To Advertisers.

We can recommend "THE GREY REVIEW" as one of the best advertising mediums in the County of Grey, having an extensive circulation in Eight Townships. To Parties subscribing to "THE GREY REVIEW," and remitting $1, we give it from the present date until the end of next year.

Agents for the Grey Review.

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THE REVIEW.

Durham, November 28, 1878.

—A book which pretends to be the History of Canada under the administration of Lord Dufferin by George Stewart, jr., has just been published by Rose, Belford Co. From a review of this volume which appeared in the *Globe* it would seem that the author is a decided partizan, and that in his account of the Pacific Railway scandal he attempts to whitewash the chief actors in that affair, and suppresses certain documents which show the corrupt nature of the bargain between Sir G. Carteri and Sir Hugh Allan.

—The pressure of hard times is being felt very severely at the present time in England, and as usual this chiefly affects the poorer classes. The Lancashire cotton-mills have been shut down one after another, and hundreds of men, women and children have been thrown out of employment, and very soon will have to go to the poor house for their bread. In the mining districts the state of matters is no better, if not worse. And throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland great destitution and suffering already exist in consequence of the depression of trade. It is satisfactory however to learn that in Ireland there is comparative plenty throughout the land. The crops have been so exceedingly good that the lowness in price is scarcely felt, and the linen manufactories of Ireland, have not yet been overtaken with the wave of depression, which has prostrated nearly every industry in the sister kingdoms.

—The die has been cast—and for war. The Government of Lord Beaconsfield has directed large detachments of the Indian Army to march against the Afghans and already several skirmishes have occurred and one or two forts at the mouth of the Kyber Pass have been evacuated by the Afghan troops and occupied by the British soldiers. Thus the country is involved in a war with a barbarous nation, which is chimerical in its object, and for the waging of which, no sufficient reason has yet been assigned. A statesman of high repute and well acquainted with Asiatic affairs—Lord Lawrence, has said that the supposed insolent conduct of the Ameer of Afghanistan towards the British envoy did not constitute sufficient grounds for war, and if it were held, that it might do so among civilized nations, this rule could never be held to apply to a barbrous or semi-barbarous community such as the Afghans. However this last move suits the genius of Diraeli and is a piece of the brilliant policy in which he delights. Let us hope it may not prove more unsatisfactory in its results than his former exploit—the Treaty of Berlin.

—It is a curious fact, but one which is conclusively shown to be correct by the statistics of mortality collected by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, that a prison is the healthiest place in the world. And the reason is not far to seek. In gaols and similar establishments, the most perfect cleanliness is enforced; the ventilation is perfect; the drainage is carefully looked after; and, last but not least, a Spartan simplicity of diet is maintained—coffee, tea, intoxicating drinks and smoking are entirely excluded, and the actual cost of food for each prisoner is only eight cents a day. In too many private dwellings, especially in the centres of population, all these conditions are completely reversed, with sickness and shortened lives as the result. But it is not only physically but morally that people would be improved by the adoption of the Spartan mode of life which works such wonders within the walls of our prisons. There is no question but that the eccentricities and moral obliquities, which so sadly characterize the society of the present day, are very largely, if not chiefly due to the derangements of function and organ induced by vicious or improper habits of living. *Sana mens in sano corpori*—That a healthy mind can only exist in a healthy body—is a very old adage, but the true force of which is scarcely yet begun to be realized. This is altogether outside of the enobling effect which a simple mode of life has in the formation of the moral character of the individual.

—It is an old saying that a small spark kindles a great conflagration, and it is equally true that large fortunes are accumulated by small savings. The Montreal *Witness* has recently directed attention to the large profits made out of the egg business in Canada, and that of the millions of eggs yearly exported from Canada to Great Britain and the United States by far the larger portion has been collected from among ordinary farmers and villagers. In some places a large proportion of the eggs collected from February till about May and the early part of June are preserved in a pickle of brine and lime, where they are left till about November, when they are taken out, laid on large racks to dry, which is not usually a long process, and then barrelled up in bran, oats, or chopped straw for New York and other markets. In a properly made pickle they are perfectly preserved, and come out sweet and fresh. Although some have tried the "hennery" business on the large scale, yet it appears from the opinions of those engaged in the egg business, that most of the eggs are received from persons owning from a dozen or two to one or two hundred fowls. Attention should be directed to the best breeds, and it should not be forgotten that it is not desirable to keep laying hens long but to market them and bring on the young ones.

TWO POLITICAL ADVENTURERS.

There is an interesting article in the current number of the *Dominion Monthly*, on the Caricature History of the Earl of Beaconsfield as given from time to time in the pages of the London *Charivari*. *Punch* has always shown himself to be possessed of a remarkably correct and keen insight into character, and Disraeli had not been long before the public, until Mr. *Punch* had fixed his eye upon him, and saw through the gaudy and outside trappings into the secret chambers of his character. Lord Beaconsfield has been, *par excellence* the political adventurer of British politics, as Sir John A. Macdonald has been, of the political life of Canada. Entering public life in the first session of the first parliament of the present reign, and known then only as a talented *literateur*, he has unflinchingly pursued the object of his ambition—which he said himself, on one occasion to Lord Melbourne, was to obtain the Premiership of the House of Commons—and now has the satisfaction of knowing that he has reached the highest position which any man is able to attain under the British Crown, that of Prime Minister of the Empire and Peer of the realm. To wield power, to receive and distribute honors, to be the talk of his coterie, of England, of Europe and of the world, has been his aim and in this he has succeded. And like our Canadian political adventurer he has never been over scrupulous as to the means, but very careful to preserve the essential unity of his end. His career has often been spoken of as demoralizing to the national character, and as lowering the standard and aims of English politics; but whatever differences of opinion may exist in reference to the influence of Disrael's career, there can be no question as to the eminently demoralizing effect of Sir John A. Macdonald's public life upon the public life of Canada. Passing over the Pacific Scandal, which was the culminating stroke of a long series of irregularities, we need only refer to the fixed habit which he has cultivated in the use of men and measures, of prostituting his position as first minister whenever the occasion required, for the purpose of continuing his lease of office. A quarter of a century ago he branded Sir Francis Hincks as a man accursed and "steeped to the lips in corruption," yet in 1869 when it suited his purpose, he called Sir Francis Hincks to the Cabinet and gave him the office of Finance Minister. Everybody knows how Mr. William Macdougall denounced Sir John and his cabinet as being guilty of "imbecility and treason" and what good grounds he had for so doing, yet this same Mr. Macdougall is nowelinging to the coat tails of Sir John A. Macdonald, allured no doubt with the promise of good things to come and perhaps a seat in the Cabinet. In all this Sir John's tactics bear a strong resemblance to those of Benjamin Disraeli. When seeking the suffrages of the electors of High Wycombe he courted the favour of Daniel O'Connell, yet a short time afterwards he denounced the great agitator in terms which are scarcely fit to be repeated. Lord John Russell was told by Disraeli on one occasion, that he was an "infinitely small Scarabaeus." "When the foreigner learns," says he, "that you are the leader of the House of Commons, he will begin to comprehend how the Egyptians worshipped an insect." A few years later Lord John Russell is spoken of by Disraeli, as a man of "strong ambition, sagacious and bold in council; as an administrator, he is prompt and indefatigable." On another occasion Disraeli is lost in admiration of the geat talents and unchecked foresight of Sir Robert Peel and describes himself as his humble but fervent supporter. However shortly afterwards, when Sir Robert Peel failed to see the talents of the member for Maidstone, and to gratify his ambition with a seat in the cabinet, this froth was converted into the vilest vituperation, and Disraeli never failed to pursue Peel ever afterwards with all the malignity of which his nature was capable.

On examining the measures of these two political adventurers we will find that the parallel holds equally good. In 1847 Mr. Disraeli was a candidate for election in Buckinghamshire and is represented by *Punch* as the political Cheap Jack holding Liberal opinions in the one hand and Popular opinions in the other—an ardent admirer and protector of everything which will bring votes. However a few years later when the country showed evidences of a great revival of prosperity in consequence of the abolition of protective duties and the introduction of a free trade policy, Mr. Disraeli and his conservative friends were not so loud in their praises of the advantages of protection, and began the policy of *trimming*, which is so well known and diligently practised by the Tories in Canada as well as in Great Britain. It was on this occasion that Punch invented the Political *Chameleon* for their benefit with the motto *Pro-free-tec-tra-ti-d-on-e*. In all this there is a singular resemblance between Mr. Disraeli and Sir John A. Macdonald. The latter gentleman, in days gone by proclaimed himself, an out and out free trader, and denounced the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, when a slight modification was made in the tariff, as attempting to introduce the thin edge of the protection wedge. But during the last year he has veered round. The depression of trade and the clamouring of manufacturers, led him to suppose, that a policy of protection would delude a good many votes, and perchance, oust the government. And in this he was not mistaken. During his recent election campaign he carried free trade opinions in his one hand and protective tariffs in the other. He was the veritable political Cheap Jack of Mr. Punch, suiting his promises to his audience, and while at one time pledging himself to give protection to the farmers in Ontario, at another promising a free loaf to the miners and fishermen in Nova Scotia. The remaining part of the parallel will be completed in the course of the next session, when the motto invented by Punch for the Disraeli political chameleon, will be engraven upon the Canadian National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald. And so also with the various reforms in the representation and the election of members to the House of Commons. Disraeli, although at one time denouncing such legislation as retrogressive and revolutionary in its character, with his chief Lord Derby when the occasion was propitious, accepted those measures of reform, advocated by Her Majesty's opposition and passed them into law, remarking that this was the way in which he educated his party. In like manner Sir John A. Macdonald has repeatedly opposed measures of reform brought forward by the Liberal party, until further opposition endangered his seat on the Treasury bench, when there was an immediate change in his tactics, and his followers were directed to fall into line and support the obnoxious legislation.

Future historians will be able to assign the true reasons for the extraordinary success which has attended the career of these men. A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* attributes the success of Lord Beaconsfield to personal and hereditary influences on one hand, and to the reign of a female sovereign on the other. In the case of Sir John A. Macdonald it is chiefly due to the unscrupulous character of the man in the first place, and secondarily, to the alliance which he succeeded in forming, by the aid of Sir George Cartier, between the Tory and Orange faction of Ontario and the Ultramontane party of Quebec. This heterogenous combination, although it may exist, can never exercise the same controlling influence in the future. And it may perchance be added, that both these adventurers have been the creatures of circumstances. They have drifted on the bosom of the tide, and have had pre-eminently, the tact necessary to, take advantage of the accidents of wind and current, as they occurred.

Local and other Items.

☞ Call at Hunter's for Bargains.

READ Burnett's New Advertisement.

HASTIE & Grant are still rushing off their stock. See adv.

A farmer named Wm. Findlay was killed at a raising at Moorefield on the 21st inst.

The new High School, Fergus, was publicly opened on Friday last.

The by-law in the Township of Albemarle for $10,000 bonus to S. & L.H.R.R. was carried last week by 73 votes.

THE annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association for North Grey will be held on Friday, Dec. 6th.

DR. GORDON, Dentist, will be in Durham, at the British Hotel, on Monday, the 9th of December next, when he may be consulted by parties needing his services.

LAND SALE.—The sale of lands for taxes, for the County, took place at the Court House, Owen Sound, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., and was largely attended, by strangers from all parts of the province. The adjourned sale will take place to-day.

IN this issue we give the last of the series of articles which have appeared in our columns on the question "Are you saved?" We have received articles on closely allied and equally important subjects from the same esteemed correspondent. But the press of municipal and local questions will prevent our publishing these until after the New Year.

ACCIDENT AT A RAISING.—On Thursday afternoon last at the raising of a log barn on the 3rd concession, S.D.R., Glenelg, a log fell down and stuck Edward Harrison, knocking him down and breaking his shoulder blade and several of his ribs, besides inflicting other internal injuries. Under the careful treatment of Dr. Jamieson the unfortunate man is getting on as well as can be expected.

WE beg to remind all correspondents, that communications, unless very brief, must be sent to this office not later than Tuesday as the REVIEW will be printed after this on Thursday morning. Last evening we received two long communications in reference to "That Hat," which we are unable to publish, for want of space. Instead of sending us so many communications in reference to "That Hat," wouldn't it be more appropriate to send us along "a Plug" at once. We have never been tempted yet to wear a "stove-pipe," but if treated to "so much Hat" we do not know what we may do in the future.

WE are requested to announce that the ladies of the Presbyterian church of this town, purpose holding a Bazaar on Christmas Day, in the Town Hall, when a great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale, at astonishingly low prices, considering the state of the *times*. The ladies purpose also providing on that day a Christmas dinner for all who may partake of their hospitality; and farther they intend giving a vocal and instrumental concert in the evening. The Bazaar will be opened on Christmas Eve, and continued throughout the the following day. But fuller particulars will be given in a short time.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—The meeting held by the Rev. Mr. Godfrey at Grasby's neighborhood was closed a couple of weeks ago, when 25 persons connected themselves with the Canada Methodist Church. He has commenced another meeting in Grasby's neighborhood, on the Gaiafraxa Road, and bad as the roads are and dark the nights—the church is filled with attentive hearers every night. Quite a number of persons express anxiety about the salvation of their souls, and are asking what they shall do to be saved. A number has already professsed to have found peace in believing. Mr. John Forsyth has aided Mr. Godfrey at all the meetings.

☞ Goods at Cost at J. H. Hunter's.

Dundalk News.

The social in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening was a complete success.

A singing school has been organized in the Presbyterian Church under the leadership of Mr. Jas. Vernon. Success to it!

Mr. Irvine saddler has removed to Marshall's new brick building on Main Street, Dundalk.

Hopeville News.

(From our Correspondent.)

For some time past there has been a wild cat in the neighbourhood of Hopeville, and which has killed a number of sheep. On Saturday night week he visited the farm of Mr. Wm. Armstrong and killed a fine lamb. On the Monday following Mr. Armstrong set a trap for his "catship," which soon took the "bait," but was found "holding on" to the trap next morning by his fore-paws. W. Armstrong, jr., shot it through the head and so put an end to its committing further depredations. The cat was a fine specimen, and measured between four and five feet in length.

A number of candidates are already in the field for municipal honours.

Promises have been given before that the line from Hopeville to Dundalk should be gravelled, but that is the last that is heard of it until another municipal election is close at hand. It would be a good thing for the farmers of Proton if the 12th line was gravelled, and it could be done at a small outlay—compared with the making of other gravel roads. There is a good gravel road from Guelph to Bell's Corner, Townline of Luther, Proton and Arthur, which could easily be carried forward to Hopeville, a distance of nine miles, and then along the 12th to Dundalk, there to to meet the T. & S.G.R., or north from Hopeville to Flesherton Station adout the same distance. The making of these roads would soon repay the Township by the saving in wear and tear of waggons, and the increased value of farm property.

Mr. Wm. Irons has purchased a lot in the corner opposite Scarlet's Hotel, on which he intends erecting a boot and shoe store next spring.

PRESBYTERY OF OWEN SOUND.—The Presbytery of Owen Sound met in Division street church Owen Sound, on Tuesday the 19th of Nov. Opening services conducted by J. Cameron, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. Currie, the moderator. Mr. Stevenson reported that he had moderated in a call to Mr. Colter at Thornbury and Heathcote. The call largely signed by members and adherents of the church was laid on the table. Also a petition from Heathcote congregation praying the Presbytery to apply to the central committee for aid to the extent of $100 per annum. She commissions from this congregation represented that aid would be required for one or two years only. The Presbytery agreed to represent their case before the H. M. Committee of the church, and endeavor to obtain the aid desired. The call was sustained as a regular gospel call. Whereupon a letter was read from Mr. Coulter intimating his acceptance of it. Subjects were prescribed for his trials, and the Presbytery agreed to meet in the Church at Thornbury on the 11th December at 1 o'clock for his ordination and induction Mr. Scott to preach and preside, Mr. Stevenson also reported that he had moderated in a call to Mr. C. Fletcher, M. A., at Meaford. The call was unanimous. The salary promised $950 per annum. It was sustained as a regular Gospel call, and the clerk was instructed to transmit it to Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Somerville reported that he had moderated in a call to Mr. John Morley at Lake Shore and Leith. A telegram was read from Mr. Morley intimating his willingness to accept the call should it be sustained by the Presbytery. Subjects of trial were prescribed, and the Presbytery agreed to meet in Leith church on the 19th Dec., at 11 a. m. for the ordidation and induction. Mr. Currie to preside, Mr. Coulter to preach, Mr. Cameron to address the ministers, and Mr. Somerville, the people. The Presbytery agreed to take the necessary steps in having Rev. Mr. Forest's name placed on the list of those receiving aid from the aged and infirm Ministers Fund. Messrs. Cameron, Somerville and Gordon were appointed to propose the application. Other miner matters were attended to and the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the same place on Tuesday 17th Dec. at 10 a. m. and the meeting was closed with the benediction J. Somerville M. A. Clerk.—*Owen Sound Tribune.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HANOVER. — Mr. John Hahn, one of the most respected citizens of Hanover, fell from a ladder, on Thursday, receiving such injuries that he died on Saturday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

THE *City of Owen Sound* arrived in port on Friday last, and is now laid up for the winter. The *City of Winnipeg* left Duluth on Sunday evening on her last trip down, with 22,000 bushels of wheat and a deck load.—*Times.*

A GREAT PAPER.—On most public matters now-a-days there are great differences of opinion, but the people of all classes seem to be quite united on one question. Every person who has seen it admits that the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, of Montreal, is the very best weekly newspaper in the country. It is really a publication that no man can well afford to do without. Take it all in all, it has no equal. The price is only $1.00 a year, and Canvassers get splendid commissions. It is published by the FAMILY HERALD Publishing Co., Montreal.

SCARED TO DEATH.—The sensitive and nervous character of the horse is well known; but that the animal can receive a fright sufficient to cause death is not equally well known; yet a case illustrating this occurred one day last week. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Colin McNee, of the 11 con. Nissouri, was drawing the steam engine of a thrashing machine, when the steam was turned off and the noise so frightened the animal that he fell down dead.

The Truth about that "Hat."

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—Your valuable paper is always read with pleasure by the inhabitents of this village. The last two issues have been in more than usual request on account of that now famous "Hat Story." As a great many do not seem to understand it, for the benefit of the curious I will relate my version of the matter, although I consider it should never have been made public. The Presbyterian student who has been with us this last summer left us in September, and as a token of esteem, it was decided to present him with a hat costing some $4.00. The chairman of the committee bought it and paid $2.10 on it—all the money he had collected — and had the balance charged to his private account. The balance has since been paid. The hat was duly presented to the minister, of course.

Now Mr. Editor, this is the whole terrible affair which has caused two communications to the "REVIEW," and has caused so many slurs to be cast on our village and surroundings, and also one of our most respectable citizens. Truly "small men have small ways." I should like to ask "Jinks" does he mean an insult to the party who got the article or is it ignorance—Which? Away with such meanness! We are glad there are few such grovelling creatures as "Jinks" in our village, and the less the better—Yes, with all "Jinks" sneers we are proud of our village. I consider it will compare favorably with any village between Toronto and Owen Sound of the same age and advantages. Thanking you for your space.

A CITIZEN.

Dundalk, Nov. 36, 1878.

Abduction or Elopement.

On Monday last considerable excitement was created in Markdale and surrounding country by the circulation of a report that the eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Irwin had been abducted from her father's house on Saturday night. The report was to the effect that on Sunday morning about nine o'clock her father missed her, and upon interrogating the housekeeper, with whom the young girl slept, he was informed that she had disappeared through the night and that the housekeeper knew nothing of her whereabouts. The services of constable Noble were procured on Sunday and armed with the necessary legal instruments he proceeded in search of her. At that time it was still believed that she had been abducted, but upon further inquiry good grounds were discovered for believing that the case was not one of abduction but of elopement, which afterwards proved correct. On Monday a warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Hamilton, for the arrest of Miss Irwin for illegally removing her wearing apparel, etc., she being only about sixteen years of age. Constable Hamilton made diligent search, but was unable to find any trace of the missing woman; Constable Noble has not yet returned to give an account of his travels and adventures. The housekeeper, a grass-window, named Mrs. Jones, was discharged on Tuesday and on Wednesday was arrested under a search warrant for having in her trunk some of Miss Irwin's clothing, but bail was accepted for her appearance before the Magistrates on Thursday. On Wednesday, or rather about two o'clock on Thursday morning, report says Miss Irwin was married to Mr. Joseph Graham, by a clergyman at or near Maxwell, and about Thursday noon they drove into town, accompanied by Mrs. Jones and Mr. Wm. Steadwell, Jr. At two o'clock p.m., Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Jones were brought before Squires Irwin and Brown to answer to the charges which had been preferred against them. After a short deliberation upon the cases, the magistrates dismissed them, and the bride and groom, accompanied by a number of friends, left for their honeymoon abode in Orange Valley, Artemesia feeling happy. —*Markdale Expositor.*

REVOLUTION IN JAMAICA.—Advices from Jacmel to the 9th inst., in reference to a revolution in South Jamaica, say that exiles have landed at Aquin, mastered the town, and marched on Aux Cayes. It was reported that Aquin had been entirely destroyed by fire. Miragoane had also revolted, but further particulars are wanting.

Hostilities in Afghanistan have already begun, and some blood appears to have been shed. The British troops are on the move towards Cabul, through the Khyber, the Khurum and the Pisheen passes, and several forts are reported to have been taken; it is alleged, however, that the object is simply to gain several strategical positions, and to wait for spring before beginning more active operations. The weather is very cold, and much sickness prevails among the soldiers.

The disaster of the City of Glasgow Bank, with its unlimited liability clause, has caused a heavy decline in all bank shares. As it is possible that the British public may again return to foreign investments, the English Stock Exchange Commission has published some of the facts in regard to these outside loans which are quite interesting. Should there be a return of peace on the Continent, Russia, Austria, and Turkey, it is quite certain, will be extensive borrowers. The total amount of money raised in London for foreign States during the last half century has been something like £614,000,000. Of this, £157,000,000, or 26 per cent., is in entire default. The bankrupt States are Turkey, Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica, Paraguay, the Confederate States, Uruguay, Greece, Bolivia, Ecuador, San Domingo, Gautemala, Peyais, and Liberia. The loans in partial default amount to £175,000,000, or 30 per cent. Spain owes £109,000,000. That country has so lost credit that the chances of her paying her loans is on about a par with Turkey. The Egyptian loan is in better repute just now, and it is believed that the Khedive will keep his engagements. The loans, then, in entire or partial default amount to £332,000,000 or 54 per cent of the total raised.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne in Canada.

Our new Governor-General and the Princess Louise arrived on Saturday night last at Halifax shortly after dark. In the morning of that day the *Black Prince*, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other ships of war lying in Halifax harbour put out to sea expecting to be able to escort the *Sarmatian*, having the Vice-Regal party on board, into port, but the weather was so very bad, that after beating about for a short time in the Atlantic they all came back to their moorings in the afternoon. Meanwhile every eye was turned seawards in expectation of getting a glimpse of the *Sarmatian*, and just as night began to fall the noble ship appeared labouring hard in the storm but every moment nearing the land. Shortly after six o'clock the vessel was safely anchored at St. George's Island in the mouth of the Halifax harbour. The Duke of Edinburgh, who all day had been anxiously expecting the arrival of the *Sarmatian*, as soon as she was signalled left the *Black Prince* in the Admirality steam barge, and went down to meet her. The sailor Prince speedily boarded the steamer, and had a pleasant interview with his sister, who was none the less glad to find so near a member of her family awaiting her arrival in Canada. The Princess was fatigued, and retired early, so that the popular expectation that the Vice-Regal party would land informally in the evening, and spend the night on shore, was dissappointed.

The Sarmatian left Liverpool on the 15th inst., at noon so that the voyage of 25,000 miles was made in nine days and six hours or in eight days and six hours from Moville on the north coast of Ireland. During the passage two very severe storms were experienced and the weather throughout was exceedingly boisterous, so much so that the Princess was chiefly confined to her room. The Marquis stood the voyage well and was frequently on deck with his piper, who played occasionally. On one of these occasions the Princess requested Mr. Sydney Hall the artist of the party to make a sketch of the piper. The first and greatest storm overtook the Sarmatian on Monday the 18th. The wind which was from the west increased to a terrific gale. The glass fell rapidly, and preparations were made for weather which now became dreadful. The ship laboured hard, and was in real danger, her decks being swept by the sea, which ran mountains high. Part of her upper works were stove in by one tremendous wave. The patent beds from which so much had been expected were then discarded, being found quite useless. They were replaced by berths. The Princess suffered dreadfully during this awful storm. Her sufferings were such as to excite alarm among the suite. During the night the gale moderated, and on Tuesday morning was still decreasing until the weather became moderate, and so continued most of the day; but the sea was heavy. Wednesday promised finely, but the Princess still continued too ill to leave her room. The Marquis, however, was on deck, as he had been for the previous two days, ate with a good appetite, and seemed to have got over the first effects of the voyage. The wind at night was moderate from the northeast. On Thursday morning the wind had shifted to the south-east, and was quite brisk. The Princess made a brave effort to rise and leave her room, but her great weakness still continued, and she soon retired. The other ladies of the suite rose, and, with His Excellency, had a pleasant time during the day. Friday commenced with a light west wind, and the weather became pleasant. The Princess grew much better, but did not go on deck during the entire day. She ate, however, with a tolerable appetite, and was in good spirits, the close of the voyage being so near, and the prospect of reaching Halifax next day good. Saturday broke hazy, with the wind from the south. The Princess was much recovered, and in good spirits, partook of a slight breakfast and luncheon, and in the afternoon, it being announced that the land might be descried before nightfall, appeared on deck for a short time, but retired before dark. The rest of the party were also on deck and in good spirits, and guesses as to what hour the land would be made were indulged in. Soundings having been taken at 5:15, the problem was solved by the look-out man, who made out the Sambro light. The harbour was entered, and the voyage was ended.

Great preparations had been made for the reception of the Vice-Regal party. It was arranged that the landing would take place at half past one on Monday afternoon and accordingly at that hour the Sarmatian slowly steamed up the harbor to a point opposite the landing place, when the Marquis and the Princess embarked in the barge of the 'Black Prince' and were rowed between the two lines of the men-of-war, the yards being manned to the royals, amid deafening cheers from the ships and the crowds on the shore, the bands playing, and salvoes of artillery from the citadel. On landing they were received by the civil, naval and military dignitaries, and as Her Royal Highness stepped on shore she was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Mary Archibald, youngest daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor. A procession was immediately formed, and the party escorted to the Provincial Parliament buildings when the Marquis was sworn in as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. The oaths of office were administered by Judge Ritchie of the supreme court, and at the conclusion of this important ceremony, the party retired from the building and were escorted to the Admirality House. The Marquis, Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with Lieutenant-Governor Archibald in the evening, and immediately afterwards held a drawing room which was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Great preparations are being made at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. The Marquis and Princess have signified their intention of being present at the St. Andrew's concert at Montreal, on Saturday the 30th inst., and it is understood that they will leave for Ottawa on the Monday following.

A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine at Sullivan, Ind., on Thursday. Out of thirty men in the mine thirteen were killed, and many others were so badly wounded and inhaled so much coal gas that their lives hung by a thread.

Mr. Blake on the Opposition.

The Hamilton *Times* well expresses the feeling generally entertained by the Reform press in the Province, with regard to Mr. Blake, when it says:—

"We observe with much pleasure that the leading members of the Liberal weekly press have either directly or indirectly referred to the hope that exists in the country that before the assembly of Parliament a seat shall have been found for Mr. Blake, whose return to Canada, with restored health, has been so cordially welcomed. The weekly press is by no means alone in giving expression to the general satisfaction that would be experienced were that gentleman to accept a nomination; indeed, we doubt not that that desire is universal in the Liberal ranks, and we venture to say that nothing could afford the party at large more unalloyed gratification than the knowledge that he had consented again to enter the House of Commons. * * * * * * We are of those, however, who believe Mr. Blake should be a member of the Opposition. He would have been a member had he not sustained unexpected defeat in September. It is true that he desired to retire from public life, but his friends were then in power, and so far as he and they know were likely to remain. Believing, as he doubtless did, his presence in Parliament was not a vital necessity to his party, and suffering severely from ill-health, he decided to withdraw. Instead of the Liberals staying in office, however, they have gone out. Their position has been radically reversed. From being in a heavy majority they have been changed to a slender minority. Valuable as his great services would have been and were in a period of prosperity, they seem to be indispensable in a season of adversity. With him in the front rank of the Opposition there would be increased confidence in the result of the struggle that is certain to ensue. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Blake, who gave his permission to be announced as a candidate when there was no pressing reason for apprehending his services would be needed, will allow himself to be put forward now that he cannot in the interests of his party absent himself from the House. Should he consent to stand, a constituency will no doubt easily be found and his unopposed return, as a matter of course, is assured. His re-election would be most gratifying and we trust we shall be able to announce it before the new Parliament meets."

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The population of the City of Toronto is now set down at 70,867.

It is expected that the Ontario Legislature will meet about the 8th January.

Mr. Langevin was elected by acclamation on Thursday for Three Rivers.

A company is projected at London, Ont., for the manufacture of rubber from milkweed.

Col. James Crawford, ex-M. P., and brother of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died at Brockville on Friday.

The sentence of death passed upon John Whitby, the Welland murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway have shut down business for the winter. Mr. Barber informs the *Star* that the returns of the past season were very satisfactory.

A cablegram has been received from England, announcing the death in London of Mr. T. C. Kerr, one of Hamilton's leading merchants, and a large-hearted and respected citizen.

A car load of medium Brockville butter, consisting of 295 packages, was sold in Montreal on Tuesday last week at five cents per pound. Part of this lot is said to have cost country merchants in the Brockville district from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

A little five-year-old daughter of William Gibreau, of Tilbury township, knocked over a lighted lamp while her mother was milking the cow the other night, and set her dress on fire. Five hours after she died of the injuries received.

A movement is being made in Bruce county, looking towards the repeal of the Dunkin Act. The Walkerton town council has taken action and invited other municipalities to co-operate, with the view to the submission of a repeal by-law.

It is now said that Parliament will be called together for the despatch of business about the first week in January, when the National Policy will have been matured, and when Mr. Tilley will have returned from his financial mission.

Two companies of sub-contractors on the South Eastern Railway in Quebec have absconded, leaving 350 labourers unpaid. The latter have taken possession of the section on which they were employed, and refuse to allow the work to go on until their demands are met. Two of the defaulting contractors have been captured and lodged in gaol on a *capias*.

Last week three young men named Stephen, Henry, and Charles Brownlee, residents of South Gower, were arrested for making and passing counterfeit coin. A die for coining an imitation of the Canadian 25 cent coins, together with a quantity of spurious coins, were found in their posession. They have been committed to gaol at Brockville to await their trial.

A financial crisis exist in the affairs of the Prussian Government. There is a deficit of more than seventy-three million marks, and the revenue is insufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure of the State. An increase in military expenses, and a decrease in taxes and proceeds from Government undertakings are the principal causes of the difficulties.

A little four-year-old boy in Rochester got a bean in his throat and began to choke to such an extent that the doctors decided that to save the child's life it would be necessary to resort to an operation to remove the obstruction from the windpipe. The usual operation was then performed and the tube inserted, but in withdrawing it in order to make room for a larger one the child revived, and in a little struggle a blood vessel in the throat broke, and in a few moments he died to death.

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