Agents for the Grey Review.

Geo. Rutherford,	Dundalk
G. R. Middleton,	"
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, April 4, 1878.

—We regret that we cannot insert a communication which has been sent us by Anti-Roman. So long as our correspondents keep within the line of a fair discussion of public questions our columns are open to them, but communications reflecting upon the character of the individual cannot be admitted.

—It is with great pleasure we welcome the Guelph *Mercury* in its improved appearance, and the more that its success is due to the earnestness and ability which it has also shown in the advocacy of the best interests of the people. We heartily wish it continued prosperity and hope that it may long continue to occupy its present influential position as an organ of the Liberal party.

—The voting in the township of Bentinck on the Railway By-Law to grant a bonus of $35,000 to the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway takes place Friday, the 5th inst. We hope the ratepayers will consider the question well, and that their present action in this matter will not injuriously effect the interests of their children's children. We would ask them carefully to read an extract from the *Guelph Mercury* on this matter, which we give in another column.

—The war cloud which threatened to disturb the peace of Europe has finally been broken up and patches of clear sky are appearing. Austria has come out strongly in favour of the position taken by England, as to the necessity of the whole treaty of San Stefano being submitted to the Congress. This together with the marked disinclination of the Porte to accede to the demands of Russia, have induced the Northern Bear to pause and again survey the situation before attempting another move.

—It is very gratifying to observe the progress made by our Conservative friends in the appreciation of the power of the people. Constituencies are not asked now-a-days to sanction the nominees of a family compact; on the other hand regular associations are organized and the proper steps taken, according to the most advanced Reform example, to select a candidate who shall be the *bona fide* choice of the people. Our Conservative friends in East Grey are engaged in this commendable work at present. A. W. Lauder, the quondam nominee of a Toronto clique, is to be shelved and Mr. Rorke of Collingwood is spoken of by the *Party of Progress* as the coming man.

—The regulations which have recently been made regarding the Quebec Crisis seem fully to justify the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Cabinet by the Lieutenant-Governor, and as to its expediency there is as little doubt. In an official document from M. St. Just to Lord Dufferin, he says that Mr. DeBoucherville on several occasions had appended his signature to public documents regarding which he had never been consulted, that several millions had been voted to aid railways when the affairs of the Province were on the verge of bankruptcy and that the only plea given by the Premier for such extraordinary legislation was that otherwise there was no means of his Government obtaining a majority in the House. This is the old story of the Pacific Railway Scandal revived on a small scale. All Tory politicians, it therefore appears, are ready at any time to purchase political support even at the sacrifice of the honour and credit of their country. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec very wisely decided that it was more important to save the Province than the Government. M. Joly, the Liberal Premier, in his address to the electors, says that the DeBoucherville administration saw but one way to repair the faults committed by them—direct taxation; his Government saw another way—economy, and that it is for the people to choose between the two.

BRITAIN ADRIFT.

Once more for good or for evil Britain is fairly adrift amongst the war currents. If the man at the wheel was resolute to steer the vessel into a peaceful port there is no doubt but it could be done, Congress or no Congress. But there is only too much reason to fear that the man at the wheel will let her drift until such time as the currents will become altogether too strong for either wheel manor steering apparatus. We do not hesitate to repeat what we have said frequently in these columns, and those of the "Dundalk Guide," that war on the part of England on account of these Eastern complications is entirely uncalled for. Had a Liberal Government been in power, England would not have occupied her present unsatisfactory situation. As it is, any patriotic, single-minded statesman could make that situation subserve the interests of peace and humanity. By uniting with the other powers the results of the treaty betwixt Russia and Turkey could doubtless be modified in such a way as to harmonise respective interests. The interests of the other European powers are in reality much more in jeopardy than ours, and if they are willing that this treaty should go by default, certainly that is more their affair than England's. Germany, Austria, Italy and France will have a neighbor that neither of them wants; and the present outlook is enough to make them all feel uneasy. But so long as they think Britain will take up the cudgels on their behalf as well as on her own, they can afford to take matters coolly. Let Britain keep her naval position on the Sea of Marmora; if need be, let her send a land force to occupy any part of the Asiatic side of the Straits—let her do this without specially declaring war—but declaring merely that she will hold and defend her own interests at all hazards. Let her do this, and let Europe understand that English interests will be guarded by England, but that German Austrian, Italian or French interests must be looked after by the parties interested. Then we might expect that this treaty of San Stefano would be properly overhauled and the freedom and independence of the various nationalities concerned would from motives of self interest and self protection be properly guaranteed. The idea of Britain declaring war against Russian for what she has done is simply ridiculous. Russia has acchieved what she took on herself to do—defeated Turkey and relieved from Turkish thraldom the Christian peoples so long trodden under foot. The only question which we have any right to interfere about is the position, boundaries, political condition and otherwise of these new-fledged kingdoms or principalities. There is no use in blaming Russia because she won't submit the whole matter unreservedly to Europe. Europe let Russia do the work, and however much we may dislike it, Russia has the right to have the chief say in the matter, and to make her own terms with the conquered so long as those terms are in accordance with the ruling ideas on which the war was undertaken and allowed to be carried on by the neutral Powers. Instead of bristling up and appealing to the tiger in John Bull's human nature it would be far more becoming in the British Government to set itself earnestly to work in securing to the Bulgarians, Roumanians, &c., some useful results out of the bloody struggle in which they have so lately been engaged. We must shake ourselves entirely clear of the worse than stupid idea of bolstering up Turkey for the sake of the balance of Power. The balance of Power will rectify itself much better without than with Turkey.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

The amendment to the Dunkin Act of 1864 has been before the country for some time, and will be very shortly before the House of Commons for discussion. In many respects it is a great improvement upon the Dunkin Act. The machinery for putting the Act in force is very complete, and should there turn out to be any defects these will be remedied in Committee. The prohibitory clauses of the new Act are exceedingly stringent, indeed, so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors are concerned, almost amounting to prohibition.

Section 95 provides that:

From the day on which this part of this Act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long thereafter as the same continues in force therein, no persons, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for BONA FIDE use in some art, trade or manufacture, under the regulations contained in the third sub-section of this section, or as hereinafter authorized, by the fourth or by the fifth sub-section of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property give, to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage, and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating;

Provided always, that the sale of intoxicating liquors for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for BONA FIDE use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only for such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto especially licensed by the Municipal Council of the county or city; such sale for sacramental purposes to be made only on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the liquor is required for such purpose; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, and to be made only on the certificate of a man, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein, and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade, or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace on the BONA FIDES of the application accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation.

Provided always, that any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city, may therent expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same therent, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

Provided also, that any merchant or trader having his store or place for sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale and sell intoxicating liquor, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

The penalty for a breach of the Act is fifty dollars for the first offence, one hundred for the second, and imprisonment for two months for the third, and every subsequent offence on a summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace in Ontario. The prosecution may be made by the Collector of Inland Revenue, or by any private individual in his own name or in that of the said officer. This act is a grand step in advance from a temperance society point of view, but we fear unless there is a healthier state of public opinion, in reference to the injurious effects of indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, to aid and assist the working of such Acts of Parliament, repressive legislation will not avail much in putting down the vice of intemperance.

D. I. K. RINE.

Our best wishes go with the cause of Temperance, especially with that phase of it advocated by D. I. K. Rine. It is therefore with no small regret we observe that Mr. Rine has given occasion of offence. We have no personal acquaintance of Mr. Rine, and now that he is down, we are not going to deal him a kick, but would rather lend a hand to help him through the severe ordeal he is now enduring. "Oh! he deserves it all says some one." That may be, but where would we all be did we get our deservings. Talk about letting the law take its course and having him duly punished. Why, if Rine has any sensitiveness about him at all, just imagine the fearful punishment he is now undergoing. He sympathizes with the fallen and has been the means of helping many of them to recover themselves, and as Rine has done towards others even so let us do to him. We do not seek to condone his fault, but while we condemn, let us pity. It ought, and doubtless will, be a salutary lesson to Mr. Rine himself. Without doubt it ought to be an instructive lesson to all true reformers. Temperance reform has been going wild for some years with all sorts of organizations. Instead of crystalizing the movement into one strong organization, the tendency has been to spread into different divisions without proper unification; and the parties most to blame for this have been the chief leaders of the movement. Men who like Rine from personal vanity or otherwise have called their followers after their own names. Another thing Temperance reformers have been altogether too eager to place men prominently before the public merely because such men were popular and likely to attach popularity to the cause. They did not wait to consider that all men have more or less human nature to carry about with them and that, as a rule, it requires tried natures to stand the manifold temptations of a sudden current of popularity. There is too much going away from home for labourers for all such work. Prophets have no honour in their own country now any more than of old. It is thought that strangers have most influence with strangers; and therefore strangers are encouraged, while more worthy and better men are discouraged, simply because they are better known. A false estimate is thus put upon men, which, in the long run, brings about its own punishment; and this applies not only to the temperance cause, but to the religious and political arena as well, and, indeed, wherever public men are required to come to the front.

Stop My Paper.

Parties who order their papers discontinued should remember that the law regarding newspapers says if a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

Local and Other Items.

A FINE lot of sunshades, or small umbrellas at, John Cameron's, at 50c. each. Extra value.

FIRE AT OWEN SOUND.—The steamer "Stiver Spray" was burned down to the water edge on Friday evening last, at the wharf in Owen Sound.

QUITE a sensation was caused in Teeswater last week, by the elopement on Wednesday of a married man named W. B. Rate, with the wife of Mr. James Simeon.

The missing man, Angus Graham, has not yet been found, and his friends in Glenelg are very anxious in regard to his whereabouts, as when he went away last week his mind was evidently effected.

IN TARA on 26th March, a man named James Crookshank, of the township of Arran, while helping to build a log stable, was crushed by a falling log and instantly killed. He was a middle-aged man, and leaves a wife and family.—*Owen Sound Advertiser.*

Mr. Reid, of the gravel road, south, succeeded the other day in capturing four young foxes in his barn. The quartette, with their parent, had taken up their abode under the hay in the barn where they were wont to regale themselves on the fat of the land, to wit, lambs, hens, geese, &c. But their feasting has suddenly came to an end, much to the benefit of Mr. Reid's pocket. Last year Mr. R. captured several in the same place.—*Meaford Monitor.*

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—The evangelistic meetings which have been held in Durham and neighborhood during the past five months have been productive of much good to the different churches. At Priceville on Sabbath last eighty-five communicants joined the Presbyterian Church, and seventeen new members connected themselves with Mr. Park's Church here on Sabbath last. The Rev. Mr. Young of Chifford assisted the Rev. Mr. Park at Sabbath services, and the church was very full on the occasion. The special meetings held in the Methodist Church each evening are attended by such large numbers that they can scarcely all find seats. The Rev. R. J. Forman, of Mount Forest preached on Monday and Tuesday evenings, very acceptably, a number of conversions taking place. At Allan's School House, Egremont, revival meetings are being held by the Baptist friends and a good work is being done, a very large number having professed to have found peace.

HONOR ROLL.—The following pupils attending Durham Public School comprise the *Honor Roll* for the month of March. The names are given in the order of merit. Principal's room, 5th form—Elsie Sutherland, Francis Ramborough, Jennie Patterson, Ann Jane Baily, Jane Anderson, Bella Smith. 4th form—Isabella McKenzie, Laura McKenzie, James Janes, Mary A. Patterson, Campbell Park, Forbes Godfrey, Thos. Smith, Homan Spence, Thos. Flood, Augusta Stewart. Miss McArthur's room, 3rd form, seniors—William Gaynor, Alex. Robertson, Jos. Parrott; juniors, Hugh McKay, Harry Anderson, Ann Wilcoxson. Miss McMicken's room, 2nd form—Thos. Lauder, Mary Bull, Edgar Elridge,. 1st form, seniors—Arthur McKenzie, Robt. Caldwell, Ann Jane Johnston, Junius Charles Havens, Geo. Mitchell, Arthur Johnston.

HONOR ROLL.—The following is a copy of the Honor Roll of S. S. No. 6 Melancthon, for March:—Fourth Class. Mary Broughton, Robert Oldfield, Sarah Dean. Third Class. Esther M. Montgomery, Sarah Broughton, Ella Dean. Second Class. J. Barmby, John Montgomery, James Corbet. First Class. David McCosh, Ellen Cleary, Susan Hammond.

MALCOLM BLACK, Teacher.

Dundalk, April 2nd, 1878.

TRUE WORDS.—"Those who are inclined to chuckle over Mr. Rine's unpardonable conduct in Stratford, should not forget that the temperance cause is not responsible for it, nor should they seek to condemn that cause on account of the wrongdoing of one of its advocates. Mr. Rine and others may fall, but that should not affect a cause which has nothing to do with the misdeeds of its advocates."

The Great Western Railway Company of Canada has obtained control of the Detroit and Milwaukee line of railway. The total encumberances on the property amounts to $5,310,870.

The Body of Miss Rowswell Found in the River.

The suspicions in regard to the fate of Miss Julia Rowswell have proved to be only too true. The body was discovered last Monday afternoon, in the river at Guelph. The funeral took place yesterday (Wednesday), and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends, from Bentinck and Durham. The corpse was first taken into the English Church, where the Rev. Mr. Magahy read a portion of the funeral service, and afterwards the cortege proceeded to the English Church Burying Ground, about a mile and a quarter from here, where the unfortunate young lady was buried by the side of her father and mother. We take the following from the Guelph *Mercury* in regard to the finding of the body:—

After an excitement of ten days and a half, Miss Julia Rowsell, the young lady who so mysteriously disappeared from the residence of Mr. A. H. Goodeve, on Duke Street, has been found. Every conceivable place had been searched,—in the woods, through the swamp and along the margin of the rivers, and even portions of the Speed had been dragged, but all without success. Mr. Rowswell, brother of the young lady, after a continued search of a week, returned to his home in Allan Park, believing that further search was virtually useless.

The matter during the past few days has only been spoken of as very mysterious that no trace could be found, but the subject was revived with startling distinctness about two o'clock to-day (Monday) when it was rumored that her body had been found in the river near the Dundas bridge, a little south of Kaye's boat house.

Three young men named Ed. Schofield, Geo. Atkinson and Herbert Hatch were out shooting and observed some clothing, as though a portion of a dress, floating in the spot indicated, about six yards from the shore, they procured a boat and pulled out to the spot. Their fears that it was the body of Miss Rowsell were realized. They left it there and informed Coroner Keating and afterwards Chief Kelly.

The position the body occupied in the water, which was only between two and three feet deep, was nearly altogether on her face, with her head pointing down the stream. It appeared as though she had been in the place for some time, judging from the sediment that had gathered around her, and from the fact that all the clothing, it was supposed she had on, even were still on her.

This fact, and also the fact that a Mr. Watson saw a young woman running down Gordon street in the direction of the Dundas bridge about two o'clock on the morning she was missed, naturally leads to the supposition that she must have entered the river near the spot where she was found.

When the body was taken out it was swollen very slightly. Her features were unaltered, with the exception of the slight puffing-up of the nose and lips. Her ears still retained the rings that she was accustomed to wear, and her dress was complete as has already been given in description of her.

The body was wrapped in a blanket and taken to the drill shed, where it is now lying, and where hundreds of people crowded into view it the few moments the doors were open.

Dromore.

From our Correspondent.

The I. O. G. T., Dromore Lodge, No. 549, held their fourth annual anniversary, in their Lodge room. Invitations were sent to the various Temperance organizations in the neighborhood, and were responded to by a number of members of the Blue Ribbon Club of Glenelg, and others, who contributed to the success of the meeting. The prosperous condition of this lodge reflects great credit on the Temperance men of this neighborhood. The number of members are nearly seventy. The anniversary was celebrated by an excellent entertainment, consisting of music—instrumental and vocal—dialogues, recitations and speeches by Mr. Flood, of Glenelg, Bro. James Hastie, jr., of Dromore. W. C. Templar, Renwick, gave a good address, and Bro. Charles Ramage also described the progress made by the Lodge since its formation four years ago. The members of the Lodge on this occasion fully sustained the high reputation which they have achieved for their literary entertainments.

OBSERVER.

SPEAKING of the defection of the Paris *Star* from the Reform ranks, the Dundas *Banner* says:—"In one sense the *Star* proprietor is a newspaper man. He is the proprietor of a printing office. Put it is well known that he is no writer, and that the editorial management of the paper is entirely entrusted to others. The proprietor is not a politician from principle—never was—and never will be. He prints a paper on purely commercial principles—to make money out of it. But this time we fancy he has over-reached himself, as in view of all the facts surrounding his recreancy to the reform party, he can never hope to be respected by either Reformers or Conservatives."

In addition to the above we would remind our conservative friends, that the Paris *Star* continued to support Reform principles, until the staunch Reformers of Brant found that he was not "true blue," and therefore withdrew their support from him.

Waterloo Poor House has 99 inmates.

The alterations to the Waterloo county gaol are to cost $5,225.

Mr. Wheatly bought Mr. Howe's farm, near Thornbury, 60 acres, at $4,000. This is the highest purchase made in East Grey.

A son of Mr. Andrew Johnston of Keppel, a few days ago shot a bald eagle, measuring 7 ft. 5 in. from tip to tip—poor in flesh, but weighing 14 lbs.

A farmer in East Wawanosh, near Zetland, has potatoes growing in the open air. The tubers are now nearly as large as hens eggs. They were planted shortly after Christmas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"MORE LIGHT."

To the Editor of the Review.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the letter of your correspondent "Y" I wish to correct certain misrepresentations.

1. I protest against any meaning being put on the language which I used in my last letter, which the words themselves will not bear. The nearest approach to *slang* and *flippancy* will be found in the last sentence of the letter of your correspondent "Y."

2. I protest against the imputation of improper motives. My sole desire is that "pure religion" be spread amongst us, and, as an important means thereto, that a properly qualified ministry be sustained. The late Rev. Mr. Stewart of Owen Sound in writing upon this point, says:—"There have been many who imagined that they had a special call to enlighten their brethren in the way of preaching, while it has been very plain that there were no qualifications at all possesed by such individuals, who would thrust themselves forward as preachers, and that a good work was rather retarded than forwarded in doing so. And just as we have always had such preachers, we have had along with them a class of persons who think it wrong to put any check upon what appears to them a laudable desire to advance the cause of Christ, even though such teachers in their attempts only succeed in edifying themselves and distracting everyone else." I have no prejudice against lay preaching, revivals, or sudden conversions, but I do maintain as essential to the truth that lay preachers should hold their warrant from a constituted authority.

3. Your correspondent says that the movement in question has been the means of "awakening and quickening" and so on. But this, Mr. Editor, is entering on the debatable ground of opinion. I do not deny that good may have been done, nor will "Y" deny, I daresay, that evil may have been done also. The question is which preponderates. We are not able to say as to the good done. In the matter of religious experience all persons are so liable not only to deceive others but also to deceive themselves that simple opinion at the present stage is of no value whatever. To be sure the *life* is a pretty good test, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the most discerning to pass any judgment as to the good that may have been done. However the evil is more apparent and doubtless it has already forced itself upon the attention of your correspondent as well as upon that of every other intelligent observer. Some may say, if any good at all is done, why, let things alone. Nay, this is the old and the vicious maxim of "doing evil that good may come." Let us rather "rebuke them sharply" and at all hazards let us "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints."

4. I would plead for toleration of opinion. There will be differences of opinion for some time to come yet, both in regard to sacred as well as secular matters. But while it is the duty of us all to contend for what we intelligently consider to be the truth in all things, it is equally incumbent upon us to conduct our contentions in the spirit of charity and mutual forbearance.

I will not pursue this matter any further, more especially as "Enquirer" has opened up a phase of this question, which, in all probability, will engage the attention of "Y" and of many other persons for some time to come.

Yours truly, X.

Answer to "Enquirer."

To the Editor of the Review.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue appears a letter under the signature of "Enquirer," in which the writer after referring to the men who had been here from Galt preaching, and the various opinions he had heard expressed as to the character and tendencies of their teaching asks that some person will answer certain queries as to the manner and the matter of the teaching of these men. I will endeavor to do so as shortly as possible, for, no doubt others will attempt the same task.

1. Why were these men not admitted into the Presbyterian church? Ans. The use of the Presbyterian Church was offered them on condition that the resident minister, Rev. Mr. Park, preside. They refused to accept the church under this condition, alleging that they always chose to conduct their services in the way that seemed best to themselves.

2. What was their bearing towards the ministers of religion who did not see their way clear to work with them?. Ans. These men at their meetings seized every opportunity of referring by way of illustration to ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church, whom, said they, were unconverted. This was done in a very sneering way, and so much so that many persons were disgusted. One of these men when addressing a meeting last Sabbath, fortnight, said, among other things, that the previous Sabbath morning he had heard a sermon preached in Durham, and that it was impossible for any man to be converted by such preaching. Several persons who were present saw this man in one of our churches on that Sabbath morning and knew the minister to whom he referred. Another in the course of his address on a week day evening, in the Town Hall, here, referring to prayer, said that he knew an unconverted man by his prayer, and proceeded to give a specimen of the prayer of such a man, which was at once recognized as somewhat similar to the mode of prayer sometimes used by one of the resident ministers of this place. Another when talking with some persons about passages in the Scriptures hard to be understood, said that on one occasion he went to his minister—a Presbyterian—to get light on certain passages, and that the minister made them darker still.

3. In introducing religion on the street and in the stores, what are their usual questions? Ans. Do you believe? Are you saved? How about your soul? and so on. One of these men asked a gentleman on the street, "are you saved?" The gentleman said that he hoped he was. Oh, says the Galt man, "unless you are sure of it, you are going down to hell," quoting as his authority for the statement "He that doubteth is damned." The gentleman so accosted—a most worthy member of the Presbyterian Church—*E uno disce omnes.*

4. What was their doctrine in regard to faith and repentance? As to faith—That it consists in believing on Christ as having made atonement for our sins by his death simply; and that the believer is not under the law. As to repentance—That there is no need of repentance. Christ having paid the penalty for our sins 1800 years ago.

5. What is their doctrine in regard to assurance? Ans. This they assert in the most positive manner possible:—That no one can be a believer or be born again unless he possesses the full assurance of hope. This may be set down as a distinctive doctrine of theirs.

6. Do these men seem competent to explain the Scriptures? Ans. Take their addresses on two evenings. On the one evening the subject was the parable of Lazarus and the rich man, and on the other that of the good Samaritan. In both cases the interpretation was entirely of a fanciful character. A minister of the Presbyterian Church, who heard the exposition of the parable of Lazarus and the rich man, says that from the way in which the subject was handled he came to the conclusion that the speaker was utterly unable to expound Scripture.

7. Does there seem to be any leaven of Plymouthism in their doctrines? Ans. This question is partially answered by the answers to the previous queries. In addition I may say:—a. Prayer by the unconverted is useless. One of these men the other evening in the Town hall said that he never told an unconverted man to pray, and he never would.—b. Perfection is attained at once by every believer, and hence there is no confession of sin in prayer; and a certainty of going to heaven—as they expressed it—at any time it may please God to call them hence.—c. They claim the bible as their authority for going forth to preach, and that they are called by the Holy Spirit.—d. They assert that hundreds of souls who are members of our churches are dead in sin.—e. They therefore address themselves to the members of churches instead of going to destitute parts of the country.—f. They urge their converts to keep together.—g. They arrogate to themselves a high spiritual superiority over all other Christians.—h. Justification and sanctification take place at the same time, the latter being the result of being joined to Christ by faith. Notwithstanding all this they denied having anything to do with the Plymouth Brethren, and as a proof of the truth of the statement they loudly boasted that they were members of Mr. Smith's congregation at Galt. I am

Yours Truly, Z.

Editor Grey Review.

Sir,—I should like to back up the request of "A Roman," in last weeks REVIEW. He is not the last of the Romans, by a long chalk. A great many of us in this quarter want to see Mr. Flesher's orations in the House. We know he can talk for hours on end, and it is not fair of you, Mr. Editor, to us folks in East Grey, not to give the speeches of our member as well as those of the member for South Grey.

ANOTHER ROMAN.

East Grey, 30th March, 1878.

MR. EDITOR,—I am rather taken aback at the onslaught made upon me last week in prose and rhyme. I had expected to be dealt with in a different fashion. But it would seem I have put my foot in it. I looked for sympathy, and lo! here I am abused by a couple of thoughtless females. But I'm not going to retort, Mr. Editor. I sit down under the chastisement with due humility, and with your permission, Sir, shall heap coals of fire on their devoted heads by presenting Mary and Lucy with the following acrostic from their bachelor ogre.

Glenelg, 1st April, 1878.—JIM.

ACROSTIC.

Mary! the loved, oft famous name,
'Mong names thy name is dear;
Around my heart it fans a flame
And brings thy image near.
Rove where I may, that name will rise
Responsive in my heart,—
Youth may depart and break old ties,
Yet this tie will not part.

ACROSTIC.

Lovely Lucy! why those smiles?
Lingering Lucy, why those wiles.
Undo those bands that love has found,
Undo those withes with which I'm bound.
Contemn me, jeer me, or deride,
Cast off, scorn me in your pride;
You thus might your love unlearn—
You my gratitude would earn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Malcolm Smith, of Adelaide, sowed peas three weeks ago.

The Catholic Church to be built at Ingersoll will cost from $25,000 to $30,000.

The Berlin Town Council has decided to charge no fees on produce brought into the market for sale.

The man Vaughan was on Tuesday found guilty of murdering Mrs. Quinn at Little River, N. B., on the 13th of February.

The British revenue for the fiscal year just completed shows a surplus of over three millions instead of a deficit, as was anticipated.

Lady Burdett-Coutts is said to be about to build a mammoth lodging-house for the poor, with accommodation for ten thousand persons.

The bridge at Hantsport, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, involving a loss of $25,000.

There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Gathorne Hardy will take the India Office, and will be raised to the Peerage with the title of Lord Staplehurst.

Mr. Hartley lately seized an illicit still on lot 31, 4th line west, Chinguacousy, supposed to be the property of James Switzer, commonly known as Squire Switzer.

Railway Enterprises.

The people to the north of Guelph are actively bestirring themselves in connection with several railway enterprises in which they are interested. Reference is made to these to-day in another column from an an article copied from the Mount Forest *Confederate.* In the *Examiner,* published in the same place, we find a lengthy report of a meeting held there about a week ago, in which the possibility of the different schemes were fully discussed. It is clear from the speeches made at that meeting that the Georgian Bay and Wellington is the favorite scheme. This line would start from Palmerston, run to Mount Forest, thence to Durham, and to some point on the Georgian Bay. With such a road the people in Grey, who are now at the mercy of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, would have access to the leading commercial points south over a road which would answer all the requirements of travel and traffic. They would have the advantage of competing rates at some of the leading points, and they would have the option of using the broad or narrow gauge road as they pleased.

Mr. McMullen, the Reeve of Mount Forest, in the course of his speech stated that the length of the proposed line from Palmerston to Durham was about thirty-two miles. The estimated cost of construction was placed at $14,000 per mile, requiring a total of $448,000. To meet this it was fairly expected that municipal aid should be given as follows; Palmerston, $15,000; Minto (sectional) $5,000; Arthur Township (sectional) $10,000; Mount Forest, $15,000; Normanby (sectional) $20,000; Egremont, $60,000; Durham, $25,000; Bentinck, 35,000; Glenelg, 25,000—total $205,000. Added to this $25,000 paid up stock; $30,00 Government aid, and, $192,000 in first preference bonds would provide a grand total of $452,000, leaving a small margin for incidental expenses. It was proposed to construct the line from Palmerston through Mount Forest to Holstein to Durham. He also stated that the Great Western Company had given them an assurance that they would run the road on an advantageous arrangement as soon as built.

The Port Dover and Lake Huron project would be of very little benefit to the people of Grey. It touches no important commercial point, and is in a sense at the mercy of the Grand Trunk and Great Western. On the other hand the Georgian Bay and Wellington line would put them in direct connection with the Great Western, it would become an important feeder to it, and the farmers and merchants would at all times have access to Hamilton, Toronto, and other important markets. The ratepayers of Mount Forest fully appreciate this, and they have shown how desirous they are of securing the road by recommending that the Municipality vote a bonus of $20,000. We have little doubt this will be done, and that the other Municipalities interested will follow its example. The promoters of the project have also held meetings in Palmerston and Holstein, and on the whole it has been very favorably received wherever it has been thoroughly explained.—*Guelph Mercury.*

Four Children Poisoned by Eating Water Hemlock at Brussels.

The Brussels *Post* of Friday last gives an account of poisoning by eating water hemlock (*cicuta aquatica*), the same root that the two children in Normanby had been eating. The *Post* says:—

About one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a terrible affair happened to four children of Mrs. David Whiting, who resides near the railway track north east of this village. Mrs. Whiting, who was away from home, had left a grown-up daughter named Ettie in charge of four younger children, varying from three to ten years of age. Shortly after dinner the children were outside playing, and strayed down to a small creek which flows through a culvert on the railway track. After a while they returned near the house, and began playing on the fence which separated the property on which Mrs Whiting's House is built from the farm of Mr. James Kerr. Suddenly one of the little boys, aged about three years, named Jacob, appeared to have taken a fit, and fell from the fence. Shortly after the other little boy was seized with convulsive spasms. Ettie was at once notified of the fact, and despatched the two remaining children in search of aid, Maggie, aged ten, being sent for the doctor, and Tommy, aged six, being deputed to summon his mother at once. Maggie started on her way, but when on the railway track near the gravel road she was seized with spasms similar to those of her younger brother, and fell prostrate to the ground, where she was found by Mrs. Ainley and another woman and at once conveyed to her home. Medical aid was at once procured, and every effort made to sustain life, but at 2:30, Maggie, who appeared to be more severely poisoned than the others, breathed her last. Tommy, who had been sent for his mother, performed his mission, and returned to the scene of misfortune in an apparently sound condition, but about 2 o'clock he also exhibited symptoms of having been poisoned and quick as possible was placed under medical care. On being questioned as to what they had been eating previous to being taken sick, he said, "We found a carrot down near the culvert and we all eat it." Mr. B. Burnion and a number of other bystanders at once proceeded to the spot indicated and found a species of poisonous root, commonly known as water hemlock, of which the children had evidently eaten. "Bertie," the youngest child poisoned, died at 1:30 on Thursday morning. The other lads, "Tommy" and "Jake," have so far recovered as to be able to partake of food, and their speedy recovery is now confidently anticipated.

The latest elopement is a daughter of John Hoxlade, of Stevensville, and a worthless young man hired by her father.

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