REMINISCENCES

onthe committee of the committee of the

Ranadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. 200 kg/ 21 may 1 1 mg/0. 8.0 cm/m/10.

The sun had gone down, and that ever to The sun had Sunday night—the 4th of be remembered Sunday night—the 4th of November, 1838—closed in darkness over the November, 1858 of old Montreal. The mighted streets of old Montreal. The Lachine escort, after delivering their sixty. four prisoners to the gaol guard, reformed for their rendezvous at Grant's hotel, on St. their renurzione Montreal headquarters of the Lachine brigade, to partake of refreshments preparatory to their return march Ammunition and other supplies were there waiting them to be conveyed to Lachine, which they took in charge.

The escort, after teaving the gaol, had over ten miles to reach home. Rain was then pouring down in torrents. That march is as fresh in the memory of the writer as if it were yesterday. The tramp up old St. Mary and Notre Dame streets was a tiresome one of two miles over muddy roads to Grant's Hotel. The streets were crowded with armed men. Guards and pickets were being posted at every exposed part of the city, and cannon placed at exposed parenue leading into the country and

facing the river. After leaving Grant's the march was up old St. Maurice street. The city gate at Dow's brewery closed behind us with a death like. sound, allowing us to find our way as best we could through the thick darkness ahead. There were no macadamized roads in those days; it was mud under foot, mud to the right, mud to the left of us, mud everywhere, and thick darkness all around? Worse still. at any moment a concealed enemy might be met. Every few minutes a cavalryman dashed past, hailing us, with desputches to or from Montreal. It was an exciting march. Tired. wet and hungry, the escort reached its headeneriers, Laflamme's hotel, Lachine, by 10 o'clock that night.

Menday, the 5th of November. -The morn is up again! But not "the dawy morn with breath all inceuse and with cheek all "bleum." It was a duil, cold November one. The old village presented a grand and cheering eight. The brigade of three hundred men was in full force not in the same rig as in the previous December. They were now in full military costume, having comfortable pilot cloth overcouts, grey trousers with red stripes—all able-bodied men-farmers, farmen sone and farm bands, well fitted for any hard or rough work. The words—"the "might that slumbers in a peasant's arm,"

might be ittingly applied to them.

Besides the brigade the village was filled with Indians from Caughnawaga, and there were several hundred of the Montreal men who had joined. It was expected the order would be issued at any moment to advance on Chaleauguay. It was with difficulty the men were restrained from making an attack would have spoiled the whole affair, and might have proved disastrous.

One dear to all was missing-their old pay a visit to his old Hereford home. The lothers." men missed him sadiy. Sir John Colhorne supplied the vacancy by sending out Captain Campbell, of the 7th Hussars. The boys soon took to their new leader.

Sir John Colporne's plan was to place his regulars between the rebel camps at Chareau. guay and Beauharnois, and the frontier, to intercept succour and prevent escape, leaving the Luchine force to watch their front and prevent their escape to the northern district His, Sir John's hesdquarters, were at St. Johns. Orders were sent for the Glengarry Highlanders to cross the river at Coteau du Lac and to march down the south side of the The Lachin brigade, with volunteers from Montreal, to Saturday, to join with the Indians and to

march on Chateauguay.

The duties of the Luchine brigade were severe and trying during the week. They had to watch, patrol and guard the whole lake shore from Lachine to Pointe Claire. The two rebel camps—Chateauguay and Beauharnois—were on the South side of the lake, and at any time a night attack might be expected.

There arrived at Lachine during the week a large quantity of arms, ammunition and blankets for the Glengairies. They were placed on board a small steamer to be conveyed to the Casnades, but for want of communication to ascertain where the Glengarries were, the steamer was detained at Lachine

until Saturday.
Saturday night came. The brigade knew nothing of the intended advance on Chateau guay until Captain Campbell issued his orders; batteaux were collected, of which a goodly number were then at Lachine, and the order given at dead of night to embark. This looked as if some leal work was to be done before morning. The horses of the Lachine troop stepped into the batteaux as steadily as if entering their stalls. The embarkation was soon completed. The river was crossed to Caughnawa, where the Indians joined. The force amounted to about 800 men of all arms. At midnight, or early on Sunday morning, march was made through the woods on

Chateauguay.

The whole of the brigade was not in this advance on Chatenoguay. Captain Carmichael, with part of his Cote St. Paul company, had been placed in charge of a steamer early in the week to go up the Ottawa, and Lieutenant Carmichael had left that Saturday at noon in charge of the steamer for the Cascades, having on board the arms and clothing for the Glengarries; the writer was one of the guards on this steamer.

Early on Sunday morning, the 11th November, the force from Lachine and Caughnawaga, under Captain Campbell, reached Chateauguay. The patriots having, doubt-less, learned of the arrival of the Glengarries at Boauharnois during Saturday night, as we shall relate in a future number, deserted their camp on the first approach of the Lachine force. It is well they did, and that history has not to record the loss of valuable lives. A few stray shots were exchanged, but they fell short of their mark. It would be well if we could say that this ended the day.

Then commenced the work of destruction ! Fires broke out here, there and everywhere around. It had the appearance at one time as if the whole village and the surrounding homesteads would fall a prey to the devouring element. No one seemed to know the origin of the fires or by whom started; all pretended ignorance on that point. The

Before order was restored fully a score of houses with barns and homesteads fell sickening — a heartrending sight to see poor, helpless women mandschildren, in atter grief and stricken dumb with terror, begging for protection! Their little treasures—their household gods—the homes of their

scattered wild through the woods, homeless, friendless seeking shelter where they may I.

Reader ! young 'reader,' this is it true picture(of a dark: day in Canadian history. I It would make your very heart's blood run cold were you to witness such a scene as this! Pardon us, if we exclaim :- Thy ruined homes, Chauteauguay I and thy burning homesteads, a sad remembrance bring !

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels and bowels. oureg by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"-or anti-bilions granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap hoxes to allow waste of virtues. By drug-

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS ACT.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT TRADESMEN-A CHEMIST'S VIEWS ON ADULTERATION.

On the first of January, 1886, the new act respecting the adulteration of food passed during the last session of Parltament, will come into operation. As its provisions are very stringent it has attracted much attention and excited great interest among those to whom it is likely to apply. It was very clearly, so far as its provisions are concerned, explained in the columns of THE POST during the time it was passing through the House of Commons, and it is not necessary to enter further into its details. It provides a very ciearly defined plan as to what shall and shall not constitute adulteration; also a well arranged muchinery for the detection of adul teration in articles of food, &c., and in like manner duly specifies severe fines as the punishment for any infraction of the law.

A representative of THE Poer has recently spoken to several retail traders on various branches as to the possible results of the act. but naturally they have uniformly denied that there was any possibility of its ever being in any degree applicable to them. course, none of them know anything of their neighbors or the effect of the act on them. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," seemed to be the motte of most of

the traders in question.
"It is too bad," said one, "that such a reflection should be made on the trade as is seen in the act of a few dishonest persons. The analysts may come and take what they like out of this establishment."

"I do not believe that the necessity exists for such an agitation as was raised in Parliament about this act," said another. "In Toronto they have a strict local law, by which the goods sold in stores are quietly taken and submitted to analysis and the results published, but the adulteration is shown to be comparatively small when compared with the bulk sold. It will probably be found to be the same all over under the new Dominion act, or, rather, revision. It does rot pay any tradesman in the long run to sell bad goods."

"It is quite a newspaper error," said another, "to suppose that there is much on their own hook, without orders. This adulteration in this country. The story is got up for a sensation occasionally, but there is nothing in it to any extent. We generally make small profits on as good articles as can leader, Major Penner, was not there. He be got It does not pay, &c. The act will had gone over to England that summer to not affect me, and I do not think it will

> The above are fair samples of many other answers.

THE POST reporter then tripped lightly to well known chemist and told him what he had heard.

"It may be as they say," said the analyst, in reply to successive questions, "but for all that a sudden examination of many of the goods offered for sale would probably astonish the traders. The fact is that nothing but the most stringent legislation, and that rigidly enforced, will prevent a very widely spread system of adulteration. In nothing is this worse than with regard to spices, a subject St. Lawrence on Beautharnois, to arrive there of which not much is said when adulteration is talked of. Yet so far as pepper, gluger, mustard, cinnamon, cloves and other aromatics cross to Caughnawaga the same night, are concerned it is somewhat rare to find any ground spice free from an admixture of adulterants. The faculty with which this adul teration can be accomplished doubtless helps this. There is in connection with this a cant trade expression sometimes heard to the effect that an article is "commercially pure." At what line the absolute ends and the commercial begins is not very clear. Analysis proves that sometimes "commercially pure" pepper contains ten per cent. of rice and cracker sweepings. Dye woods are used to adulterate cayenne, turmeric wood for mustard and downward to ashes and earths. In cream of tartar there is very often found sulphate of lime, and also insoluble salts and earths. Ground cocoanut shells, clove stems, ginger from which the strength has been exhausted in making essence, cloves with the oil distilled, and other items, are too often largely found in spices, or rather alleged spices."

"To see the need of a stringent law on adulteration, we need go no further than the simple article of butter." Lard, suet, tallow and wretched fats too often enter into the concoction of a great deal of atust sold as the familiar household food. Good country butter can be wrought by an experienced hand for sale in small quantities and for general consumption in the back shop of a corner grocery. Lard is adulterated with tallow and cannot be detected by the microscope. The two ingredients, when dissolved under certain conditions, deposits crystals with characteristic features pertaining to each. Hence the adulteration is at once evident under the microscope without further analysis. Even our own familiar Canadian maple syrup has not escaped the hand of the imitator. Not long ago I discovered that in some pretended syrup I had been eating stuff made with glucose and brown sugar, flavored with maple syrap. Of course molasses is made up, as is well known, of glucose—a detestable thing which enters into so much adulteration and fraud that its extinction would be a blessing. Another article that is very frequently anything but what it pretends to be is fruit jellies. Old peelings and refuse, with volatile fluids to intensify the flavor, are sold

under the guise of these things.
'As to wines and spirits, the amount of adulteration connected with them and their sale is such that a very fair sized book might be written about them. In fact, many of the tricks of this trade have been exposed. I have here a little book written apparently by some conscience pricked or perhaps sore-headed tapeter, in which he tells of the manner of making lager in a cellar, of doctoring a barrel of beer so as to make it two, and other swindles, and of

treating drinks in general.
"But of the adulteration and manufacture of liquors people by this time," continued the chemist, "are or ought to be familiar. It is ringleaders, however, were found out and instantly ordered by Captain Campbell to before them. I remember being shown through the value of passages through where there are miles of passages through houses with barns and homesteads fell vats waiting clearance. The very atmos-before the devouring flames, pulti-was a phere from the sawdust on the ground is enough to produce intoxication if inhaled, and the gauger very thoughtfully intoxication gave me some cotton wool to plug my nose with. I had what is called a tasting order which enables a visitor to "sample" the wines. One of the "samples" offered by the youth—all vanishing before their very eyes I wines. One of the "samples" ouered by such Their fathers, their husbands, their brothers I officer with me was a most abominable com-The assembled patriots of yesterday | Now pound, which I learned was composed of log-

wood, some syrup; alcohol and cherry juice; The gauger told me it was entered for export for Spain, there to be made into old port, no doubt of the finest brand. It is perhaps not generally known that an ounce of oil of cogneo will make, when mixed with forty gallona of proof spirits, a whole barrel of "French" brand v.

"But it is true that in the adulteration of liquors," continued the gentleman, giving the valuable information THE Post now records, "the smaller fry have high examples. You no doubt remember the attempt to imitate Henesrey's brandy in this city, and the seizure made by the late Hon. Isasc Buchanan, the agent of the firm. Brands, capsules, labels, and all were there. But this after all was only really a fraud, more of the nature of a trade mark matter than one pertaining solely to adulteration, though the adulteration was all there. I helped to analyze the stuff, and it was one of the most remarkable decoctions I ever saw In that case the "brandy bottle. if persisted in, would certainly have justified, after a very few applications, the fiercest denunciation of the most elequent prohibitionist. But there is a story of a well known Euglish dinner-giver who used to pride himself on his port wine. That being the case, his guests were deeply smitten with this choice beverage. On the death of the gentleman one of his bequests was the receipt for making his cherished port. He first took, it appears, eight gallons of real port wine. To this he added forty gallons of cider and brandy to fill a hogshead. Some elder leaves and cockineal followed, the one for roughness and the other for color, and two years in wood and two years in bottle. port was produced which delighted the heart of the connectors, and provoked, it is said, the envy of many. But these wine frauds are netorious. Any one can make a nice "light dinner sherry," as the price lists say, of the current order, with sherry oil,

raisins, vinegar and coloring matter. The sacentials, bear in mind, are poisonous. Of course adulterations may be harmless at times, but they are more frequently the reverse, and often absolutely dangerous. The mly thing now is to enforce the act. It is well framed, though much is out that might well be in. If properly administered, is ought to be of immense advantage to the

proof spirit, older and syrup. Brandy, so-called—and the 'Hennessy' of which I spoke was of this kind—can be made of proof spirits.

oil of cegnac, cream of tartur, rook candy,

Our reporter then left.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Thy it. The experiment is a sare one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

THE CONVENTION OF 1885

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE. The following open letter of invitation has been addressed to the old students of the Mont-

real College :-To the former pupils and professors of the Mont-

real College: The great day is now at hand Invitation cards have been forwarded to all those whose

addr sses were known, but in spite of our re-searches we feel that many must necessarily have been omitted.

We, therefore, think it our duty to renew now the general invitation conveyed through the

the general invitation conveyed through the imedium of the press some wroks since.

Forser pupils and professors are all invited with equal cordiacity and in the most pressing manner to the convention of the 9th September next. Whether they have received their card of invitation or not, whether their attendance a college has been of long or short duration, whether they occupy a high rank in the seclesiastical or laivible prescript or belong to the industrial or civil hierarchy, or belong to the industrial or agricultural classes, all are heartily convened as brothers, each one will have a place in the Col-lege hall. All are invived, all are expected at this grand convention, and the absence of any

will be a matter of regret.
Let us forget business and labor for one day, one ho loay, which will evoke the hallowed memories of our youth and leave a pleasant recollection behind it; let us all meet on the appointed day, Wednesday, 9th of September, 8 n.m., in the cabinet de Lecture, opposite the Seminary on Notre Dame atreet, where programmes, together with the commemorative medals, will be distributed.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVITATIONS.

BON VOYAGE.

MR HUGH BYAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MU-ROPH.

Thursday afternoon Mr. M. P. Ryan, collector of customs, entertained at a recterche unch in the St. Lawrence Hill a number of his friends, to bid God-speed and bon voyage to his cousin, Mr. Hugh Ryan, of the widely and well-known contracting firm of Ryan & Purcell, of Toronto, on the occasion of Mr. Kyan of Toronto, on the occasion of Mr. Kyan's departure for a pr longed sojourn in Irelaud and tour through Europe Mr. M. P. Ryan filled the position of chairman, and M. P. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway, that of vice-chairman. Among the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Walter Shauly, M.P., Audrew Robertson, Edward Murphy, Rev. Father O'Connor, Rev. Father Donohue, Charle Cossils, Ald. Farrell, John Ryan, P. Purcell, R. S. Wnite and H. J. Cloran Mrs. Hugh Ryan, Mrs. John Ryan, the Misses Mrs. Hugh Ryan, Mrs. John Ryan, the Misses Ryan, Mrs. M. P. Ryan and other ladies were a so present. Several of the gentlemen, after full justice was done to the well laden table, took advantage of the occasion to give expression to the respect and esteem in which Mr. Hugh Ryan is held by all who have had business or social relations with him. Fitting tributes were paid to the integrity and intelligence which have characterized him as a public contractor. His reputation is built on the success of the great works with which he has been connected. Mr. Ryan sails from Quehas been connected. Mr. Kyan sais from Quebeo to morrow to revisit his native land, which he left forty-four years ago, a poor emigrant boy. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kyan and a son and daughter. They will probably spend a year or two abroad, and will pass the winter in the south of France. It is a well-carned holiday for the worthy contractor, and we wish him and his family a pleasant tour and we wish him and his family a pleasant tour and a safe return.

In Boston the chief of the Fire Department rides in a red buggy when he hurries headlong to fires. The notion is that persons will break for the sidewalk and clear the track when they see a horse snorting flame, so to say, and wildly dragging a red chariot toward them. But some of the newspaper people in Boston are women, who wear dainty gowns of robin's egg blue, and those charming critics object to the startling redness of the red wagon as smacking too much of the old red-shirted firemen. They have suggested that the color be toned down, and plump upon the suggestion comes a scornful reply from a champion of the red buggy. As it looks now there is going to be quite a controversy of sesthetic cut.

Louis Antoine De Bourienne, Napoleon's private socretary, says in his published book : Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me one was very curious. During the night, he said, enter my chamber as seldom as possible. Do not awake me when you have any good news to communi-cate; with that there is no hurry. But when you bring bad news rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost."

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION...

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite made thus far went to prove that the exhibition poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described by, so far as Canada was concerned of the very state of the feeling that the state of the very poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the mornng, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the ow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky

—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all
the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. forward the interests of this country After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive the skin dry and hot at times: the blood become ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the beart, and the patient fears he may have heart direase Towards the last the patient is unable ness of the Canadian officials. The Antwert to retain any food whatever, as the opening in exhibition in the Canadian section was larger the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer rs with the above named symptoms should not feel nervous. for nine hundred and ninety-nine pases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sumply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a regetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881
Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syru steadily increasing. All who have tried it spea-very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil. To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying

they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, Jine, and sup ou Mother Seigel' Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis fact on so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully. (Signed) W. Bowke

To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24 1882.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup."

For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigal's tion would require Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having courtry next year. determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accor dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation

prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed)
Carey B. Berry,
Baptist Missionary
Oct. 16, 1882

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I Mother Seiger's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal

testimonial.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street. City.

Among the many peculiar customs in Cores is that of preserving yellow serpents immersed in wine jars for several years and using the preserve" as a cure for invalids, after all he bones and flesh of the serpents have been dissolved in the wine. Another custom is that when a case of smallpox occurs the people in the neighborhood are prohibited from butchering animals.

Pottery was discovered, Grant Allen suggests, by accident. A savage carried some water in a calabash—the hard shell of a tropi cal fruit-when it occurred to him to smea the outside with clay and put the calabash itself over the fire. This he did, the water boiled, and upon removing the calabash he found it incased and protected by a hard, red, stone-like substance.

Miss Miranda Davis, of Stafford, Conn. has been gradually starving to death for the last fifteen years. Occasionally she takes a sip of water and eats a few cracker crumbs, but that is all. Sometimes, it is stated, she goes forty-seven days without food or drink, Although emaciated, her general health is moderately good.

A recent decree of the German minister of war orders the garrisons in a number of provincial cities and towns to be drilled in the use of fire engines, hooks and ladders, and the life-saving apparatus, in order that they may, on occasion, assist, and, in case of need, replace the members of the fire department.

The principal wedding anniversaries are First year, paper; fifth year, wooden; tenth year; tin : fifteenth year, crystal ; twentieth year, china; twenty-fifth year, silver; fiftieth year, golden; seventy-fifth year, diamond.

In the northern part of Nebraska an Iriah Colony, called Jackson, has been settled for twenty-nine years, six of the colonists of which are worth from \$40,000 to \$90,000 esch.

THE CANADA IN ENGLAND.

MB. S. C. STEVENSON ON THE COMING EXHIBITION.

A representative of THE POST ca'led on Mr S. C. St. venson, B A., the secretary of the Council of Arts, this morning to ascertain whether the e was any especial progress or new departures in connection with the approaching exhibition in London next year.

Mr. Stevenson stated that there was nothing

greatest benefit to her as no exponent of her resource and development. The exhibition would be of a nature never before attempts; in the history of the empire, and would cert inly have an instructive effect on the minds of thoin connection with the matter had been and were still doing their utmost, and it was not true, as had been stated in public print, either that there was a prevailing opinion in England smong those connected with the Dominion that Government had not done en ugh, or that any efforts had been lacking. The Government had done its best to co-operate in the attempt to make the exhibition a success, so fer as the Canadian portion will do so. The statement in question had been made in c nucction with another, that the Canadian exhibit at Antwerp was a failure owing to the blunders and dilatorithan that of England and very good. It was vaid there was no one to exhibit the relative merits of our manufacturers, but when the articles are put on view in the interest of private individuals it might reasonably be expected they would look to this.

The Canadian department was, continued Mr. Stevenson, being well filled, and the ap-plication for space gave promise thus far of a

very man ificent representation of the Cana-dian position in trade manufactures, agriculture and arts. This was a matter for especial thankfulness, as there was an American exhibition in London at the same time, and he had no doubt Canadians would find it to be to their interest to show how in these matters she was in no degree the inferior of the neighboring republic There were, said Mr. Stevenson, a great many points in respect to which this exhibition would be of benefit, perhaps one of the chief of which would be the showing what splendid field was afforded for the employment of surplus capital and labor in England At present the English capitalists have millions sunk, without hope of redemption, in South America, a tenth part of which, judiciously laid out in opening up the latent wealth of Canada, would have benefited the country, that the remarks and a right kept the money in British channels and e-rich ed the inventor. At present the British innent rehave left a great portion of the development of our m nes and forest wealth to Americans. There were so many points which could be coached on as to the pressing need of Canada showing well at the exhibition that Mr. Steven son add d he could not refor to them all, as hi ime was pres ing, but he was confident that this esirable end would be accomplished. Charles Tupper was sparing no pains or labor to cause his so far as it lay in his power, and it was largely due to his effe to that they had promised for this country one of the fin st sections of the exhibition building, namely, the north gallery n ar the gardens and about twothirds of the west gailery, where machinery would be exhibited in motion. A plan showed that Cana in and Australia were next each other in the exhibition, and full liberty was allowed in the matter, exc pt that care was taken that none but Canadians and Canadian manufacturers should have space, of which there was plenty. Mr. Stevenson added that the entries were open until Jan. 31-t, and between that time and the resent there won d no doubt be features of inerest arising, which he would be happy to give

O THE POST as they occurred
Our representative referring to Mr. Steven son's allusion to British capital in South America, asked if it was likely any effort would be made by the Quebeo Association to h we the province represented at the great exhibition at Buenos Ayres next year. Mr. Stevenson said he thought that probably the Canadian exhibition would require all the attention of this

CANADA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION.

Last January reference was made in The Post to the International Rural Exhibition to be held at Buenos Ayres next April, and the need f prompt action of Canadian manufacturers

eing adequately represented. This morning a representative of The Post calle : upon Mr. Hen haw, the consul of the Argentine Republic in this city, to ascertain if any p ogr ss had been made in relation to the subject. Mr. Henshaw stated that he was wait ing for definite instructions from the government of the Republic as to the course he has to nursus with reference to making public the acte connected with the - xhibiti in and the official programme explaining its purposes and old cts. He was able to make known hat the exhibition was to be opened on the 25th of April in t that applications would have to be made six months earlier for for ige exhibits on forms which would be supplied from the consular offices. The power for the exhibit of machinery will be granted free. As a whole, the conditions are such as govern exhibitions of the kind in

general. Mr. Henshaw further stated that it would be very desirable if our manufacturers and others who think of exhibiting were to commence to ake some action among themselves before the official notifications arrive, as treight can beent by some of the River Platte vessels leaving this port at a comparatively low rate. It would, however, be better if the intending exhibitors were to combine and charter a steamer, which course would give a longer time. As to the class of goods from Canada, which are imported into the Argentine Republic from abroad and in which Canada could bear a part, Mr. Henshaw said there was no doubt hats and caps boots and shoes, hirdware and ironmongery furniture and cottons, and some general articles of manufacture, could be mentioned. All these artic es at present bore a very important part the imports to the republic, and Canadions should certainly make the attempt to make the resources and powers of this country known. There was a return trade to be done. It was noticeable that wool formed more than 50 per cent of the exports of the Argentine republic. This was of a quality that has to be imported to this country at present. The tariff of the country on imports is high in many respects. out the official statements showed that this did not prevent the importation of a very large percentage of some of the necessities of life. Mr. Henshaw added that just at present the importance of opening up trade with the South American countries was attracting the attention of the United States Govern ment, and they had recently sent a commission to seek information and make an examination. That commission had now returned and its report was looked for. But its individual members had recently made known their views publicly, and the general opin on of these gentlemen was that there was a splendid field for American manufactures of several classes, it Maritan manuatures of several classes. In the same position, and Mr. Henshaw expressed the hope that this opportunity would be taken advantage of. He added that up to the present date the trade with the River Platte had been about the same as last year, and would probably show at the end of the year an equality.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR TURKEY REBLIN, August 28.—The Roorsen Courier has a despatch from Constantinople, stating that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with pect of Turkeys recovering possession of the Balkan passes and fortresses: The Turkish mulisters are divided as to the acceptance of the proposal.

TERRED.

DUBLIN, August 25.—The Nationalists of Cork and Waterford assembled at Knockamore to day and interred a coffin containing the ducument representing the Original Acceptance.

Take all in all--Take all the Kidney's and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion

-Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.

-Take all the Brain and Nerve force

Take all the Great health restorers. In chort, take all the best qualities of all these, and the best. -Qualities of all the best modicines in the world, and you will find that -liop

- Bitters have the best curative qualities and nowers of all-concentrated in them, - And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or-combined. Fail !!! -A thorough trial will give poitive proof of this.

Hardened Liver

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood: my limbs were puffed up and fuled with

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case : otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was ascence down in ones, peverly and suffering for years, saused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year age, by the selvice of my pastor, I commenced using Help littlers, and in one or onto the were all well, and ness of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to ray is all poor men, you can keep your families well a per with Hop Bitters for less than one destor's wish well on the self-self with well as the cost. I know here

13 None gennine without a bunch of green Hope an he white label. Shun all the vile, polseness stull we litop" or " Hope" in their name

A BAPTIST MINISTER'S CAREER.

PLEEING TO CANADA TO ERGAPH A GECOND

PROSECUTION FOR BIGAMY. Lowers, August 27 .- John W. Washburn, Beptist minister, has just fled to Canada to escape prosecution. He was sent from this city by the Home Missionary Society to be educated for the ministry at Waterville, Me. There he was detooted in the robbery of a Catholic church, and expelled. He married a Maine lady, and was subsequently married in a place in Ver-He was sent to prison for bigamy, mont. duped the prison officials by pretending viety and secured a pardon. He then went West, married a third wife, induced ther to transfer her bank account to him, brought her here and deserted her, taking all her money. Mrs. Washburn No. 3 was sent back to her Western home by her friends. With his crimes krown here, the bigamist had the presumption to apply for the pastorate of the Worthen Street Baptist Church, and actually duped another to accept his pastoral services. His career was exposed to the church, and Wash-

STILL MINISTER KEILEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 - The Hon. A. M. Keiley arrived in this city last evening. When asked by a reporter to night if Mr. Keiley had made a report to the State Department, Secretary Bayard said : " No, Mr. Keiley has no report to make. He has not been recalled. He is still United States Minister to Austria. His return from Murope s entirely on his own motion. asked him to come back here. The Government since making the appointment has been entirely passive in the matter. Mr Keiley's position as United States Minister to Austria remains unaltered."

"And the United States Government re-

mains passive !" "Entirely passive."

"And you have not arranged to replace Mr Keiley by any other man to represent this Government at Vienna !"

"We have not thought of such a thing. The matter remains entirely unchanged since Mr Keiley received his appointment." Mr. Keiley is stopping with the Secretary.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, August 22 - The silly senson has set in with almost unequalled ferocity. Even the Times has been compelled to start a discussion and print daily letters upon the venerable question 'Is lving justifiable under certain circumstances ?' This state of things is due to the fact that the political leaders are still fencing and are undecided about their election cry. Gladstone's tour is but little chronicled. There are reports that his voice is restored, but this is doubtful. The general belief is that Gladstone is done for. In the mean time those who are competent to be his successors are compelled to hold their tongues. The Tories are waiting for the enemy to open fire. They are gratified at the undoubted success of Lord Carnarvon's tour, and are certain that reland will furnish the main question in the election struggle. Every word which a Parnellite speakes in favor of the Tories is eagerly reported and caught up. The Irish leaders await the Parnell banquet next Monday and the meeting which is to beheld on Tuesday for a formal announcement of the common policy. There is now strong reason to suppose that the elections will pass without an outbreak of the dispute between Davitt and the Parnellites, which once seemed inevitable, and that Parnell will elect all his nominees. The prospect of success in the movement for the payment of members is likely to raise a large number of inconvenient and unsuitable ambitions, but, through his lieutenants, Parnell will control the county conventions which will select the candidates.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 25 .- One result of Earl Carnarvon's peaceful progress through Irc-land has been an enormous influx of British tourists. No less than 1,500 sightseors from England, Scotland and Wales landed here yesterday. This rush of visitors brings many thousands of pounds into the country, and will tend to add to the growing popularity of the viceroy.

CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August 25.—The attorney-general in a speech last evening denounced Chamberlain as a socialist and warned the moderates to prepare for thievish attacks on the church and other vested interests.

THE CRIMES ACT DOCUMENT IN-

TERRED.