise in Cornwall, or wherever he may reside.

The New York *Herald* has some editorial comments on Hon. W. McDougall's speech at Hamilton, which it says is entitled to consideration from the fact that it indicates the policy which in the future the British Government intends to pursue toward the New Dominion. After reviewing the chief points of that speech the *Herald* remarks: "We can have no objection to the independence of Canada. For some time yet to come there will be room enough on the northern part of this Continent for both of us. It is our opinion that independence would tend mightily towards the development of the Canadians. The greater the prosperity of our neighbors the better for us."

We understand that His Majesty the King of Spain has been pleased to create Colonel Bernard, the Deputy Minister of Justice, a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel la Catolica, in acknowledgment of his zealous and efficient services in connection with the measures taken last summer to prevent any infraction of the Foreign Enlistment Act in Canada, a rumor having been circulated that an expedition was being formed in Canada for the purpose of rendering assistance to the insurgents in Cuba.

Collingwood, April 8.—The by-law in favor of granting a bonus of $5,000 in aid of the Marine Railway now projected, was carried to-day by a majority of 92. A large amount of stock has been taken by townsmen.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 11, 1872.

This day, at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took His Seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Fifth Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The auspicious recovery which the mercy of Providence vouchsafed from the well nigh mortal illness of the Prince of Wales, called forth a universal expression of joy and thankfulness throughout the Empire. All classes of the people testified their deep sense of relief from the anxieties of a long and painful suspense, by joining their beloved Queen in a public Thanksgiving, which proved in vastness of attendance and unanimity of feeling the grandest and most impressive ceremony ever witnessed in the British Capital. I invite you to follow the good example on the fifteenth day of this month. It was thought advisable to defer the solemnity until after the meeting of Parliament, and I feel assured that the Members of the two Houses, as well as all Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout the Dominion will be anxious to unite in celebrating the occasion with all becoming observance and loyal alacrity.

Your Meeting has itself been postponed to a later season than usual, upon considerations of Imperial as well as Colonial interest, and at the instance of Her Majesty's Government.

The young Province of Manitoba was, last September, threatened with an invasion of lawless persons from the United States. Prompt measures for resistance were adopted by the local authorities and attended with the best results. In order to re-assure the people of the Province, and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, I ordered a force of two hundred Militiamen to be sent to Fort Garry. Notwithstanding the inclement season of the year the troops surmounted the difficulties of the march with energy and success, thus proving not only their own discipline and endurance, but also the value of the route through their own Territory. The accounts of the expenditure occasioned by this expedition will be laid before you, and you will be requested to pass a Bill to indemnify the Government.

A copy of the Treaty made at Washington last year between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, in which the Dominion has so great an interest, will be laid before you. So much of the papers and of the completed correspondence as can be made public without injury to the interests of the Empire or of Canada, will also be at once submitted for your information, and your attention will be invited to this important subject.

A conference was held at Ottawa, in September last, on the subject of Immigration, at which the Government of the Dominion, as well as those of every Province, were represented. A scheme for joint and several action was provisionally arranged, to which I invite your attention. I do not doubt that you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of Immigration with the maintenance and extension of which the development of the vast natural resources of Canada is so vitally interwoven.

Since last Session the union of British Columbia with Canada has been happily consummated, and her representatives now take part in your deliberations.

In order to open up and settle the fertile Territories of the North West, and to link British Columbia therewith, it will be necessary for you to make provision for the construction of a Railway to the Pacific Ocean, in conformity with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council, uniting British Columbia with the Dominion. An appropriation was made in the last Session for the preliminary Survey of the route for this Railway. The work has been diligently prosecuted, and a report of the progress achieved will be laid before you.

You will, I trust, concur with me in thinking the long contemplated improvement and extension of our system of Canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada, and the importance of competing for, and accommodating the commerce of the Great West, render it necessary that the means of transport by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and in connection with it, the expediency of providing a direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

The decennial Census having been taken last year, the duty of re-adjusting the representation in Parliament, of the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, devolves upon you now, according to the terms of The Union Act. A measure for the purpose will accordingly be submitted for your consideration.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to the Judges of Superior Courts—to the regulation and management of the Public Lands and Mines of the Dominion in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and for the amendment of the laws relating to the Public Health.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will at once be laid before you, and likewise a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the current year, up to the close of the last month.

It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue for the past, as well as that for the current year, will be considerably in excess of what was estimated, and that consequently there is no reason to apprehend embarrassment from the immediate commencement of the contemplated public improvements.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote for the service of Her Majes