and strong, I will give myself to the satisfac

tion of the devil; and, when I am worn

out and can't serve him any longer,

what's left of my worn out anatomy

is good enough for God." Such was

the malice which such principles contained

He then caurioned his readers against perus

ing bad literature or books contrary to faith

and morality. They should beware of such

books, for they did not know of the irrespon-

sible mischief they did and should at ense

throw them into the fire in order that they

might not themselves our one day in hell by

reading them. He ren would them not to

the only somety, ment or otherwise, which

also owed a good example, for "words will

move, but examines will show." He then

referred to the power which they possessed

and of what good they might do by leading

those who have become cold and careless

into the proper paths of salvation. They

could reach those whom the priest could not,

and if they could be restrumental in working

out the salvation of even one soul, how great

would be the reward. Their duties to the

church were numerous; they were all members

of the family of Jesus Christ, having been

all her commands, for they could never do all

that she had done for them. Nourished by

ments they would not go astray from the

paths which would lead them to salvation.

They should never be afraid to declare

openly, and before the world, what

their religious belief was. That grame

laid down their lives. ! hat venerable faith

which had produced so many maints, a faith

which had given to the world some of its

grandest light, a faith to which they should

cling most dearly, and a faith for which is

would be an honor and pride for them to

sy down their lives if such was the will of

sacraments frequenty a to Mass regularly, and

ing Got has given you. Oncy your inshops at that he tells you, for no will hid you are

erbrag that is not conducted to your dreen.

servicion. Remember above all things

t at race from which you have spring, and

as many thomas in of your touchablers

save died after the greatest crucities and per-

ocations sooner then have torn from

them that faith which they con blered an

honor to be able to protess. Never dishenor

one noble memory of your fundathers, but

tollow in their foctsters, remaining ever

lequent and touching peroration, the

everend in her congrammed the young

strains. This was the desire some of a

happy day, and one which will be long re-

membered by the members of the society and

Charles of the Control of the Contro

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

side, one named Adam Keepinstein, in the

employ of John Pfetch as butcher, and the

other Mr. Gesseler, baker, hired a boat from

Walter Mugay at Port Tay, about a mile

above the American Fails, for the purpose of

rowing across the river to Chippena. Mingay,

before they started, asked them if they were

acquainted with the currents in the river,

and they said "No," but another man was

to accompany them who did. However,

they started, but without the third

party, and rowed up the river a little way,

and the next seen of them they were making

for the Canadian shore. Instead of rowing

at angles against the heavy current, they

rowed straight across the river, and it was

plainly to be seen that they were entirely

the rapids. When half way across the river

they were not more than 100 yards from the

their numerous irian-a.

there is show your appropriation of the hoss

The reve been exthen said, "Go to the

faith for which thousands

old

Section 11 Sea 11

conneement of guilty would be equivalent n he fatrication of an illegal sanction and withouzation for the infliction of an unwarpated punishmeht. There is no reason for the acceptance of one part more than the ther Part of the verdict. Either the entirety should be thrown the scales of justice or none it at all. Either the justice the whole vernict should be admitted or my the Presoner "guilty," but that they had no right and were not justified in bringing in a recommendation to mercy. were wrong on the one side, ghat guarantee could there be that they were not also wrong on the other? The July are the real judges of what a prisoner's fate ought to be. It they consider his offence deserving of the death penalty they say so by pronouncing the simple word "guilty," but if they decide that the nature or the circumstances of his crime are such as do not warrant a sentence of death, they my so by qualifying their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. It more than likely that a jury, if they were convinced beforehand that no attention would be paid to their recommenlation to mercy, would bring in a verdict of "not guilty" in preference to one of "guilty," which would cause an offender to suffer a mester punishment than he deserved.

ontaide corsiderations of supreme importance which ought to have their due weight and officence in determining the course of events. In the first place, there is no mistaking the fact that the sympathy of the world is to-day with the prisoner at Regina, v whether for evil or for good we . not discuss, represented the cause of the half breeds of the Northwest. Can Canada afford to fly in the face of this uni rereal acutament and stain her fair name with the blood of a vanquished foe? Are we prepared to tell civilization that the permanency if and the solidity of our Canadian Confederation depend upon the ignominious work of the hangman. Is the historian to be given the opportunity to record the fact for all time to come that Canada slone in this nineteenth century had a monopoly of the cowardice and disgrace in ridding itself of a beaten enemy by the rope?

Save us from such a monumental exhibition

of petcy and unprofitable revenge! Let not

the blood of Riel turn the world's sympathy

for him into pity and scorn for us!

In the case of Louis Riel, there are, besides

this intrinsic modification of the verdict and

other inside features of the trial, several

Then to come nearer home and consult our own domestic interests, what benefits will the hanging of Riel bring to this country? From the outset THE POST foresaw and declared that the execution of the half breed leader would be a blunder of unusual graity. Riel, personally, may be of no consequence to the country; he may be all that his enemies ample of the false principles among humanity. my of him, a villain, a man without principles and a coward; but his personal weakness, and sins are blotted out in the public mind by his association and false, it came not from God, but from the identification with the cause of a suffering and ill-treated people. In that capacity was but one God, one faith, one haption Riel stands before the world, and as such he and as there was but one God, there was but would go to the gallows. Political and one religion, that which He Him of had national murtyre are about the worst inherit- established, and that religion was the Holy ance that a government could give to a country. All the glory attaches to the them otherwise. Such principles countries, and nothing but shame and trouble from hell itself. As there was no possibility of are visited upon the executioners.

In reply to the question whether Riel should be hanged, His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of the North-West, said that he would neither hang nor liberate the prisoner, for," continued the worthy prelate, "the trouble is that should he be hanged the Metis will consider him a martyr. Not only the Metis of the part in the rebellion, would look upon him as that people who continually went to a martyr and this is what he would like. He church and joined religious societies a martyr and this is what he would like. Ho would like to be a hero even at the cost of his life, he loves fame so much. He would like to be remembered. He would rather be a dead hero than a live half-breed. But should he he put in prison, in a very short time the half breed people will come to see how foolish he was, and would despise him for his folly. Under the circumstances it would be a folly to hang and a misfortune to let him have his liberty. The man is a dangerous man at liberty and his name would be dangerous if he were

We sincerely trust that for the laterests of all concerned, and especially for the welfare and harmony of the Confederation, the Govcament will, before it is too late, open their eyes to the wisdom of a policy of clemency. Let them remember the verdict of the jury, which recommended hiel to mercy.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

In conversation with the Rev. Father Marcoux, the Vice-Rector of Laval University, a Post reporter this morning learned that the Procureur of the university signed the deeds of purchase of a sits for the proposed new buildings on Thorsday. The land is situated at the function of Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets, and covers some 200,000 feet. The price was \$70,000. It is thought likely that the tenders will be called for in the spring. Prizes will be will be called for in the spring. Prizes will be offered for the best designs for the proposed new buildings; which will be designed for the accommodation of all the Faculties of Divinity, Arts and Law. The university has received from the executors the valuable law library of the late Mr. O.S. Cherrier, whilom Dean of the Faculty of Law and Battonnier of the Montreal Bar. This donation is in accordance with the wish of the late gentleman, who, while he did not appragaly state this in his will while he did not expressly state this in his will, made his desire known to those who survive him. This valuable collection of books numbers some six hundred.

UABLE NOTES.

The enbscriptions from Ireland and America to the l'arnellite campaign fund are now said to exceed \$5,000 a week.

The Pope is negotiating with the Chinese Vatican sole authority over the Roman Catho-

(Continued from First Page) THE CLOSING SCENES. The grand celebration was most fittingly terminated last night by solemn coremonies in St. Aur's Church, when Rev Father Burke, U.SSR, delivered the cooping ser mon, which was an eloquent and soon a advice fine who It will not do to say that the to the young men. Accressing himself to jor were right and were justified in pro the members of the section, no card he had witnessed with pleasure and graiffering the executionies of the days commonly which must have been accomple to all of them, associated as they were, giving to cach other a grand and good example of virtue and picty. This was indeed their day, and a happy day it had been. They had all approached the Holy Table; their Divine Saviour had come to dwell in their heare, and he doubted not that He had brought with him numerous and choice blessings for them He would speak to them of the special duties which they owed to their family, to society, and to their Church, whose children they were. The society of the family was the be ginning of all society, for from the family went forth statesmen and those who legislate for their country. In this connection the first duties which they had to consider were those they owed to their parents. This was one of | made so by baptism; they should obey her in the first laws of God, for had He not written "Honor thy father and thy mother." A her doctrines and strengthened by her sacragood and dutiful son would prove this respect and honor which the law of God required. When their parents would advise them they would listen and give heed, because they knew that their authority came from God. When they were warned against certain companions, certain houses or otherwise, it was their duty to submit, for they should know it was for their good it was being done. They should listen to these warnings as they would listen to the voice of God, and He has promised certain special graces and favors to those who love, honor and obey their parents. They should as Christians, begin in time to be a confort and a consolation to those parents, for they could never repay them for all the kind case, love are attention showered on them situe them earliest years. Whenever then perent desired their assistance is she too be given willingly and with a generous bear. their brothers and sisters they month in kinn. obliging ad harrable giving them a goexample and thereb, fulfilling the duty the trouned of them as chaoren mate. their parents care. It mastered not if they had reached the years of manhood they will came under the law, and were bound to honor and respect their parants. But resides these duries which as Christians, they owed to so sety, they must not forget that they still owe i a higher duty and respect to them elves. For he was did not respe t himself could not expect to be respected. They should show this self respect by avoiding all companions, all as-ocia-tions, all places that were bad and dangerous to public morals. They should not essociate with those whom they know to be bad, wi ked, immoral or vicious, for there were many who were young, virtuous and in nocent, who had been led astray by evil as sociations. If they would be respected and esteemed they should respect themselves, and they should cultivate a spirit of submission to all constituted authority. Above all thing-be warned them not to be led away or influenced by false principles of which there were. alas, a great many at the presentday, but rather to be guided by the teachings of their Holy Mother the Church. As one particular ex

that God would shower upon them the necessary graces to make them really models of virtue. He concluded by calling down the blessing of God on all their efforts. The most solumn and imposing portion of the celebration then to k place, when all the members of the society approached the alter rails and repeated in a joud voice after then reverend director those schemu words of the act of consecration by which they dedicated hemselves to the protection of the Holy Family. During this ore mony the numerous candles of the altar were lighted, when it was found that they formed a beautiful heart, which closed in regularly about the tabernacle. His Lindship Bishop Fabre, in full pontifials, then appeared, assisted by the Rev. Father Leeberg of S. he said that they often heard the remark o Joseph's Church, and one of the Redemptore to something similar thereto "it makes no dif Fathers. The handsome new flag of the soference what a man is, what his belief maybe, ciety was then ble-sed by His Lordship, after [he is an honest man.' Such a principle was which the members of the somey, carrying lighted tapers, and followed by the ch ic. enicit of Evil. It made all the difference u boys and clergy, instehed in solemn proces the world what a man believed. Their sion around the church, while the cheft, with cornet and visus ascompanions as a second at that grand of t paden, the Magnificat Four of the officers received on their enhancers in procession a l. mixture of printing of the "Matouna". On the whole, the core-Roman Catholic religion. All others were talse and no power on earth could make mony was an investing and edifying one, and spoke volumes of the gree religious principles of the young men of the parish. Solemn Bradistion of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed the procesdon, the choic rendering the O Cor Amoris and the Tantam Ergs to in st sour-instance

there being two Gods, there was no poss-builty of there being two truths, no possibility of there being two religious, each teaching a doctrinto the other. He knew, however, that he was speaking to those who were well grounded in their faith; he knew that they would adhere firmly to all taught by the church, which was the cracle of God, and he knew they were aware that it was only by faithful attention to its teachings they could be saved. Another example of false priociple was to be North West, but the half-breeds who took no found in the statement frequently made were only weak minded and that as long as a person approached the Holy Table once a ear he fulfilled the precept of the church. Whoever would make such a statement before them was on agent of the devil. It was true to a certain extent, but although the church gives this as a command still it encourages its children to frequently approach the Sacraments. How could remain in sanctifying grace if he remained away from the Holy Table, or how could he be strong and prepared to meet all the

dangers and temptations which daily surround him? Such a principle was nothing more or less than a doctrine of hell. Assuredly God had not come upon earth, suffered and died on the cross, and instituted a Sacrament from which he desired us to remain away. The eloquent lecturer then requested the young men to go frequently to the Sacra-ments, the source of strength, and receive new vigour to fight new hattles and conquer the enemies of their souls. Another expression, which also came from an agent of the devil, was one counselling them not to mind the priest but have an opinion of their own. But God Himself has said, "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiteth you despiteth Me." Therefore, by following the advice of this agent of hell they did not despise the individual, the priest, but God Himself. He would request them not to listen to such principles and assured them that they had no greater friends than the pricets. Their fathers and mothers loved them, but not so much as the priest loved them. Because the priest saw in them an immortal soul, destined for the eternal joys

of heaven, and for the salvation of which Jesus Christ had come down and sacrificed Himself upon the Cross. How the heart of the priest yearned to save that soul! His love extended throughout an end-loss etornity. When they were in trouble, in perplexity, in doubt, to whom did they go to confide their troubles sooner than to anyone else? Was it not to the priest; and did he not thereby prove to be your truest friend? If they followed his advice they could not go astray, for he would lead them to heaven. If they covered their friend-ship with him they severed with their best friend on earth, for he not only looked after their temporal but their eternal welfare. In society, the reverend lecturer warned

them against another evil, which was to do as

"LA MINERVE" AND "THE POST.

piece of the boat was picked up shortly after-

wards in the river below the falls. Their

bodies, no doubt, will be found in the course

of a few days in the whirlpool.

the highest commission of THE Post. This morning it refers to us again, and says :--

" We would urge our friends who wish to the world does, such as frequenting places forbidden by the Church, immodest plays, a triend of our national gambling, etc. Why should you not do it, you can repent? This was a snare, and thay "a triend of our nationality, and which con-"tains full and reliable information."-La

DENTS OF ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

Having read the damaging reports which appeared in many of the daily papers of the 24th and 25th October, reflecting on the reputation of our Aims Mater, we, the members of St. Patrick's Literary Association, assembled in our weekly reunion, protest most energetically, in the name of justice and in de ence of our honor as American students, against those reports which were given to the ouh!te.

B. a ununimous vote of our association we declare-

Firstly-That we have a certainty that he Caurel condemand, no matter how plan-ible it might be, and quoted the words of the Devine Saviour, "He that will not hear there has not been a case of smallpox at St. Laurent College since our entrance into that mstitution, and we have entire confidence that our Rev President would notify us of the Church let him be unto thee as the the danger were we threatened with any such heather and the producan. To society they calamity.

Secondly-That the table fare furnished us compares favorably, both in quantity and quality, with that given in other institutions of a similar kind.

Thirdly-That the government of the Col-

lege, though strict in discipline, has always been conducted with a spirit of kindness, and an interest in our moral, intellectual, and physical well being. Fourthly-That we cannot condemn the action of the Rev. President of the College in refusing the nineteen students, under the his retreat to Kingston. Such of our readers leadership of J. H. Cushing, admission to

the college refectory on the morning of their departure, for the reason that the scheme planned was of a nature to interfere greatly with good order by spreading the contagion of discontent among well-disposed students. Fifthly -That we cannot admit that J. W. Cushing or the students who followed him,

represented us in any way, from the fact that they were but a small portion of the number of American students attending St Laurent College, and the majority of them were here for their first term. Sixthiv. That we would leave our Alma

Mater with regret should any danger ever call as to our respective homes, and bear with us many pleasant remembrances of oat by days spent with gental companions and est eined procesura. To members of Sc. Patrick's Literary Авьосіалюць

D. FRANCIS MCGARRY, Cor S & S. P.L.A. John Muller, John D. vicy Meser, * FITZGERALD Мисилын Мельимуск, CRARLES A. LETTIS. Memberso, t. mmittee, St. Laurents orlege, Nov. 3, 1885.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a spicial meeting of the Father Matthew's Temperance Association, of that been celebrating, and hoped that almonte, the following resolutions were no society would ever flourish, and unantmously passed:

Reserved, That while bowing to the will of an attache Providence, we sincerely in urn the loss of the late James Dowdal, Erq, who was always a kind friend to this Asso

ciation. Kesolved, That in his death the church has lost one of its most honorable and worthy members, the poor a kind and considerate friend, his wife an affectionate husband. Resolved. That we tender to the bereaved

vidos and children, also to his parents, prothers and sisters, the heartielt sympathy of this Association.

At a special meeting of the Roman Catholic School Board Almonte, held on Monday, Nov 2 id, the following resolution was carried unanimously :- sloved by Mr. E. W. Smith, seconded by

Mr. P. Seymair :-"That whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our un at a belove friend in the person of Mr. James Dowdall, Lete chairman of time R. C. Scharate, School Spard, we, the members of the said Board, respectfully totaler our now left and sincere ympathy to Mrs. dames Dowedland to al. he relatives of the lam nited deceased, whose some ev will ever a mean group in the mind. fithe Board, and who codeared humbed to them by how the correction and amiable man with the decouper folding by

John O Renay, Seey.

ROBBERY AT ST. SAUVEUR.

A bold robbery by just been perpetrated at St. Sanyour, so the residence of Mr. J. A. Malo, a stary. At appears that last eyeming Mr. Malo, togeth r with his wife, left home about so ven o'clock for a vist and returned home two hours Liter. On approaching his house the gentleman notic dithat the door had been forced gentleman noticed that the deer had been forced open. He entered and proceed of direct to his office, where he discovered that a wooden safe, or diawor, containing the sum of \$290 in cash and a \$200 cheque, was missing. The cheque was paying at the Nati nd Bank, Montre-1, to the order of Mr. J. Folsy, its number being 3143. Other bills to the amount of \$400 were also gone. Nothing else had been disturbed in the house. The robusts are suspected, and the case has been placed in the hands of the detectives. TWO MEN ATTEMPT TO ROW ACROSS THE NIAGARA RIVER AND ARE DRAWN INTO THE NINGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 8 -- It has heen some years si. c. the enteract has been the scene of such a terrible calamity as that hands of the detectives. which took place this afternoon. About 4 30 two men, living at the Falls on the American

A CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

The local newspapers have often made mention of an old man named Hurtubuise, who has lived for more than a century in this city. Hartubuise, many years ego, entered the Grey Number, and has lived there until his death, which occurred late last evening, he having reached the age of one hundred and ton years. Up to his last monents he was very conversant and returned all his faculties. He will be interred to-morrow in the ground reserved by the

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.

MR. MARTEL'S MOTOR TO SECURE BERPETUAL

Mr. A. E. Martel, of this city. ignorant of the treacherous waters. The claims to have secured perpetual motion, consists of two delicately-balanced wheels, mounted swift current soon had them drawn down upon on suitable standards, and to these wheels, which in the model are about 18 inches in rapids and, as if seeming to realize their perilous position, they turned their boat sand, and attempted to return to the form of a wheel, each of which is in the form of a wheel. These are connected around and attempted to return to the American side, but in a few minutes they were drawn into the rapids. By this time quite a number of recope had is put in motion the four weights describe a put in motion the four weights describe a gathered to see the poor unfortunates being circle eccentric to thecentre of the mechine, and swept over the falls, but were powerless to at the same time depend for their support upon render them any assistance whatever. They the circumference of the machine. the result were seen clinging to their boat until within of this arrangement is, that waether the a short distance from the falls, when the machine is at rest or in motion, there is, in a boat capsized and the unfortunate men were double wheel machine, two weights, in line with carried over the Horse falls and nothing mote of the machine and eight at a greater distance. was seen of them. One of their coats and a Whether as a result of this fact or not let experis determine, the machine will, when the broak is removed by simply unscrewing a thumb-screw, start of itself, and run on apparently for an indefinite time. The speed attained by the model yester-day was over two hundred revolutions per miaute, and sufficient force was furnished to run a sewing machine which easily sewed a Our esteemed contemporary La Minerce heavy cardboard one-sighth meh in thickness. has, on several occasions, spoken in terms of For six years Mr. Martal has been working at this idea, and for thirtoen months he has done nothing else.
The patent is owned by a syndicate, of which

We would argo our friends who wish to Messus. J. A. Bacine, R. Champagne and F. read English journess to subscribe to and Vigault at the largest shareholders. It is the take the Montreal Fost, an excellent paper, intention of the syndicate who control the invention of our nationality, and which convention, which is fully covered by patents in Canada, the United States, England and France, to exhibit the machine in this city.

STONEY CREEK.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No 12. General Vincent's position on Burlington heights was a most critital one. York on one side and Fort George on the other had

both fallen. His ammunition, which he was obliged to abandon or destroy before evacuating Fort George, was now reduced to ninety rounds of ball cartridge for each man, and were he forced to continue his retreat, unless the British fleet, under Sir Jomes Yeo, could reach the anchorage near the Brandt House, four miles from his position, and carry off his small force, he would have to continue it by way of York (Toronto), thence to Kingston, over two hundred miles of hard country roads, not such roads as we have at the present day. The reader will re-member that York was then at the mercy of the American fleet. Vincent's position, as we said before, was a most critical one; having a comparatively powerful army in full pursuit, seven miles distant (at Stoney Creek), following closely on his tracks, he had to choose between making a most desperate stand there or to abandon his post with all its stores, &c., and continue as have travelled over the line of Vincent's

Bay, on which the British forces stood that Saturday night, the 5th of June, 1813. There were many young Canadians serving in that little force, plucky boys, whose names will ever live, cherished as "household words" in many a Canadian home. Some of them afterwards rose high at the Bar, on the Bench, in the Legislative halls, or as Colonels of the Upper Canada militia. We may here no e that at a " Queenston Heights Annual Dinner," over thirty years ago, the late Sir Atlan Machab gave as a toust, "The Fight- ing Judges of Upper Canada". There were at that time five of those judges still living s he had served through the whole war. The cung Canadian reader may thus form his

retreat from Fort George to Burlington

Heights will remember and call to mind that

narrow neck of land between the Barton

Heights and the head waters of Burlington

battle for their king and their country During the day, Saturday, the 5tl of June, 1813, Col. Harvey (afterwards Sir John Hovey, Governor of New Bennswick,) had aquainted himself with the American positoo, some say he had visited their camp at ones Creek during the day, disguised as a tarmer selling vegetables; this we can hardly retieve, because his commanding, soldierly appearance could not have escaped detection. Be this as it may, Harvey made himself thoroughly acquainted with the American position and proposed a night attack, which deneral Vincent approved of.

stimate of the men who stood in the ranks.

of our Niagara frontier army in 1812, doing

IThe advanced guard, or rather the rear guard, of the Beitish that afternoon was stationed two miles in rear of the entrenched camp, near the present court house and square in the city of Hamilton (Hamilton was then nowhere, not even a village) On that spot, half an hour before midnight, the attacking party of 704 men was formed and took up its line of march on Stoney Creek, under Har vey The writer had a near relative, his mother's brother, in the advance lose by Harvey. Before starting every flint was taken out of their muskets so us to prevent

the possibility of an accidental alarm. Silenty they moved, not a whisper was heard. There was silence deep as death in the ranks during that midnight march of seven miles. so silently did they move that not a sound was heard, save now and then the cracking of stray dry branch under foot. Some of Upper Canada's brightest youths were foremost in the leading files.

Let us follow this forlorn hope with their even hundred and four unloaded musicial and flortless locks on their mission into the government the necessity of coming to their asjiws of death! Not a Brivesh drum was beard nor a Union Jack of England floated "Yes, I will call on Sir J ha a dask for of Upper Canada depended on the success or

f chore of that night's surprise.

Unveryou ever, reader, walked at night decy a country road of Upper Camela in the old time, with towering trees - valuat, elmr car, overlanging, adding to the darkness? If you have, you can picture the road over which this forlors hope had to travel. Thence emercing from the thick arkness of their midelight tramp they had to face an enemy's camp having six to one to greet their

ourly mexpected Sunday morning visit.
"Hush," said Harvey, to a young man
mear him, the lite Julge Jarvis, "hush, we
are on them." In a moment, the bayonets of two of the leading men pierced the first entry - the second shared a like fate-the third escaped, discharging his gun and alarm mg the camp. "Bayonets to the front!" were the words passed quietly and quickly through the ranks, and our leading files were soon in front of the camp fires, bayonetting many of the sleeping enemy. The men then prepared to adjust their fluts. During this operation a volley came from out of the darkness, striking down a number of them. To ready-fire! Volley after volley followed, but with little execution, as they fired into the darkness, not seeing the enemy.

Harvey ordered two companies of the 49th regiment to the right to attack, or, rather, to throw into confusion the left and centre of the enemy. Three of their guns, posted in the centro on the main road, were captured; scarcely a gunner escaped. The late Colonel Fraser, of Perth, Ont., then serving as a sergeant in the 49th, having twelve men with him, was one of the first among the guns, bayoneting seven of the gunners with his own hands. He was present at the capture of the two American generals, Chandler and Winder, near the gues.

there was fearful confusion in the American camp, being ignorant of the strength of the attacking party. They fell back in great disorder, numbers of them scrambled to the heights on their left. Colouel Burns, on whom the command of the Americans now devolved, was among the first to mount his horse and clear off with his two hundred and fifty brave cavalry, reaching the Forty Mile Creek in a few hours on their way to Fort

It is not our intention to particularize or chronicle the many during fouts and hand-tohand encounters during the darkness of that at Killarney on Saunday. The representa-ever memorable Sunday morning, the 6th of twee of the Irish National League bought in ever memorable Sunday morning, the 6th of June, 1813. Suffice it to say that Harvey's the cattle for £60. Two thousand peasants surprise was most successful and complete, who estended the saie hooted the emergency causing the breaking up of the American camp and their subsequent retreat.

Sunday morning, before break of day, the new scattered parties of this forlors hope fell of the peace. There was a large force of back to return by the read over which they police present, but they abstained from inter-had advanced. They had suffered fearfully! They were not now tho "seven hundred and four" of the provious night! Over one hundred and fifty of them, between killed, wounded and missing, did not answer the roll

call that morning! Lot us take a poen at the shattered remre-form for their return march to Burlington actory

RELIGION AND LITERATURE. might just as well say, "Now, I am young PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN STU- A VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF Heights. They are gethering and coming in from all parts of the fields, some in small squads, some in twos, a me in threes, others singly, some bearing and carrying of wounded comrades Over one undired and fifty of them are missing! But they have, swelling their ranks, two American generals, Chandler and Winder, seven this ers and one hundred and sixteen mea, price nors, with three guns, as trophics of war-gracing their blood stained bayonets, thus ien terring 8 may Creek the most gallant affar for the B itish aims during the war of 1812. There was only one mistake made that hight-a fatel one-that of our men placing then selves in front of the camp fires, as living targets for

the onliets of the uncering American rifles, This ends our visit to Stoney Creek, but it is necessary to show the results. Two days later, on Tuesday, the Sth of Jude, 1813, Sir James Yeo pushed into the shore with some small vessels, near by the Forty Mile Creek, and played havor among the retreating Americans, capturing twelve i their batteaux and destroying five others, capturing all their

tente, stores, etc. Four weeks later-early in July -General Vincent had his headquarters at Chippewa, three miles above the Palls, being again mus ter of the whole Canadian frontier on the Niagara, except Fort George, and within its lines the American force of about 4 000 men was cooped, under the protection of its guns and the gups of their shipping, and also covered by the guns of Fort Nagara on the opposite side of the river.

The Americans evacuated Fort George on the 12th of December, 1813, having on the 10th, two days previously, wantonly set fire to and destroyed the town of Newark, containing 150 houses, leaving but one standing, rendering houseless and homeless four hundred women and children to sock shelter where they may amid the storms of that un precedentedly cold December.

Revenge for Newark was soon to follow, The Americans, in great terror of the coming storm, evecuated Fork George so burriedly that they left all their tents standing, with

all their gues and steres, behind them Before the end of the morta (D cember. 1813) the British had convited but Nongara by a night attack, would be y held men the end of the war. To y also tak and turnt the towns of Lewiston, Manchester, Bouk Rock and Buffele, or reveres too Newark. And on the first day of Joney, 1814 not only was the Canadi so less an hootie cleared of every American stier, ear the Union grandly shove the JACK of Eigland 41. strong the American emparts of Fort N side of the Nuguryer. This was the crowning glory of (1) ory'n successful night surprise at Stoney C

DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

THE INDIANS STHE TO BE FEARED HAVE-BEFED WOMEN OF CHILDREN STARVING -AN APPRAL : THE GOVERNMENT FOR

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 .- Bishop Grandia, whose diocese extends over the districts of Sakstche wan and alberta, speaks of the condition of the Metis as being very deplorable. No crops were this season, and as the male Metis are seattered, some of them being out of the country, while others are in jail, there are hardly any other, it may be said, in the Metis settlements now but the women and children, and their condition i very weeched. These facts were learned by a reporter who waited on the pioneer tishop ven-ter sy in the palace. A conversation followed on Northwest topics. "Is it true, your L rdship, that the Metis of

the Northwest are in a starving condition? e quired the reporter.

Yes I may say they are" replied his Lordship, "and unless something is done for the poor crectures, the grave t resoles may follow, They have no hing, absolut-ly nothing to live

that night throughout the whole length and something to be done. The government have created of the Old Niggara district, extended already supplied them with some rations, and trum Fort Edu to Stoney creek. The fate and only for that the poor women and condreh would have died, I would like to see these very-mest take their case in hand and tide them ever the coming winter and I can assure you there is geat necesity for government behavelence. There was no crop of any description just in, and the people have absolutely nothing to hive ea.

WOMEN AND CULLDREN SUPPERING.

"The people are feeling the officers of the rebellion badiy?"
"Yes, and the worst of it is, those who were

children, are the greatest suffered. The men are either in gool or it the States.

The half breeds will, I prosume, remain

quiet in furure?"

"They will never rebel again. Their hopes are crushed?"

"And the Indiane, what of them?"

"The only Indians now to be foured are the Blackfeet. During the rebellion the government gave them whatever they asked for, and now they imagine that that sort of thing must be kep up or they won't keep quiet they are beginning to show an ugey front already. I fear there will be trouble with them, 'Are the Blackfeet numerous?'

"Yes they are numerous, and, as they live ness, striking down a number of them. To load was a work of time. It was, first: troublesome. They are a very counting tribe of Headle cartridge, prime, load, draw ramrods, ram down cartridge, return ramrods (all this had to be done with the old masket), then, they will give trouble. They were spoiled by land to be done with the old masket), then, all they asked for during the rebelling them all they asked for during the rebelling them. lion, and it will be hard to keep them quiet now. They will want to be fed and kept or pow. They will want to I they will go on the warpath.

"What does your Lordship think of Riel; is he insane as some assert?

"Yes, he is insane on religion, and I was always afraid of him. Outside of the religious mania, he is truly and wonderfully cunning."

A HELL UPON EARTH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.-The committee who have been examining the management of the Maryland house of correction report a dispraceful state of affairs. General Bond, super-interdent of the institution, is charged with the most inhuman treatment of prisoners under his charge, as well as gross mismanagement of the affairs of the institution. In August a white men was given thirty-nine lashes with a raydide on the bare back. A colored man who was ordered five lashes with the c., t was given twenty with a rawhide, because it is claimed the cat has four straps, and five strokes with it equals twenty with a rawhide. The board of managers manimously voted to dispense with Bond's services.

A sale of cattle, seized for rent, took place officers. Father O'Connor, the parish priest, made a speech in which he encouraged the persants, but advised them against a breach

READ THIS

For COUGIS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and nant of this forlorn hope as they muster and can, therefore be returned if not found satis