

**ARCHIBALD McKEAND,**  
(Successor to John W. Murton).

**Banking and Exchange OFFICE,**  
No. 9, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE,** uncurrent Money and Special bought and sold at best rates.  
**3-20 Bonds** bought and sold at a slight advance on New York rates.  
Agent for the National Steamship Company, weekly Line of Steamers between New York and Liverpool. Also for the London and New York Steamship Company, fortnightly Line between New York and London.  
Tickets via the Michigan Central R. R. and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R., for all points West and South, Royal Mail Line to Montreal and intermediate ports.  
Agent for the Kershaw & Edwards' celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.  
Guelph, Dec. 1. daw 1y

**PETRIE'S Furniture Cream!**  
Producing, with half the usual labor, a most **BRILLIANT POLISH**  
On all kinds of Cabinet & French Polished Furniture, Varnished and Japaned articles of every description.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**  
Shake the bottle well, and apply a small quantity with a woollen cloth on the article to be polished; continue rubbing for a few minutes, then finish off with a clean soft rag, when a most beautiful polish will be produced.  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
**A. B. PETRIE,**  
Chemist, Corbett's Block, Guelph.  
Guelph, 3rd April. dw

**New Crop Teas!**  
Where they keep constantly on hand all kinds of LUMBER, from 1x3 Battens to Joisting 30 feet long, and cut to order all kinds of Bill Stuff on short notice.  
**DRESSED LUMBER!**  
Of all kinds on hand, or dressed to order.  
Their Saw Mills being near Georgetown Station, they can ship lumber to any point on the Grand Trunk, East or West.  
They invite from intending purchasers an inspection of their large stock.  
**1000 Half Chests**  
NEW CROP TEAS  
The subscribers are now receiving a large and well selected stock of NEW CROP TEAS (to which they beg to call the attention of the trade), comprising  
Young Hysons and Hysons  
Hyson Twankays  
Twankays  
Imperials  
Gunpowders  
Souchongs  
Congous  
Colored Japans  
Natural Leaf Japans  
Oolong  
**REFORD & DILLON.**  
Toronto, 21st March. dw

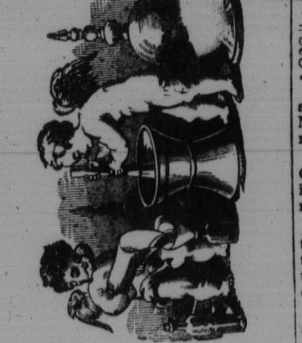
**MAGAZINES FOR APRIL AT CUTHBERT'S**  
Guelph, 20th April. dw

**LUMBER YARD.**  
Upper Wyndham-st, Guelph.  
**OLD FACE IN THE OLD PLACE.**  
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has commenced the lumber business in the old stand occupied by GOWDY & STEWART.  
**Opposite the Alma Block, Guelph**  
Where all kinds of Lumber will be kept constantly on hand. Bills cut to order on short notice.  
**Also, Water Lime and Calcareous Plaster, and Flour and Feed**  
of all kinds cheap for cash as usual. By strict attention to business, he trusts to share a part of public patronage.  
FRANCIS SMALL, dw  
Guelph, April 2, 1869.

**BILLIARDS**  
GREAT EXCITEMENT.  
Billiard Hall Refitted  
New Style Tables  
Exhibition Twice a Week  
**AT O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD HALL.**  
Guelph, 23rd February. dol

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**  
CHURCH-ST. - - - GUELPH  
MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open on the 24th of April.  
Guelph, 27th March, 1869. do

**MEDICAL HALL.**



**No. 1 COAL OIL ONLY 40c. per gallon**  
AT THE MEDICAL HALL.  
**E. HARVEY & CO.**  
Chemists and Druggists,  
Guelph, April 7. dw

**LUMBER, LUMBER. GOWDY & STEWART,**  
In returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers for past favors, beg to inform them that to enable them to carry on their steadily increasing business, they have found it necessary to REMOVE to the large and long established Lumber Yard of THOMAS McRAE, Esq., in rear of the Alma Block.

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**Evening Mercury.**

THURSDAY EV'G, APRIL 22, 1869.

**Local and Miscellaneous**  
Mr. James Hough, late Town Clerk and Treasurer, gives a dinner to the Mayor and Town Council to-morrow night, at his private residence.  
Congress has devolved on President Grant the duty of providing for elections in the three States not yet reconstructed, namely Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.  
MILITARY SCHOOL.—At an examination, yesterday (Wednesday) in the Military School, Toronto, Mr. J. Canting of this town passed and received a second class certificate.  
Archbishop Manning has refused to allow the petition for the release of the Fenians still in prison, to lie for signature at the doors of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorfields.  
Volunteer Companies Nos. 1 and 2, accompanied by the band, marched through the principal streets of the town last night, and presented a very fine and soldier-like appearance.  
CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—As will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper, there will be a slight change in the arrival and departure of the trains on the Great Western Railway from Guelph.

**FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Col. Hamilton, the agent of this Society, will be in Guelph on Monday. He is also expected to preach in some of the churches in town on Sunday, of which notice will be given before hand.  
ANOTHER EXHIBITION.—Prof. Graves will give another of his great exhibitions in the Drill Shed to-morrow (Friday) evening, when his trained horses will be exhibited. Tickets—lady and gentleman 25 cents. Single tickets 15 cents.  
Under the directions of the chief of police some improvements have been made in the court-room of the Town Hall which were greatly needed. The inner railing has been removed, and the boxes and stands shifted, so that there is ample accommodation for all parties having business to transact at the court, without the necessity for crowding which before existed.  
People recently arrived in St. Louis from New Mexico, and army officers from the Plains, say they anticipate the worst Indian war this summer ever known. The Indians are concentrated. They will sell their skins, get their ammunition, arms, powder, and lead, and when the grass is strong, about July, they will make a general warfare upon the whites.  
At a meeting of the Montreal Typographical Union on Saturday evening, at which over 100 members were present, it was reported that employers refused to raise wages to \$9, whereupon the union unanimously resolved to quit work, and all the offices to-day are nearly empty. Employers say they are determined to resist the demand, and are making efforts to procure hands from other parts of the Province. The printers are equally determined to hold on.  
MEXICO IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—It was well understood that the shooting of Maximilian would not restore peace to Mexico. Their disease was of too chronic a form for that. The last news is that Vega, the new revolutionist leader, has declared Sonora an independent Republic, and has banished the Mexican officials; and that in the adjoining State of Sinaloa, Reyes has declared against the Juarez government. The object seems to be the establishment of a North-western Republic.

**LA CROISE.**—The members of the Guelph and Speed La Crosse Clubs of this place have met in the hall of the "Union La Crosse Club of Guelph." A meeting was held Tuesday night for the adoption of a constitution and election of officers, with the following result: President, P. McCurry, Esq.; Vice-President, Mr. John Anderson; Field Captains, Messrs. A. Macdonald and John Spaulding; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Hewer; Committee men, A. Howat, Armstrong, W. Roper. When the formation of the new club was complete, His Honor Judge Macdonald and John Hogg, Esq., were elected patrons.  
SCENE IN CHURCH.—On Sunday last, says the Godefrich Signal, when Rev. Mr. Poole, of the Wesleyan Church of this town, had finished his sermon, an old grey-haired man, who sported a large white choker, got up and asked if he might preach. "Not now," was the answer. "Now is the time—glory, hall-lu-yar!" exclaimed the zealous man, swinging his arms about like Don Quixote's mill. The choir was requested to sing, which it did in *ff* style, while the man shouted and gesticulated, and the congregation nearly split its respectable sides with laughter. At last the intruder was collared by Messrs. Wm. Robinson and John Passmore, who walked him out, but not before, as he expressed it, he had cast a devil out of the latter "as big as a dog." The same dodge was tried on at the New U. Church in the evening.—This man and a fellow lunatic travel about in a wagon, with a flag flying, and disturb congregations every Sunday.—They hail from Exeter, and we venture to hint that they might find a little missionary work nearer home.

**REVIVAL GOING ON.**—A correspondent of the London Advertiser says that the revival movement conducted in Mr. Spaulding's church, Fergus, is very successful. Mr. Chas. Carroll and others have aided in the work; and from the first inception of the movement almost one half of the congregation remained for the "second meeting," and after the first week so many wanted that it was difficult to deal with them individually. It was therefore agreed upon to hold day meetings exclusively for anxious inquirers. These have been attended by from one hundred to one hundred and fifty—and delightful seasons of joy they have been. The facility with which the seeking have been enabled to lay hold of the truth is a distinguishing feature in the great work at Fergus. Like a breath of conviction, faith and joy, in turn, passed over the people, leading youth and age to gather around the Master's feet, gladly presenting unto Him their "broken and contrite hearts." The work at Fergus falls short of Galt in extent, apparently equals it in quickening and converting power, and surpasses it in its triumphant sweep, none presuming to oppose its progress. Meetings are also conducted at Elora, Mitchell and Listowel, which promise a rich harvest.

**THE FLOOD AT MOUNT FOREST.**  
Special to Evening Mercury.  
MOUNT FOREST, April 22nd, 1869.  
**Two Dams Carried Away**  
Nearly all the dams in this neighborhood have been carried away by the flood, and property damaged to a large extent. Martin's dam on the Saugueney River below this village was carried away yesterday. Yeoman's dam gave way last night carrying away one of the piers of the bridge across the Owen Sound Road. Fears are entertained of the other piers being undermined, and carrying off the whole bridge.

**Rev. Mr. Smith, the Revivalist, at Elora.**  
From our Correspondent.  
At a revival held in Knox's Church, Elora, on Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Galt, who has of late acquired a reputation as a revival preacher, delivered with much earnestness to a large congregation a discourse from two clauses in Matt. 23, 37 v.—"How often would I 'and ye would not.' Mr. Smith cannot be said to be a great pulpit orator, nor his manner of delivery in any way out of the common, but we must confess that one of his prominent features in the great zeal and earnestness with which he addresses his hearers, and the plain, simple language he used which none can fail to understand; there is nothing original in his gestures or peculiar in the construction of his arguments, but throughout his discourse it is evident that his whole soul is engaged upon the subject upon which he is speaking. He commenced by showing the willingness of Jesus Christ to save sinners, from the first clause of his text—"How often would I,"—and reviewed at some length the great scheme of man's salvation, Christ's agonies in Gethsemane and His sufferings on Calvary, and then proceeded to treat of the many invitations and offers of mercy the Son of God extended to perishing man, all of which, he said, was indispensable evidence of the Saviour's willingness to rescue us from the brink of hell and receive us into the kingdom of His Father. He next discussed upon the unwillingness of sinners to accept the invitation given to them in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, from the second clause—"and ye would not,"—and desired to address one class especially, viz: the unregenerate amongst his hearers. In addressing this class, he was confident there were many who were willing to come to the foot of the Cross and seek salvation, but they were spiritually weak, they were unable because they had not experienced a heart-felt conviction of sin, and they were still destitute of the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit. The cloak of religion, he felt persuaded, was too often worn by those who never were converted truly by Divine grace. People, he added, might fill high positions in their respective denominations, might hold fast to certain doctrines, might keep in the line of duty without any deviations whatsoever as far as church matters were concerned, but yet be unwashed in the blood of a crucified Redeemer. The rev. gentleman concluded his discourse by endeavoring with much zeal to impress upon his hearers the vast importance of at once seeking forgiveness—shewed the dangers of procrastination, and admonished them to flee to the "fountain filled with blood." We understand he is to preach in Elora again on Wednesday evening.

**THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.**  
Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate.  
THURSDAY, April 22  
Three cases came up for settlement this morning. The first was a colored individual named Jackson Moulton, who delivered a free lecture on Wyndham street yesterday, in which he avouched the claims of Wendell Phillips to the next Presidency of the United States, African universal suffrage in France, &c. at once, and denounced the imposition of a tax on whiskey. Some of his remarks were not couched in very chaste language, and the oratorical effort was considered by the magistrate to be worth ten days' confinement in gaol.  
John Barrett and Thomas Morris, concerned in the assault on an old man last Saturday night (previously noticed in this paper) were fined \$10 and costs; in default 30 days in jail.  
Jeremiah O'Connor, drunk and disorderly, on complaint of Constable Coulson, was sent up to gaol for a week.

**Book Notices.**  
BARNES ON THE PSALMS.—We have received from W. E. Tunis & Co., Clifton, the above valuable work by A. Barnes, the well-known commentator on the Bible. It is published by Harper & Bros. in three beautifully bound volumes, and is a thorough exposition of the Psalms of David, containing critical, explanatory and practical notes, with illustrations. The work is of great interest and usefulness to the Bible student; and to our Ministerial readers this book is invaluable. For sale at Day's Bookstore, Market Square, Guelph.  
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.—Charles Reade's powers of description seem to increase with age and experience, and next to Dickens and Wilkie Collins he is without doubt the most popular writer not only in his native country but in the States and Canada. The work before us, bearing the above title, though less sensational than "Griffith Gaunt" or "Foul Play," will be read with interest by that large class of novel-readers who weary of an unbroken record of plot and mystery, and would prefer what this work purports to be—a matter-of-fact romance. Published by Harper Bros. & W. E. Tunis & Co., Clifton, Canadian agents, and for sale at T. J. Day's Bookstore.  
BREAKING A BUTTERFLY; OR BLANCHE ELLERIE'S ENDING, is the title of a new novel by the author of "Guy Livingstone," &c., and appears to be quite as good as any of the author's previous works, all of which are well known in the realm of literature. The work abounds in vivid description of character and scene, and altogether it is one of the most interesting novels that have been issued by Harper Bros. The work is handsomely illustrated. W. E. Tunis & Co., Canadian agents. To be had at T. J. Day's Bookstore, Market Square, Guelph.  
A prolific ewe belonging to Mr. Robt. Kelley, Burford, gave birth to five lambs last week.

**BY TELEGRAPH**  
The Flood at Mount Forest.

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**Dominion Parliament.**

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
OTTAWA, April 21.  
Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill respecting Insolvency. He said this contained substantially the provisions of the bill of last year, with additions, alterations and amendments which experience had shown to be called for. The complaints that had been made against an Insolvency Law generally were found to apply more to the working of the system by which a party who dealt honestly with his creditors, giving up everything he had in the world, should not be kept a useless member of society,—useless to himself, his family, and the community, by having a debt round his neck from which he could make no escape. The subject, as the House was aware, had been before the leading Boards of Trade of the Dominion, and they would have the advantage of the opinions expressed by those bodies, so far as their recommendations and propositions would throw light on the matter. He hoped the principle of the bill would be thoroughly discussed on the second reading, and he would then be a good deal guided by the feeling of the House, whether the Bill should go to the Committee of the Whole and its clauses be discussed there, or whether there were such irreconcilable differences of opinion as to necessitate the measure going to a Special Committee. If at the second reading it proved that the principle of having an Insolvency Law was acceptable to the House, he thought it would be found that the details could be discussed with most advantage in Committee of the Whole. He had no intention to hurry the measure, and introduced it thus early in order that they might receive upon it the views of the commercial men of all parts of the country.

In reply to Mr. Mason, Sir John A. Macdonald said it was not the present intention of the Government to make any recommendation as to exercising the royal prerogative of mercy, in favor of Rev. Mr. McMahon and the other Fenian prisoners.  
In reply to Mr. Bechard, Hon. Mr. Rose said the Government were not in possession of any official information on the subject of negotiating a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.  
Hon. Mr. Rose moved that the Select Committee on the Banking and Currency of the Dominion should be composed of the following members:—Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. J. S. Macdonald, Wood, Macdonald, Gibb, Blake, Sir G. E. Cartier, Galt, Holton, Chauveau, Dunkin, Tilley, Mr. Smith, D. A. Macdonald, Campbell and the mover.—Carried.

**The Inundation in Montreal.**  
GRIFFINTOWN FLOODED.  
A despatch to the Toronto Telegraph says:—Nearly half Montreal is inundated. The water is steadily rising, and the flood is now equal to that of 1861.—In the inundated portions of this city communication is chiefly by boats and planks. Carters refuse to move from their stands for any price less than half a dollar, and into some places they will not venture at all, so deep is the water. The windows of the houses are generally thrown open, and the inmates, mostly women and children, gaze sadly out of the windows, looking in vain for a subsidence of the waters or perhaps for the arrival of a bread cart or some other relief, which is being brought by one of the family, who has been navigating therefor nearly a week. The water is now two or three feet deep, and the streets are completely impassable. Many of the houses have one of these rafts, which they sometimes make fast to the door-latch and sometimes hook to a rail.—Most of the dwellings of the poor people are three or four feet under water on the first floor, thus driving them to the upper storeys. The inhabitants of Griffintown are afraid to retire to rest and hunt for employment in removing their effects to the upper storeys. Many occupying cellar flats had to flee and seek shelter elsewhere. Fortunately the experience of 1861 and 1865 forewarned both the people and the corporation as to what might be expected, and what should be done to tide over the terrible time coming. During to-day carts with supplies of bread and provisions were sent around by the Relief Committee of the Privy Council, to the various flooded streets, and relief was distributed to those who were in want. The lower end of St. Paul street to Point St. Charles, and from the river northward to the level of Bonaventure street, is nearly all flooded, and in the lower part to a depth of even five feet. The fire police, with their reels, have been obliged to leave Chaboulet Square, and Wellington street stations, and take refuge in the Central, the water in the former being three and four feet deep. Wellington, William, Commissioner, Common, and numerous other streets westward are all inundated. In the meantime the ice just below the Victoria bridge has been in commotion, showing at times a small open space; but the dam below shows not the least sign of relenting from its stubbornness, and seems to be awaiting the overwhelming pressure of the water above, which must at length come. At 10 to-night, the water showed no signs of abating. A flag of distress was seen flying from Laprarie to-day. That village is without doubt, completely immersed.—The misery pervading among poor people in Griffintown is really painful.

**DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.**—Intelligence has been received of a dreadful occurrence in the village of St. Pacome, in rear of the Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska. On Friday, a farmer named Dionne was threshing a large quantity of flax in his barn, which his wife from time to time carried in bundles to the house to dry. Having a great deal of inflammable material in the premises, she had, as a precaution against fire, locked her two children up in the garret, when to her utter astonishment, on coming with a fresh load from the barn, she discovered the building all on fire, and in a short time, and to relate the entire structure, with the unfortunate children, aged three and four years respectively, was reduced to ashes.  
THE FLOOD AT DUNVILLE.—This town is flooded from five to ten feet deep. The streets are full of floodwood, some streets being totally blocked. The damage to grain in store is very great, and the losses by merchants considerable. A man receding slowly since noon. One man was drowned.  
The Gleniffer, the first vessel this season, from Glasgow, reached Father Point on Tuesday.

**A Living Skeleton.**  
The London Free Press says:—A remarkable instance of human emaciation exists in the family of a German labourer named Charles Schrier, who resides on Talbot street, three doors from the north-east corner of Fullerton. It is that of a girl, aged ten years, who is almost entirely without flesh, and who has subsisted in this condition from earliest infancy. The unfortunate child presents a spectacle to move the deepest sympathy. Without the power to aid herself in any way, or to signify her wants except by fretfulness, she sits propped in a chair all day long, attended constantly by other members of the family. Her face gives her the appearance of an ordinary invalid, wasted by disease, but the body and limbs disclose an almost total absence of flesh, the frame exhibiting its ghastly outlines through the skin. Though without the gift of speech, her intellect betrays much acuteness; when pleased, she smiles comely, and remains perfectly tranquil and happy when rocked in her chair. She is also pleased with the notice of strangers. Her hearing, however, is said to be perfect. She cannot be moved without considerable pain, and as all such subjects do, suffers from perpetual cold.  
Medical men who have examined her express their opinion that her emaciation has been produced from pre-natal causes. The other children number four. We commend the case under notice to the consideration of the kindly-disposed, especially as the circumstances of the family preclude the bestowal of that attention so necessary to the comfort of the afflicted child.

**Latest from Europe.**

**The English Press on the War in Cuba.**  
LONDON, April 21.—The London papers of to-day comment very freely upon the present state of affairs in Cuba. The Telegraph, a ministerial organ, moderate in tone, says that in regard to the independence of Cuba, England is unbiassed, but, at the same time, England's interests can be best subserved by Spain retaining her authority in the island. The article does not say, however, that in any case it should be the business of England to interfere and endeavor to prevent Cuban independence, but it maintains that the good offices of England might prove useful to avert a quarrel between Spain and America. It designates the seizure of the ship *Mary Lowell* as a mad act, implicating England, Spain's best friend, and the latter country offers her assistance for the insult. The article then goes on to argue that the Cubans can never willingly attach themselves to the American States.  
The London *Out* of this evening, also has its say on Cuban matters. It argues that President Grant has been mad on the subject of Cuba, and thinks that England and France would declare war if America attempts to wrest the island from Spain. Grant, says the *Out*, longs for a foreign war, knowing, as he does, that the feeling at present towards American officials, is one of intense hatred to England, though in a less degree to France.  
It is stated that in a day or two a yacht will be despatched from here to Cuba on a mission from the Government to ascertain the exact position of affairs there. The belief is that a heavy storm is brewing, which may yet occasion much trouble.

**American Despatches.**  
**MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.**  
HAVANA, April 22nd.—General Setona has been appointed to the chief command of the Spanish forces in the Central Department. He has been reinforced with 7000 troops, with which he will commence a vigorous campaign against the insurgents in that department. A steamer arrived here yesterday with 1000 more troops from Spain.  
**Famine in the Baltic.**  
Very sad news comes from Russia.—Even since last summer there has been fears of a famine in the Baltic Provinces, and now these fears have been proven to be only too well founded. From Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, from the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and Lake Peipus, from the lowlands of Poland, and from the densely populated towns along the Baltic coast, the same sad story comes—"death, death, and nothing but death." For a number of years before 1867, the harvests had been bad; in 1867 they were in many places a complete failure; last year they were little better; and now the worst has come. There is no seed corn to be had for the crop this year; bread, having long been obtainable only at famine prices, has now become unobtainable at any price; pestilence has made its appearance, and is adding its horrors to the already overflowing cup of misery pressed to the lips of the stricken people of these unhappy lands. Here is a picture of the scene, as described by a writer in St. Petersburg: "Fields lying waste; villages depopulated; private houses turned into hospitals; fever-parched skeletons loitering from the doors of overcrowded places of refuge; children wandering over the country in gaunt and squalid nakedness; crowds of men driven to desperation and ripe for any outrage, roaming the streets night and day." There is no exaggeration in this fearful description; it is only too well supported by official reports transmitted to St. Petersburg from the afflicted regions. In Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, three provinces of vast extent, there is a population of 1,804,435 souls; in Finland, where there are immense tracts of barren and irreclaimable land, there is a population of 1,766,000. These countries are reached by a single line of railroad, and the greater portions of them are almost as inaccessible as the mountains of Abyssinia. The soil is thin and rock, and wretchedly cultivated, and the people are never secure from the terrible evils that are now exterminating them. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as the Government, are doing what they can to alleviate this distress; but the difficulty of reaching the sufferers is so great, and the transportation of supplies to them is attended with so much loss of time, that it is fearful to think of the number of lives that assistance provided for them can arrive.

**A Living Skeleton.**  
The London Free Press says:—A remarkable instance of human emaciation exists in the family of a German labourer named Charles Schrier, who resides on Talbot street, three doors from the north-east corner of Fullerton. It is that of a girl, aged ten years, who is almost entirely without flesh, and who has subsisted in this condition from earliest infancy. The unfortunate child presents a spectacle to move the deepest sympathy. Without the power to aid herself in any way, or to signify her wants except by fretfulness, she sits propped in a chair all day long, attended constantly by other members of the family. Her face gives her the appearance of an ordinary invalid, wasted by disease, but the body and limbs disclose an almost total absence of flesh, the frame exhibiting its ghastly outlines through the skin. Though without the gift of speech, her intellect betrays much acuteness; when pleased, she smiles comely, and remains perfectly tranquil and happy when rocked in her chair. She is also pleased with the notice of strangers. Her hearing, however, is said to be perfect. She cannot be moved without considerable pain, and as all such subjects do, suffers from perpetual cold.  
Medical men who have examined her express their opinion that her emaciation has been produced from pre-natal causes. The other children number four. We commend the case under notice to the consideration of the kindly-disposed, especially as the circumstances of the family preclude the bestowal of that attention so necessary to the comfort of the afflicted child.