OPOSED COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

Armed Attack on a Sheriff at Ballinrobe.

RENT AGITATION IN WESTERN TOWNS Verdict of Guilty in the Callan Libel Case.

ORD LEITRIM'S MURDERER IDENTIFIED A Chicago Man Who Avenged His

Sister's Dishonour. AN IRISH NOBLEMAN'S

A Battalion of the Guards Ordered to Ireland.

BABBAROUS OUTBAGE ON A BAILIFF

LONDON, Nov. 24. A Dublin despatch says :-- Fitty-seven sacks of Boycott's newly-threshed corn have been despatched from Lough Mask to Cong for shipment to Galway, thence by train to Dublin. They were sent to Cong under an escort of cavalry, infantry, police, and Ulster men.

FENIAN PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED. A Cork despatch says:—Fourteen men were arrested this morning for participating in a Fenian procession, from which shots were fired. The police state that the shots were directed towards them. One of the men arrested is a soldier. All the prisoners have A LANDLORD FIRED AT.

Mr. Kennedy, a landlord near Loughrea, who recently refused to accept Griffith's valuation, was fired at last night while walk-ing in his garden. Three shots fired, all of which missed.

THE SULLIVAN-CALLAN LIBEL SUIT. The case of Philip Callan, charged with libelling Alexander Sullivan, has been post-poned until Saturday. THE LEAGUE DEFENCE FUND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces the The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces that in consideration of the fact that only two housand pounds has been raised of the ten housand necessary to defend the Land leaguers, he has transferred to that fund £108, being the balance of the political defence fund, of which he is the sole surviving

SUSPENSION OF THE HABBAS CORPUS ACT. It is stated that Mr. Forster said the Government may, in anticipation of Parliamentary action that would authorize such a step, suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and imprison all the leading Land Leaguers. The World says Earl Beaconsfield will move for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act when Parliament matter.

NEW BRANCHES OF THE LEAGUE. Last week thirty-nine new branches of the Land League were organized in different sec-ions of Ireland.

WOULD NOT HAVE THEM AT ANY PRICE.

The Marquis of Conyngham's Clare estate was put up for sale the other day, but some portions no one would buy at any price, and the prices offered for the other portions were so small that the sale abruptly terminated, the fartean's view of the last quastron. The Rome Aurora, the organ of the Waltican, publishes an article, believed to be inspired, and which attracts considerable attention. It says:—"The Irish bishops could never preach revolt, crime, or violence, and will not do so. The Pope does not need the use of any great efforts to keep them in the path of duty, but he may possibly have already advised them to separate themselves openly from those who spread terror by brandishing the sword in the faces of their fellow-citizens." The article concludes:—""We trust the Irish clergy will be the instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing closer the bonds which should units two sister countries."

ANOTHER LAND LEAGUE M.P.

ANOTHER LAND LEAGUE M.P. Mr. Healey, secretary of Mr. Parnell, who was recently committed on a charge of intimidating a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexford borough without opposition, to fill a vacancy.

THE POLICE LEFT IN THE LURCH. A Limerick correspondent says:—The Government, in consequence of representations made in connection with the late attempt to murder a bailiff at New Pallas, and the determination of the people to hunt the bailiffs out of town, ordered an iron barrack, for the temporary accommodation of the special police, to be erected in the neighbourhood where the outrage took place. The structure was removed by rail to New Pallas to-day, but the police were unable to get anyone to remove it to its intended site, and the barrack still remains at the railway station.

THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS. THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS,

A Dublin despatch says the date of the trials of the indicted Land Leaguers has been fixed for the 17th of December.

A Loughres correspondent says Edward Kennedy, who was shot on Monday evening, is a most popular landlord. He recently sub-scribed liberally to the Parnell defence fund. AN OMINOUS SUMMONS.

A Dublin despatch says the commander of the forces in Ireland received a sudden sum-mons on Wednesday to meet Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, at the Castle.

THE LOUGHBEA PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The five persons, arrested near Loughrea, county Galway, for assisting to reinstate a family in a house from which it was evicted, and who were remanded for trial, have been discharged, the magistrate stating there was no case for the jury. AFRAID OF BEING "BOYCOTTED."

The Dublin merchants and other citizens declare that they will not serve on the jury in the State trials for fear of severe injury to their businesses or murder. As the merchants have business with all parts of the country, they fear being "Boycotted" if the traversers are convicted. Boycott has received a threatening letter bearing the London postmark.

The town of Enniscorthy, where eight months ago Parnell was rotten-egged, has subscribed £800 for his defence. IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. They escape the vigilance of the police in some way, and but few seizures are received.

It is stated that the Irish Executive intends' to station a military force permanently at Claremorris, and also to increase the garrison at Castlebar, so that it will be easy to send troops from these two centres to any part of the west of Ireland.

are about to begin, the Crown having yester-day joined issue on the defendants' pleas. An eight-day notice of trial may be served,

A Limerick correspondent telegraphs that the Land League is assuming proportions little dreamed of when it started. The leaders in Limerick have developed a new course which strikes at the very root of the legal system. Not content with preventing tenants from paying more than the Government valuation and preventing other tenants from taking farms from which one of their number has been evicted, the League is now about to "Boyoott" the local attorneys to keep them from serving ejectment processes in the county courts. An eminent local solicitor a few days ago was accosted by a prominent member of the central Land League, who brought him to book for daring to serve ejectment processes for his clients. The representative of the Land League informed him that his case would be brought before that body at the next meeting, and warned him and his brethren of the consequences of what they were doing. The legal gentleman, in the mildest manner, told his interrogator that there were twenty-two solicitors in Limerick, and that if they ceased to serve processes all the ejectment business would be transferred to Dublin atin Limerick, and that if they ceased to serve processes all the ejectment business would be transferred to Dublin attorneys, who would serve them with writs, which would be a more costly procedure than the civil bill ejectment. This was unsatisfactory to the League representative, who intends at the next meeting of the League to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes.

against serving processes.

to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Great interest was concentrated in the application by the Attorney-General in the policies of the trial of the Land Leaguer. Counsel on mode of trial of the Land Leaguer. Counsel on both sides were present, and a long and interesting that le was fought regarding the date. The Attorney-General first samed the 17th of December. He claimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial as hould be at the bar, that is before the full Court of Queen's Bench, the Lesimed that the trial of the Land League and the country of State for India, will address his constituents in northing and attempted eveninate. There was to the trial over before Parliament meets. The proposal was to commence the day to the trial over before Parliament meets. The first proposal was to commence the day before Christmas, on the ground of the convenience of the jurors. The first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first that the proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice it is a first proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least that the judges were alorge and the proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least the courte of the purpose of bringing limits that only proposal was to commence the day after, but justice in least week to be add from the order of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of bringing limits the out of the purpose of the Lord Chief dustice and the purpose of the Lord Chie

extent.

The Times says:—"We fear Mr. Forster was unable yesterday to encourage his colleagues with reports that the lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that the most detestable outrages daily occur, and unparalleled terrorism has been imposed upon three Irish counties. The law is almost powerless to prevent crimes and punish criminals. The authorities have made every effort to protect life and property by employing ordinary forces, but the conspiracy is too strong and subtle to be so restrained. The utmost that can be done effectually at present is to defend the few persons threatened. Some eighty Irish gentlemen are under police profection. The legal

MR. BRIGHT AND COERCION.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FLIGHT. The immediate cause of Lord Lansdowne's flight from his Kerry estates to England is not announced, but it is supposed it was hastened by threatening letters.

A LOYALIST INDIGNATION MEETING, A crowded meeting of loyal inhabitants at Lisburn yesterday was attended by the country gentry and Protestant clergy generally. Several farmers were also present. Resolutions were passed condemning the land agitation and agrarian outrages.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

daily very SERIOUS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION existing in freland. It is too plain that the lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that the radical element is still predominant, and the adoption of any repressive measures would be followed by the immediate resignation of the Eaguers have been reported most powerless to prevent crimes and punish secondary powerles exist in the Ministry. It is, however, certain

at least of its objects. They are blind who do not recognize the Irish movement as a great revolutionary act, and the only one which ever stood any chance of success. Mr. Parnell knows that actual force in a military sense is absurd. He also knows that force of some kind is necessary to achieve the aims of Ireland. If the League is wise and able enough to exercise its power without provoking any open collision, it may, in the opinion of many, dictate the terms even to England. It took an army to dig Captain Boycott's turnips, yet despite that army Captain Boycott had to eave his home with his family forever. We ad that the Coldstream Guards are coming, is a hundred thousand Saxon soldiers might the pupy the country without effecting the action in the slightest degree. Wholesale thous might take place, but soldiers i not stand guard over every evicted and the farms would be re-occupied as soon as the soldiers left. The armies of the world could not compel the payment of rents, or force men to work for obnoxious fellow-men, or keep shop-keepers from refusing to sell. Coercive acts a few months age would have been effective, but now they will be useless. The people have learned their apower too well to be cowed. Without desiring to be an alarmist, I feel certain that this revolution

CANNOT END WITHOUT BLOODSHED

London, Nov. 30.

Mr. Parnell denies the report that he has decided to abandon the Land League in deference to a letter from Archbishop McCabe, condemning it.

A Dublin despatch says the resolution of the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has caused disappointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive wilt try to show by greater activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary law. The disturbed districts are fleoded with constabulary and military, and all the resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for the protection of life and property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate the movements of the constabulary, and in some instances to defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers has been rendered most perfect and formidable by their connection with the Femian system. It is this that makes intimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practised with great subtlety and skill as

of Undue Clerical Influen

THE PRIEST'S POSITION IN POLITICS Judgment of the Court of Review at Montreal

THE CLAIM OF CLERICAL IMMUNITY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—The following is a resume of Mr. Justice Johnson's judgment delivered to-day in the Court of Review in the Berthier election case. Judges Olivier and Bourgeois concurred with their learned brother. The court was densely crowded, and great interest was manifested in the result. The judgment was certainly the most able and exhaustive delivered here for years the state of the

and great interest was manifested in the result. The judgment was certainly the most able and exhaustive delivered here for years past.

The court said this was an election petition from the county of Berthier. The petitioner alleged in the first instance almost every possible species of infraction of the election law, but it was afterwards perfectly understood in a long and careful argument that the petition should rest upon only one class of charges, viz. that of undue influence, not only by the respondent's agents, but also with his own knowledge and consent. They were only asked to consider from articles six to eighteen, inclusive, of the bill of particulars filed, preferring charges against six Roman Catholic clergymen, of whom five were named, of unduly influencing and intimidating certain of the electors. In a matter of so much importance he considered it right to read these charges in the tongue in which they were preferred, in order that no shade of meaning should suffer by translation. Article six charged a general system of intimidation, naming the cures who had in their priestly capacity denounced the Liberal party as against the prospects and principles of the Catholic Church and condemned by its clergy. It also mentioned threats that the sacraments would be refused to such as voted for the Liberal candidate. Article 7 charged the Rev. Curé Clement Loranger with stating that the clergy would combat the Liberal party, and announced that the priests had the right to speak with authority on political matters. The 8th article charged him with advising a lady to use all her influence to induce her husband to abandon the Liberal party. Article 9 charged that during the election Curé Loranger had declared the Liberal party to be a bad party, and under the condemnation of the Church. Article 10 complained that Rev. Curé Jean Baptiste Champeau at a service held in his parish church had denounced Lieutenant-Governor Letellier and the leader of the Liberal party as Protestants, and only supported by Protestan

church had denounced Lieutenant-Governor Letellier and the leader of the Liberal party as Protestants, and only supported by Protestants. He also said that Mgr. Conroy, the papal delegate, had condemned the Liberal party. In article 11 the Rev. Cure Champeau was charged with threatening to refuse to confess those who would yote for the Liberal candidates, and a similar charge was made in article 12, which states that the cure refused to give the sacraments of the Church unless the applicant would abandon the Liberal party. The Rev. Cure St. Aubin is charged in article 13 with saying in a service in his parish church that it was impossible for a Catholic to support the Liberal party without sacrificing his religion. The remaining articles made similar charges. Several of the articles above mentioned made specific charges which were subsequently referred to in the judgment. Though it was desirable, in order that no misapprehension should arise, that the specific charges should have been read, they might be briefly stated without impairing their substances. First, they were charges made against persons said to be acting for another, i.e. the agents of the remandant.

Some first to separate of the control of the contro

concerning which there could be no doubt. The answer made was not made for the first time, and might be conticulated to the first time and as clerical immunity, i.e., that their special privileges were conceded by the Capitulation treaty. He was not averse to discussing the question over again, though it had already been decided. In this case there was proved agency. The act of the respondent's agent happened to be the act of a priest. If then the agent could conceal his agency by declaring that he had distinct privileges of his cown there would be an end of all freedom of election, for the matter would end with the candidates selecting clerical agents. If any privileges existed, they could only exist in favour of the priest himself. He could not assert his own special privileges in favour of the candidate, a contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosor that the contrary opinion arose from ignorance of history and law. There might be a philosory and law. There might be a philosory to the very able argument for the restrictively to the very able argument for the restrictively to the very able argument for the restrictive to the very able argument for the restrictive to the very letter. I am prepared for all shaking it he found it to be very good strill the produce the letters in question at the proper time and place. You musn't think I jump at conclusions. I have taken stock in this liquid to the very letter and will be restricted to the very letter. I am prepared for all the very limit of the very letter and will be restricted to the very letter. I am prepared for al It was one thing to establish a religious equality and quite another thing to place a certain class above the law. The question simply resolved itself into this: Whether our sovereign lady the Queen every constant to him (Donnelly); that he never fold E sovereign lady the Queen exercised sway over all her subjects, or whether there was a certain class elevated above that sway and placed in such a position that they could commit illegal acts and decline the jurisdiction of her courts. The law was very plainly stated. The right of voting was one to be exercised in freedom. As to the charge against the respondent for personal complicity the Court did not find it proven

AN AFFRAY WITH BURGLARS.

upon the grounds stated. However, the election was voided and Mr. Robillard was

Capture of the Supposed Leaders of a Gang of Bank Robbers at London. London, Nov. 28.—A desperate affray between the police and three burglars took place this morning at the Great Western railway station. The burglars were arrested after a determined struggle, when one of them broke away. Detective Murphy called on him to stop, and as he did not do so the officer pulled out his revolver and fired two shots at the retreating robber. The latter fell, and then as Murphy turned to help his brother officers he rose up and made off. At the time of the arrest it was not known definitely what offence had been committed, but in the course of the day it was discovered that they had broken into the broker's office of F. S. Clarke, next door to the Advertiser of F. S. Clarke, next door to the Advertiser office, and there forced the safe, taking away something in the neighbourhood of \$1,100, nearly all of which was recovered on the persons of the parties arrested. They were also provided with a full equipment of burglars' tools. They are middle-aged men, one being forty-two years and the other fifty, and give their names as Harry White and Matthew Allen, labourers, of Montreal. It is believed that they are the ringleaders of an expert gang of bank robbers. The police are on the track of the escaped robber; but have not as yet secured him.

LUCAN'S LAST.

to anything approaching what Everett had stated; that Everett told him after the first stated; that Everett told him after the first publication that he had been shooting off his mouth too much, and asked Donnelly to substantiate what was said, as he owed Porte a squeezing. William Donnelly has been interviewed. He says he knows nothing of the matter, never saw the letters, but would like to see them published. So the matter stands. If Donnelly refuses to exhibit the letters, it looks bad for Everett, as he can produce nothing to sustain his serious charge, and will thing to sustain his serious charge, and will probably be proceeded against.

DECLINED TO BE EVICTED.

A Couple Resist a Bailiff, and Have to be Imprisoned.

London, Oct. 25.—Mr. Alf, Brown, a London bailiff, not long since was resisted and assaulted by a Dunwich couple. The couple owned a farm which was mortgaged to a London don loan company, and in consequence of non-payments, Mr. Brown was instructed to eject payments, Mr. Brown was instructed to eject the pair, which he did, breaking the farmer's ribs in doing so, but they subsequently re-turned, and upon his endeavouring to harvest the crops, the worthy two offered very war-like demonstrations. However, they were again ejected, and lodged in the county gaol. Nothing daunted by this experience, the couple have again resumed possession of the farm, and, as a consequence, are once more in trouble.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 27 .- Three cases of attempted train-wrecking are reported this week. At a high embankment near Avon-post station a plank and railway sleeper were discovered on the track and removed just before the Windsor and Annapolis express came thundering along. Had the obstruction not been discovered, the train would have been including ever the embankment and all the bassengers probably killed. On the New Eastern extension railway between Antigonish and the Strait of Canso three attempts fortnight. On the same road on the night of the 19th two bullets were fired at a passing engine, by which the fireman and engine-driver narrowly escaped death. No clue to the fiendish perpetrators has been obtained. On the Western Counties road a few days

REVENUE SEIZURE.

Capture of an Illicit Still in East Oxford— Four Moonshiners Caught and Convicted. WOODSTOCK, Nov. 27.—Mr. R. McWhinnie, Woodstock, Nov. 27.—Mr. R. McWhinnie, Collector of Inland Revenue at Woodstock, recently received information that a still was in operation in the township of East Oxford. Acting upon the hint he sent for W. J. Gerald at Brantford, who came to Woodstock on the 26th, and during the night following, in company with R. McWhinnie and Thomas McKee, Chief of Police, he went out to the farm of William Gunn, and after carefully surrounding and watching the premises the chief made a dash into the building while the others kept watch outside. He found the following persons inside the building, whom, after a short but vigorous struggle, he succeeded in arresting:—William Gunn, Isaac G, Naylor, William Meadows, and Thomas Pinnax. The distillery was in full blast. The prisoners were brought to Woodstock gool, and in the afternoon they were brought before the police magistrate. They all pleaded guilty, and were fined as follows:—William Gunn, the principal, \$300 and one month in gaol at hard labour.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

The Lieut.-Governor Elect of Colorade Dangerously Wounded - The Supposed Outcome of a Miners' Strike. Outcome of a Miners' Strike.

Denver, Cal., Nov. 28.—A report reached here last night from Leadville that a riot it in progress among the miners at Robertson camp, about twenty miles from Leadville, and that the Lieut.-Governor elect, G. B. Robinson, had been shot and killed. A relief party has gone from Leadville. The report is believed to be true.

Liater.—There seems to be some mystery about the shooting of Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, at Robinson's camp, last night. The particulars so far as heard are these:—There is a dispute about the possession of a mine there,

ticulars so far as heard are these:—There is a dispute about the possession of a mine there, and a guard has been placed to watch it. Last night Gov. Robinson and the manager of the mine went to it after dark, and the guard not recognizing them, and not hearing an answer to their enquiry who they were, fired, he says, into the rock overhead, but Governor Robinson fell, shot in four places. He is still living, but his wounds are believed to be fatal. The fact that there had been trouble between the miners and managers during the last week, the guard's story, and the peculiarity of the wounds make the theory that it was accidental unsatisfactory.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—Governor Robinson died this morning at seven o'clock, whether the result of an accident or a murder is not fully settled yet, but the inquest to-day will probably throw some light on the sub-

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills are a sure remedy for every form of Scrofula. Hundreds of cases that seemed beyond hope have been permanently and com-pletely cured by them.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA Destined THE COMING DAINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists. THE WRECK OF T

Particulars of the Four Ill-Fated Ve

TWELVE OF THE C The Story of the F Members.

Collingwood, Nov. 30.—

Messenger contains the follow
the loss of the propeller Simo
At last we have definite ne the Simcoe and her crew, a of life is fortunately not ed, still the story of the ceedingly sad. Out of a conly five return to tell the tale portation Company sent the I search of tidings of the Simco two boats, for whose safety About three o'cle hensions. About three o'clo a despatch from Owen Sound the three steamers Manitoul Belle were in sight of created intense excitement The Montreal Telegraph an anxious crowd swaye nd fear, eager to hear news About four o'clock came of the crew of the Simcoe Owen Sound, all the rest sad and sudden death in waters of Lake Huron.

NAMES OF THE SA Capt. James Parsons, first bitt, chief engineer; Robe wheelsman; Matthew Nob Edward Peacraft, deck hand are the names of those who watery grave with the ill-Capt. R. Hill, master; Robt Capt. R. Hill, master; Robt mate; Ben Milward, wl Henry, fireman; Thomas Levey, Peter McDougal Cair, deck hands; George Miss Julia Gibson, ladies' m Williams, cook : and a name is unknown. The No rived in port at five o'clock, Capt. Parsons, and one oth escaped from the Simcoe, her arrival a reporter interv sons, first mate of the Sim the following

PARTICULARS OF THE The steamer Simcoe left C Collingwood at 12.15 a.m. or and had favourable but co the west shore of Lake Mich Twin River Point at 11 p.m. a heavy westerly gale with a harbour of South Manitou wa a.m., where the steamer wa until midnight on Monday the 23rd, they had a smooth the Straits, and passed 'C p.m., with a gentle wind f west. At midnight the win the lake was not rough, the her course in good shape. at 2 a.m., the Duck Island passed the usual distance there was a brisk south w making, and the steamer st 7 a.m. the anchor shutters driven in, and the midsh weather side burst in. A was placed across lashed, continually driving in, and DECKS WERE CONSTANT

They then changed the ste the west, with the broken leeward, and for a ti went better. They next lighten the steamer of and had all the pump keep the water under. At were deluged with water, the sible to secure the gaff or ring to the steamer rolling quickly. The crew were st fully at the pumps and the cargo overboard, and worked cargo overboard, and worked the steamer commenced to f All hands were then ordere boats, Capt. Hill and most of for the lifeboat, but they did before the steamer

WENT DOWN STERN I The upper deck and pill but were instantly broken ments. The mate, engineer, man succeeded in freeing a two wooden yawls, but we the boats clear of the wred rescue the others strugglin One fireman and deck har reach, and were drawn to the thrown to them and rescued. thrown to them and rescued.
the boats clear of the wrecka
sible to row against the wi
the boat drifted faster t
Those in the boat manfully s to those still seen clinging other pieces of the wreckage and untiringly battled again for one hour, when all hopes The last of their brave but mates having DISAPPEARED IN THE SEE

of the lake, with heavy he few commenced rowing to fifteen miles distant, arriv Bay at dusk in an exhauste Bay at dusk in an exhauster ferings they endured must is as their clothing was wet afternoon, and when they remeated the little party wat Providence Bay they remeass, and nothing was left in to their comfort. From driven to Manitowaning with they met the steamer Man Parsons and his shinwracks. they met the steamer Man Parsons and his shipwrecke loud in their praise of the people of Manitowaning and and their gratitude for the is too deep for words to ex-is a brief summary of the wreck of the Simooe and the Captain Hill and so many of gallant crew.

REVENUE RI

The following is a composition of Customs and Inland R the ports mentioned for the corresponding month of

HAMILTON A

The Scott Act-Work HAMILTON, Nov. 27.—TI
eral's proclamation not hav
it now seems pretty certain
provisions of the Scott Act
submitted to the ratepayetime to bring it into force, i
ried, until May, 1882. The
182 days should intervene
ance of the Governor-Gener and the voting, and therefore cannot be called upon to exchise under any circumstant of June next, one month for 1882 will have been take Work still progresses on lington canal, and it is n some time before the openin 1881 it will be completed, pretty well out into the b greatly interrupted in their had weather recently.