LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1882.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Masterly Address of the Premier on the Rivers and Streams Bill.

Sir John Macdonald rose at 3.30 a. m. to reply to Hon. Mr. Blake. He said that at that hour in the morning he did not propose detaining the House very long. He was glad the matter had been brought before the House before another mode of settling the question had been resorted to. The belligerent Premier of Ontario had threatened to march his armies into the Northwest because the present Government had asked for the reference of the disputed question to the highest court in the land, and he did not know but that the same belligerent might march down here because the Government had advised his Excellency to use the royal prerogative of disallowance. (Laughter and applause.) He was afraid that he might come down like another Oliver and order the sergeant-at-arms to take away that bauble, and brake us up. (Renewed laughter.) The honorable gentleman(Mr. Blake) who has just spoken had said near the end of his speech that he would not condescend to go into the question of compensation; there was compensation enough whether rightly or wrongly; there were other and greater constitutional questions involved, and so this man McLaren must go down before the constitutional questions. He must have his property taken away and given to another person, and the honorable gentleman must make a highfalutin, spreadeagle speech with the hope that it would have, in the desperate state of affairs of the honorable gentlemen opposite, some effect on the Ontario elections. (Applause.) The honorable gentleman had gone into a long argument to show that there was a difference between disallowance and reservation for royal assent or the assent of the Governor General. Of course there was a difference. Before a bill can be disallowed it must have first became law; if it is reserved from royal assent it is not law, but in both cases the will of the Legislature has been expressed. He defined the power of the Executive with regard to assenting to bills, and agreed with the member for West Durham (Blake) that the Queen must assent to the bill passed by both Houses; but it was different with the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors. The Governor-General held a twofold position; first as representative of the sovereign with a responsible body of advisers; and, secondly, as an imperial officer; and if he gets instructions to reserve the bill he must do so. So in the same way the Lieutenant-Governor has no right to reserve the bill unless instructed from the Governor-General, because that would be a breach of the principles of the British Constitution. The fact that a bill is disallowed, especially on the advice of the Local Government, makes it all the worse for the Local Government. Referring to the Orange bill, he said it affected no interest of the Dominion, Imperial or otherwise, and yet the Premier of Ontario spat in the face of his own Legislature and advised the Lieutenant-Governor to reserve the bill which they had passed, which he himself had approved and for which he had voted. There was a reason for it, and if ever there was an instance of a man who degraded and humiliated himself, it was that of the first minister of the Province of Ontario, and for the meanest and most sordid of reasons. Continuing, Sir John Macdonald said he voted for the principle of the bill, that the Orange body should be incorporated; and yet, as Stephano said to Trinculo, "Thou shall be king and I shall be viceroy over thee." There was a one man power behind the throne, Mr. Speaker; there was a man called Christopher Fraser, and he said to him, "Pass that bill if you dare." Then they concerted their little scheme: "We are in a position we do not like to hold. If we pass the bill we alienate the Catholic vote, and if we do not pass it we alienate the Orange vote. We will commit a breach of the constitution; we will swallow our own words; we will say that the bill ought not to be passed, although we voted for it, and we will send it down to Ottawa and we will throw upon John A. all the annoyance and all the embarrassment which has now come upon our heads." But, Mr. Speaker, I am too old a bird to be caught with such chaff. (Laughter.) I said very politely, in constitutional language, and it was read by the honorable gentleman: "Gentlemen, this is none of our funeral; you may deal with your own measures," and we handed it back to them. (Laughter and applause.) The Premier of Ontario has now got the member for West Durham to denounce the Government for their action with regard to a bill in which a great interest was involved, and a great many were contemplated, while at the same time he withdrew from his own Legislature a measure in which nobody was wronged, nobody was hurt, and nobody but those who wanted to be incorporated cared one farthing about it. Referring to the Goodhue bill, which the member for West Durham had referred to, he said that gentleman himself (Mr. Blake) voted for it.

Hon. Mr. Blake—No, sir.

Sir John Macdonald—Oh, yes, he voted for it.

Hon. Mr. Blake—No, sir.

Sir John Macdonald—There was only a division on the whole bill. At all events I will read you what took place when the Goodhue bill came up for the third reading. I will just say before reading the resolution that the House will see that it was drawn up especially for the purpose of doing away with the iniquity which the honorable gentleman says was in the bill, and for the purpose of carrying out the principle which the honorable gentleman says he has taken care that for the future shall always be carried out—the reference to a legal tribunal. He then read from the journals of Ontario for 1871 the amendment offered by the Hon. Mr. Richards to the motion for the reading of the Goodhue bill, and continued: The amendment was put and lost on a division of 7 for and 45 against, and I read among the nays the following names: Anderson, Barber, Baxter, Beatty and Blake. (Immense applause.)

Hon. Mr. Blake—You will find my vote recorded against the bill.

Sir John Macdonald—The bill passed. There was a clause introduced for the purpose of protecting those vested interests, while the bill was attacked, for the purpose of referring the case to one of the superior courts of Toronto, so that the rights of the children would be protected, and the honorable gentleman voted that down, and this nefarious bill, with his assistance, was read a third time, and became the law of the land.

Hon. Mr. Blake read from the journals of the Ontario House to show that he had voted for the three months' hoist.

Sir John Macdonald—The honorable gentleman did not vote against the principle of the bill. At the second reading the honorable gentleman voted to adjourn the debate for three months, because it would take three months for him to make up his mind. (Laughter.) Referring to the Rivers and Streams bill, he said that after all the chief complaint of the leaders of the Opposition was that the Dominion Government did not notify the Ontario Government that it intended to recommend the disallowance of the bill in accordance with the memorandum proposed by Sir John Macdonald in 1868, and said that to have had communication with Mr. Mowat would only have laid the Government open to receiving an insulting answer. The Crown Lands commission had endeavored to bully Mr. McLaren out of his property, and this bill was not passed for the purpose of obtaining the general law, but for the simple purpose of carrying out the threat in Mr. Pardee's letter and robbing Mr. McLaren of his property. An honorable member had stated that the Streams bill was not intended for Mr. McLaren, but for general purposes. The highway robber is bad enough, but there is something of manliness about him; but it is mean of the sneak-thief, who crawls down the back stairs and steals the kitchen utensils, or the fellow who comes behind you and picks your pocket. They are men more to be despised than the highway robber. It would have been more manly if the Ontario Government had introduced a bill to hand over Peter McLaren's property to William Caldwell. They dare not do so, and therefore they passed the bill respecting rivers and streams. It was a wretched, flimsy, transparent device, and deceived nobody. It had the effect of depriving Mr. McLaren of his property under the pretense that it was in the public interest. Nothing more contemptible or sinister could be done by a Government or a Legislature. He reviewed the circumstances of the case: That the stream was not navigable, or even floatable, at the point where the improvements were made until after Mr. McLaren had made them at his own expense, on his own property, and said that the Streams bill itself acknowledged that he had a proprietory right, although Mr. Caldwell tried to cheat him out of it.

An honorable member—Nothing of the kind.

Sir John Macdonald—Mr. McLaren put the improvements there and Mr. Caldwell claimed to have a right to use them. The cuckoo watches the linnet build its nest and takes possession of it when it it is finished. Mr. Caldwell is the cuckoo who asks the linnet to walk out. He says "Give up your proprietory right to me. I am not in a position to lay my eggs and raise my little brood." This may be a very clever trick on the part of Mr. Caldwell, but ornithologists all agree that the cuckoo is a very dishonest and thievish bird. (Applause). Referring to the speech of the mover of the amendment he said that gentleman had quoted a number of acts disallowed by the Government of which he (Sir John) was a member, but had failed to notice any of those disallowed by his own friends while in office. The member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) tried to show that theirs were exceptional cases, but argued that if any bill was within the compution of a Local Legislature, under no circumstances should they interfere with it. He had read his (Sir John Macdonald,) remarks on the New Brunswick School Bill, in which the prohibition of provincial rights were advocated, and yet he (Mr. Blake,) as a Minister of Justice, recommended the disapproval and disallowance of certain measures which he admits were within the province of the Local Legislature. Referring to the second Half Breed Act in Manitoba, he said the first act of the honorable gentleman was highly objectionable. It was resolved by Mr. Morris, the Lieutenant-Governor, for the assent of the Governor-General, and although it was a very bad bill and very objectionable on every ground, yet such was his respect for Provincial autonomy that he allowed the bill to pass.

Hon. Mr. Blake—It was the honorable gentleman that allowed it.

Sir John Macdonald—Then I am very glad to hear it. So then I am not the man who trampled on the independence of the Local Legislatures.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Not then.

Sir John Macdonald continued referring to Hon. Mr. Blake's disallowance of the second Half Breeds Land Act, and said he trampled upon the Legislature of Manitoba and threw this act aside, because in his (Hon. Mr. Blake's) opinion the half breeds were better off under the first act than under the second one. Referring to the Streams bill, he said it was retroacting; but the honorable gentleman claims it was a general bill. It was introduced as a general bill, otherwise it would not have got through at all. A private bill must be introduced by petition and due notice given of it. As a private bill, Mr. McLaren must be heard before the committee on private bills, and it was even for that Government too strong a measure to pass a law expressly to take one man's property and hand it over to another, and so the Government introduced this bill. The greatest proof of fraud is shown by the style of the bill. What would be said, Mr. Speaker, if the Legislature of Qeebec some years ago, and perhaps it is now, when the Magdalen islands all belonged to Admiral Coffin, who was sole proprietor, had legislated against Admiral Coffin. He would be sole freeholder, and the islands were covered by his tenants; and suppose they wished to make Admiral Coffin pay all the taxes, and would say we cannot directly say that he shall pay the taxes of all the people on the islands, but we will pass a bill, stating that it is proper to declare that all the taxes on the Magdalen islands shall be paid and defrayed by the freeholder of the island, there being only one freeholder. (Laughter.) That would look very much like fraud. (Applause.) This was the same kind of fraud, and it was done with the same fraudulent intent, (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, in the first place I would say that the report was made by the Minister of Justice, the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, my namesake.

Mr. McDonald—I heartily approve of it. (Applause.) I take the responsibility for it, and my colleagues will join me in doing so. (Applause.)

Sir John Macdonald—We are protecting a man from a great wrong, from a great loss and injury, from a course which, if pursued, would destroy the confidence of the civilized world in the law of the land. What property would be safe? what man would make an investment in this country? Would capitalists come to Canada if the rights of property were taken away, as was attempted under this bill? This was one of the grounds on which in that paper of mine in 1868 I declared that in my opinion all bills should be disallowed if they affected the general interests. Sir, we are not half a dozen provinces—we are one great Dominion. (Applause.) If we commit an offence against the laws of property or any other atrocity in legislation, it will be widely known. England is so far off that she is not likely to be affected by it. She is not likely to disallow our bills, however bad they may be, because the consequence falls on our own heads; but here, where we are one country and all together, and we go from one Province to another as we do from one country to another, and from one town to another, is it to be borne that laws which bind civilized society together, which distinguish civilization from barbarism, which protect life, reputation and property, should be dissimilar? that what should be a merit in one province should be a crime in another, and that different laws should prevail? (Applause.) There may be difference in the laws in detail, but the Government's great principle, that every man should have the right to occupy his own house and property, sit down under his own fig tree, cultivate his own vine and be protected in all this, is the common law of all civilized countries, and must prevail throughout the Dominion. (Great applause.) The honorable gentleman threatens us with an appeal to the people. Sir, we have no objection to go to the people. (Applause.) If I told these honorable gentlemen the election was to take place on the 17th of September, 1883, why, sir, Grit stock would go up 20 per cent. (Laughter.) Their faces have become almost as long as their speeches. (Great laughter.) From the reading of the amendment it is clear that the honorable member for South Huron is not to be fully trusted. Sir, I have no doubt that the honest men of the country will vote to support the Government in this measure. I do not mean to say the honorable gentlemen are going to vote against their consciences, but the country will believe that they are fully conscious of what they are doing. The honorable gentleman spoke just an hour and resumed his seat amid most enthusiastic cheering.

The debate was continued by Casey, Cameron (Victoria), and Mills, and at 5.30 the House divided and the amendment was lost—50 for and 110 against.

MILVERTON.

At the spring show the following carried off the prizes: Stallions—heavy draught—1, A. Robertson's What's Wanted; 2, J. L. Turnbull's Scotchman. General Purpose—1, Douglass Farrow's Young Lord Haddo; 2, G. Signor's Young Derbyshire. Carriage—1, Arthur Volker's Young Cap. Tom. Canadian Draught—1, R. Armstrong's Bang Up; 2, D. Swan's Young Ontario Chief; 3rd, Chas. Mackenzie's Young Black Haddo. Thoroughbred—Sam Jones' Young Sir Archy. Bulls—Durhams—Aged, A. Anderson. Two year old, Jas. Trim. Grain—Swring wheat Fife, A. Rannie. Any other kind, A Miller. White Oats, 1, A. Miller, 2, A. Rannie. Black Oats, S. Miller. Barley, 1, A. Miller, 2, J. Bryden. Peas, 1, A. Miller, 2, S. Miller. Potatoes, A. Miller. Judges, John Guy, Elma; James Crerar, North Easthope, —Eby, Tavistock.

MORNINGTON.

CENSUS.—Mornington's population, according to the census of 1881, numbers 3,998, being the second largest populated township in the county. There are 2,062 males and 1,936 females. The married males number 598, and the married females 597; widowed—males 33, females 73; children and unmarried—males 1,431, females 1,266. In religion, there are 73 Baptists, 238 Mennonites, 349 Roman Catholics, 486 Church of England, 1 Disciple, 444 Lutherans, 752 Canada Methodists, 6 Episcopals, 8 Bible Christians, 2 Primitives and 17 other Methodists, 1,524 Canada Presbyterians and 27 Reformed do., 59 other denominations and 12 not given. Origin of the people—English 365, French 38, German 1,110, Irish 1,648, Scotch 827, Swiss 1, not given 9. Birthplaces of the people—England and Wales 95, Ireland 333, Scotland 233, Prince Edward Island 1, Nova Scotia 6, New Brunswick 2, Quebec 21, Ontario 3,002, other British possessions 1, France 16, Germany 231, United States 52, other countries 4, not given 1.

TROWBRIDGE.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On the 12th inst., during the erection of Mr. David Dunbar's new barn, a brace fell from the top of the building and struck an old gentleman named Billings, who had the misfortune to be standing beneath it. He was struck on the face and knocked down, receiving other injuries in his fall. Notwithstanding his age and the severity of his wounds, under skilful medical treatment he is rapidly recovering.

BURGLARY.—Last Friday night some miscreants entered the stables situated on Main street, belonging to Mr. Thos. Wakefield, and carried off a quantity of oats and hay. Our town constable happened to be away visiting on the night in question; but is endeavoring to discover the burglars and bring them before the new J. P., who will let loose the law in a manner that will be a terror to evil doers.

SPRING.—Late frost put a damper on spring operations last week, but with the return of fine weather this week, farm operations are in full blast; and so are the swamp choristers.—COM.

LEBANON.

The Rev. Henry Reid, who has been connected with the ministry of the Canada Methodist Church for more than 30 years, died at his residence near Glenallan, on Sunday, April 16, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. James Hutton, of the 3rd con. of Maryborough, intends taking a trip to his native country, Old Scotland, about the middle of May, and intends remaining there two months. We wish him a very pleasant journey.

The fall wheat in the vicinity of Lebanon looks well. Of course many of the fields which were sown late, and indeed some which were sown very early, look very much frosted; but all that is required to restore it to life is a good warm rain. On the whole the prospects of a good crop are as promising as they were at this time last year.

TANNERISM WITH A PURPOSE.—A Glenallan man thought some time ago that he was too fleshy by some pounds Avoirdupois to stand the heat of the coming summer, and attempted to lessen his weight by eating sparingly of the good things of this world. The result was that in two months he has reduced his weight from 243 lbs. to 195. His friends assert that he is in a "decline."—COM.

STRATFORD.

The editor of the *Times* has a libel suit on hand.

PERTH Spring Assizes commence in Stratford on Tuesday, the 2nd of May.

His worship the Mayor of Stratford has suffered a sad affliction by the death of his eldest son. Other members of his family are seriously ill.

The ministers of Stratford have issued a manifesto warning the hotel keepers of the town that they have made arrangements to prevent the sale of liquors during unlawful hours on Saturdays and Sundays in future.

"RAISING" A DRAFT.—It is related that a stranger presented a draft at one of the principal hotels in town the other day, and that it was accepted. The clerk was too busy to go to the bank with it himself and sent it over by a friend, who, in order to get it cashed had to endorse it of course. When forwarded to New York it was found that the "draft" had been "raised" from $8·15 to $80.15. The stranger is still stranger and scarer now, and the endorser is terrible wise.

THE SPRING SHOW.—There was a large attendance at the spring show on Thursday last, and a number of fine animals were exhibited. The following is the prize list: Horses—heavy draught—1, Porter, Dow & Colquhoun, Major; 2, Colquhon & Dow, The Banker. Agricultural—1, Eby & Co., Tom Dinnie; 2, Henry Herlich, Lord Selkirk. Roadsters—1, Arthur Volker, Captain Tom; 2, S. Dunseith, King of the West. Blood—1, Samuel Jones, Young Sir Archy; 2, J. T. Hicks, Baron Rothschild, Sweepstakes, Porter, Dow & Colquhoun, Major. Bulls—Durham—Aged, D. W. Cumming, Marquis of Lorne. 2 years old—1, James Callin, Lord Byron; 2, V. Litt, Oswald Gray. Yearling—1, John McTavish, Prince Arthur; 2, T. Litt, Prince of Hazelwood.

DONEGAL.

Since the pleasant weather began, the farmers have been busy with their spring work. Ploughing is going on and seeding will begin shortly.

At the annual vestry meeting held in Trinity Church on Wednesday, 12th inst., Messrs. S. Roe and T. J. Knox were re-appointed wardens, and Messrs. S. McCourt, D. Barton, and J. McKinley sidesmen. The affairs of the church are in a very flourishing condition.

Now that the "24th" is drawing so near, we wonder what the public-spirited citizens of Donegal are going to do about it. With a good race-course, plenty of fast horses, etc., we might have a gala day at home, and not be patronizing the neighboring villages every anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

We hear that one of our enterprising young men, who recently left for the N. W., while on his way to "the cradle of plenty and the haven of rest," struck a bonanza in the form of a charming young lady, whom he led to the hymeneal altar at St. Paul, and now we believe the pair are out amid the beauties of Manitoba. The name of the new firm will be announced on some future occasion.

The Rev. D. J. Caswell, who removes to Paris this week, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation on Sunday last. Much regret is felt at the departure of the Rev gentlemen from our midst, as during the five years of his pastorate here, he has shown the utmost interest for the affairs of the church, and has made for himself many warm friends, who will always be glad to welcome him back. The Rev. Mr. Graham of Waterford, has been appointed in his stead.

Mr. John Irwin has the contract of carrying the mail from Donegal to Newry for three months, when it will be known whether we are to have a daily mail or not.

The roads are getting in good shape again, and one of our local young men, who has all winter offered to bet that there is more mud to the square acre in Donegal than any other place in the county, now withdraws his offer until next fall, when he will be willing to "back up" his not altogether *groundless* opinion.—COM.

ELMA.

Messrs. Samuel Kilgour, George Kilgour and Paul Kelvey, with their families, left this week by the G. T. R. for Madison, Neb. They took a car load of effects with them.

The death of Mr. Thos. Gibb, which occurred on Monday last, has removed a highly respected settler. His death was caused by consumption, from which he had been suffering for some length of time.

The following gentlemen were elected Wardens at the recent vestry meetings of the Anglican Mission Churches in charge of Rev. Mr. Batstone: Newry, Messrs. A. Featherstone and J. Smith; Monckton, Messrs. Wm. Featherstone and C. Merrifield; Henfryn, Messrs. J. Little and J. Gass.

CENSUS.—According to the census returns, just issued, Elma has a population of 4,421—the largest township population in the county of Perth. The sexes are divided as follows: males 2,279, females 2,142; males married 681, females married 685; widowers 31, widows 73, children and unmarried—males 1,567, females 1,384. The religions are divided as follows: Adventists 3, Baptists 180, Mennonites 23, Roman Catholics 71, Church of England, 901, Congregational 6, Lutherans 154, Canada Methodists 1,056, Episcopal 65, Bible Christian 14, Primitive 80, Canada Presbyterians 1,715, Church of Scotland 5, Protestants 14, other denominations 38, no religion 34, not given 62. Origins of the people—Dutch 5, English 1,038, French 7, German 451, Irish 1,674, Scotch 1,188, Swiss 6, Welsh 1, not given 51. Birthplaces of the people—England and Wales 267, Ireland 332, Scotland 300, New Brunswick 2, Quebec 15, Ontario 3,380, Manitoba 1, France 4, Germany 94, Russia and Poland 1, United States 23, other countries 1, not given 1.

WALLACE.

Mr. M. Brothers has recently purchased from Mr. G. Rudd's stock farm in Pusfinch, a herd of three thoroughbred Devons, with a view to introducing this excellent breed of animals in this neighborhood.

THE CENSUS.—The census returns for Wallace give the total population of the township as 3,655. Number of families 613. The population is divided as follows: Males 1,893, females 1,762; married—558 males and 560 females; widowed—38 males and 57 females; children and unmarried—males 1,297, females 1,145. The religion of the people is classified as follows: Baptists 46, Mennonites 145, Brethren 8, Roman Catholics 21, Church of England 747, Congregational 39 Disciples 17, Lutherans 442, Canada Methodists 998, Episcopal 272, Bible Christian, 19, Primitive 51, other Methodists 19, Canada Presbyterians 469, Reformed do. 253, Quakers 7, other denominations 72, not given 30. Origins of the people—English 470, French 3, German 1,051, Irish 1,516, Scotch 513, Swiss 14, Welsh 8, various other origins 8, not given 72. Birthplaces of the people—England and Wales 97, Ireland 309, Scotland 141, Nova Scotia 1, New Brunswick 3, Quebec 31, Ontario 2,725, France 9, Germany 282, United States 39, other countries 5, not given 12.

COUNCIL.—The municipal Council of Wallace met pursuant to adjournment at the Queen's hotel, Gowanstown, 8th April, 1882. All the members present; the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Petitions—of Jacob Orth and 14 others, charity for Barbara Siebert; Michael Farncomb and 8 others, for a respectable amount to be expended on sideroad 12-13 in the 3rd con.; Peter Marion and 16 others, for a respectable amount to be expended on sideroad 18-19 in the 9th and 10th cons. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by J. Robinson, that on petition of Jacob Orth and 14 others, asking this Council to give some assistance to John Kurtz for Barbara Siebert, an indigent woman, be it resolved that $15 be granted—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that the Council authorize the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve to purchase Gowanstown Church from the Canada Methodist Conference, for the sum of $300, for the purpose of converting it into a town hall, and the Clerk be instructed to notify the firm of Fennell & Gearing to have the said property conveyed to the municipality by a proper deed, free from all incumbrance—carried. Pathmaster's certificate for statute labor done by Samuel G. Dixon for the year 1881 received and accepted. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that the sureties and bonds of the Treasurer be accepted, and the bonds be filed in the Clerk's office—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that the Auditors' Report be adopted, and that the Reeve issue orders for the Auditors' salaries, amounting to $7 each—carried. Letter from the Reeve of Howick, anent a culvert on the townline, handed over to W. Ferguson, road commissioner No. 2, and paid. Moved by W. Ferguson, seconded by W. King, that the petition of M. Farncomb, and that of Peter Marion, be left over for further consideration—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that R. G. Roberts, Clerk, be paid $10.50, postage, express charges and office expenses since August, 1881—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that time for the return of the Collector's roll be extended to the next meeting of this Council—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve be instructed to confer with Messrs. Fennell & Gearing in regard to loaning for a term of years five thousand dollars on farm property, being first mortgages, and to make such arrangements as they may deem suitable toward making such loan—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by A. Kennedy, that the Reeve be paid $14 for time and expenses to Toronto for Land Improvement Fund—carried. By-laws Nos. 224 and 225, appointing Pathmasters, Fence-viewers and Poundkeepers, were read three times and passed in due form. The Clerk was instructed to get the Auditors' Abstract published, and to arrange with the Listowel printers for the printing for 1882. Council adjourned to meet on Saturday, 27th May next, as a Court of Revision.

Pathmasters.—John Bailey, Nicholas Karges, Joseph McKeever, Thomas Landerkin, William Shewan, Jas. W. Brown, Joseph Walker, Samuel Ellison, Philip Lorch, Thomas Chamney, Nathaniel Fennell, George Karges, William A. Smith, Robert McIlroy, Moses Beign, Henry Weiss, John Marks, Benj. Everall, Joseph Smith, Samuel McKee, Alex. McIntosh, Alex. G. Campbell, Henry Zinn, Jacob Cook, Philip W. Knechtel, Alex. Ferguson, George Rapp, Christopher Ash, Wm Vines, John Duckering, Seth Doan, Thos Magoffin, George Spence, Conrad Heinbecker, Thomas Maguire, Solomon Sitler, Isaac Miller, Thomas Maginnis, Robert S. Turnbull, Michael Farncomb, Robert Crooks, John Willis, James Gilmore, William Turnbull, John S. Nickel, Sam'l Frey, Conrad Nuhn, Conrad Hilbert, Elias Hemsworth, Joseph Rogers, David Shuh, Conrad Fisher, Peter Orth, Wm. Manke, Henry Leppard, Samuel Wilson, James Leslie, Henry Scott, Balsar Snider, George Barber, Joseph H. Craig, William McComb, Robert Hayes, John Elliott, Matthew Burns, Thomas Dungey, Wm. Ackerman, Hugh Corrigan, John McCausland, Jas. Cowan, George W. Smith, Thomas Magaffin, James Beatty, Charles Welker, John Wolfe, Peter Walter, Ehenfried Bender, Henry Gemmer, George Ranton, John Dehling, John G. Nickel, David Bowman, Joseph Moffat, John Moore, Peter Marion, William Warren, Henry Binns, Thomas Sides, Jonas Newton, John McClennan, William Loggins, John Burns, James Jackson.

Fence and Drain Viewers.—Elijah Ellis, Joseph Cumberland, Seth Doan, James Vines, Henry Coghlin, Alex. G. Campbell, Thomas Hayes, George C. Gordon, Wilfred Thompson, Michael Farncomb, Jas. Pigot, William McComb, William Williamson, Henry Snider, John Kurtz, Wm. Wilson, Jacob Walter, Thomas Grier, John Elliott, James Jackson.

Poundkeepers.—John Birthman, Andrew Mitchell, Charles McDowel, Philip W. Knechtel, Isaac Miller, Eli Martin, Edward Brand, Alex. Watt, Lewis Seebach, Burckhardt Bender, Daniel McCaughrin, Joseph Fawcett, Jno. G. Nickel, James Jackson.

MARYBOROUGH.

COUNCIL.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met in the Queen's Hotel, Moorefield, 3rd April, at 10 a. m.; all the members present; the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Jacob B. Good and a number of ratepayers from School Sections No. 2 and 18, appeared before the Council, in order to ascertain the opinion of the Minister of Education, in reference to the petition presented to the Council at its last meeting, regarding alteration of existing boundaries of sections 2, 3 and 18. The clerk read a communcation from the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, stating that "Under the circumstances it would be competent for a new committee of the County Council to assume jurisdiction and to deal with the matter." Moved by John Paterson, seconded by Wm. Long, that no action be taken on the petition of Jacob B. Good and sixty-six others, requesting that School Section No. 18 be nullified, as the matter in dispute has already been adjudicated upon by two Committees, appointed by the County Council of the County of Wellington.—carried. Moved by John Paterson, seconded by Wm. Long, that the trustees of School Section No. 2 having stated to this Council that they had complied with the request of the School Inspector, in reference to improvements in connection with their school house and grounds, the Clerk be instructed to comply with their request, and write the School Inspector to that effect, so that they may be paid the municipal school grant withheld by him—carried. William Falconer applied to the Council to have the side road between lots 6 and 7 in the 13th and 14th concessions surveyed, stating that as doubt existed as to the correct bearing of the present line, himself and others desired to ascertain the proper place to perform their statute labor in future. Moved by John Robinson, seconded by Wm. Long, that the Reeve be authorized to secure the services of a surveyer, to locate the sideroad between lots 6 and 7 in the 13th and 14th concessions, and any other road or roads in dispute—carried. Moved by John Paterson, seconded by Wm. Long, that Railway Sinking Fund money in the hands of the Treasurer be deposited in the Bank of Montreal, in the names of the Reeve and Treasurer, in terms of the Railway By-law, until it can be invested in first mortgages on land—carried. Moved by John Robinson, seconded by Wm. Long, that Thomas Gordon be granted leave to remove stone from off sideroad between lots 15 and 16 in the 3rd and 4th concessions—carried. In regard to the difficulty between J. H. O'Neil and the Corporation of Marybrough, in the matter of gravel taken from gravel pit on lot 1 in the 8th con, it was moved by John Paterson, seconded by Wm. Long, that Thos. Mannell be instructed to offer T. H. O'Neil the sum of $25 for the gravel on lot 1 in the 8th con. for five years, namely, for the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, and an offer of the same sum for the subsequent five years, commencing with the year 1883—carried. Council went into Committee of the whole on By-law to amend By-law No. 218, and By-law to appoint Pathmasters, Fenceviewers and Poundkeepers, which received three separate readings and passed, and were numbered 244 and 245 respectively. The Clerk read a petition, signed by Wm. Paterson and 37 others, praying the Council to remit the taxes charged against the lot in Kingville, occupied by George Brownson, for the year 1881, Mr. Brownson being in a very poor state of health, and having a large family to support. Moved by John Robinson, seconded by Wm. Long, that the petition of Wm. Paterson and others be granted, and that George Brownson's taxes for the year 1881 be struck off the Collector's Roll, and that the Clerk send Thomas Mannell, Collector for the southerly division, a notice to that effect—carried. On motion the following accounts were ordered to be paid: Thos. Forster, ditching on sideroad between lots 6 and 7 in 4th con., $1.50; Richard Fotheringham, Collector, salary for the year 1881, $75; Thos. Mannell, Collector, for the year 1881, $75; John McKay, enlarging leather bag for assessor, $1; John Hellyar, for 70 yards gravel, $3.50; Simon Armstrong, for use of school house, S. S. No. 12, for holding nomination, $2; Simon Armstrong, for statute labor returned against non-resident lands in the village of Moorefield, from the year 1874 to the year 1881, both inclusive, $52.97. The following township officers were appointed under By-law No. 245:—*Pathmasters*—1st con., John O'Grady, beat No. 1, Wm. Armstrong, John O'Grady, beat No. 3, Samuel Snelling, George Schneider, Robt. Hill; 2nd and 3rd cons., John Marks, Noah Blough, John Love, Jacob Keller, James Collinson, John Chambers. 4th and 5th cons., Jas. Dezell, David Moyer, Wm. Beisel, Elisha Turner, Fred Wilford, David Edmonds. 6th and 7th cons., Robt. Meldrum, Wm. Faskin, Alex. Robb, John Fleming, John Herbert, Thos. Cross. 8th and 9th cons., John Delahunt, John Tate, John Welsh, James Thompson, Wm. Stubbs, Louis Braun. 10th and 11th cons., Wm. Dillance, Ed. Bready, Geo. Cherry, Levi Breandle, Geo. Wilson. 12th and 13th cons., Robt. Fotheringham, Jas. Corrigill, Wm. Pollock, John Bishop, Wallace Farewell, Thos. Walker. 14th and 15th cons., Wm. Rennie, Thos. Anderson, Wm. Wells, Geo. Wray, Robt. Maxwell, John Bell. 16th and 17th cons., James Cole, Ed. Hamilton. Village of Hollen, Wm. H. Mannell, Wm. Edmonds. Village of Moorefield, Robt. King, Josiah Welsh. Sideroad, road divisions—1st and 2nd cons., C. Stuernagel, M. Ryan, M. Linseman, Jas. Armstrong; 3rd and 4th cons., Jeffrey Cron, Jas. Moffat, R. Hay, Wm. Overend, Robt. Creighton; 5th and 6th cons., S. Dixon, Geo. Bond, Wm. Greenwood, John Trevethick, Thos. Welsh; 7th and 8th cons., Thos. Mannell, Thos. Woodisse, John Price; 9th and 10th cons., Geo. Newman, George Welsh, Thos. G. Hill, Wm. Cowan, Alex. Murray; 11th and 12th cons., Wm. S. Aicheson, Philip Ott, Robt. Swarbrick, Walter White, Isaac McIsaac, Henry Hilborn; 13th and 14th cons., John Davenport, Wm. Falconer, Isaac Digby, Thos. Holmes, Joshua Gregory, Wm. Oxby, Wm. Philp; 15th and 16th cons., Wm. Elliott, Richard Fair, Thos. Mitchell, A. Boyd, Jas. Mitchell; 16th and 17th cons., Robt. Smith. Townline road divisions—Marybrough and Wallace, Isaac Crissman, Alex. Allan, Henry Schaefer, John Johnston, Richard Fotheringham, Alex. McDougall; Maryborough and Arthur, John Rothwel, John Griffith, Andrew Workman; Peel and Maryborough, W. J. Black, W. Saigeon, Jas. O. Fait, Ed. Groves, Quincy Adams, S. Samis, Isaac Hilborn, Jas. Farrow, Robert Arnold. *Poundkeepers*—Village of Hollen, H. Cook; 1st con., J. Scott; 2nd and 3rd cons., Noah Cober; 4th and 5th cons., Jas. F. Kerr; 6 and 7th cons., J. Fleming; 8th and 9th cons., and village of Moorefield, Geo. Rolls; 10th and 11th cons., Joel Kiteby; 12th and 13th cons., and village of Rothsay, John Maddigan; 14th, 15, 16 and 17th cons., Jas. Noble. *Fence-Viewers*—Michael Dougherty, Jas. F. Kerr, Ed. Hammond, John Walker, Wm. Wilson, Richard Fair. Council adjourned to meet as a Court of Revision, in the Commercial hotel, Moorefield, on Monday, 5th June, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

EDWARD DYNES, Clerk.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Appeal Issued by the Lord Mayor for Funds—Scheme for Assisting Emigration—Two Hundred Families to be Assisted to Canada.

London, April 14.—The question of assisting the unemployed workingmen of England, and more especially of the great metropolis, has awakened general interest. A number of meetings in connection with the matter has been held, and the question has now taken a practical turn by the issue by the Lord Mayor of an appeal to the public for assistance necessary to enable two hundred deserving families, numbering one thousand souls, to emigrate to Canada. In his address His Lordship expresses himself satisfied that many of the unemployed men at the present moment in London are suitable for emigration, and are also desirous of seeking their fortunes in the Colonies, but are unable to furnish the necessary funds for their passage. He is also assured that it is beneficial to the Mother Country as well as to the Colonies, that emigration, so long as it remains within reasonable limits, and is directed to retain emigrants beneath the British flag, should be encouraged, and that the emigrant is fairly hopeful of a better opportunity of success in a colony than he is at present at home. The sum asked for this purpose is $35,000; and of this sum a grant of $5,000 has been assured by the Canadian Government. If properly organized, His Lordship is confident that the scheme will be comparatively self-supporting in the future by the aid rendered by friends at home and by the emigrants themselves. The name of the committee formed to arrange for emigration are:—The Lord Mayor of London, Bishops of Rochester and Bedford, Cardinal Manning, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir R. Torrens Torrens, M P., Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Master Mercers' Company, Mr. McArthur, M. P., Revs. Billing, Kitts, Hansard, Panekridge, Herring and Tomlinson, the Marquis of Bath, Sir Henry Currie, Col. Sir E. Henderson, Mr. Rivington, Mr. Holy, and Mr. Colmer.

THE LOST "JEANNETTE."

Lt. Danenhower Tells the Sorrowful Tale.—A Fatal Delay.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Dr. Ledyard, who met Lt. Danenhower at Irkutsk, learned some details of the loss of the *Jeannette* from him which he has communicated to a friend here. From the first fall, when they were caught by the ice in trying to reach Herald Island, they never took a course but were held as in the jaws of death. Every timber quivered, the vessel turned this way and that, and was thrown about like cork. Every hour they were in suspense never knowing when the ice would close upon them. Throughout this strain the crew were well and trying to be cheerful, working very hard at the engine and barely able to keep the water out. They had to pump a year and a half. On June 11th, 1881, the crisis came. The ship showed greater straining than before, the deck quivered, and it was evident that she could not hold out much longer. The men prepared the boats and made a camp beside the vessel. She rose and turned till the yards touched the ice. Then the rigging gave way and the masts lay prostrate. At four o'clock in the morning she parted. A cry of alarm called all to escape from the crevice in the ice. It opened just through the captain's tent. Then began the retreat. Twenty-nine days they struggled southward. Three hundred miles of broken ice were thus passed over. Four miles a day was thought good fortune. After one series of fourteen days they were twenty-seven miles further north than at first. While working over the ice dragging three boats they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious summer day and expended much of the limited supply of food. To this detour those who survived attribute much of their suffering and the death of the commander with nineteen men. After three months of this perilous and exhausting work they came to the blue water, and then, with fair winds, took course for the mouth of the Lena River.

BRUTAL MURDER.

An Old Pensioner Shot and Killed by a Broom Maker.

LONDON, April 15.—An unprovoked murder took place in London West shortly before twelve o