**Agents for the Grey Review.**

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| D. R. Middleton, | Dundalk. |
| Archibald Thom, | Maxwell. |
| Geo. Nichol, | Priceville. |
| Colin C. McFarden, | Glenelg. |
| Daniel Keith, | Holstein |
| Alexander Taylor, | Dromore. |



# THE REVIEW.

**Durham, September 11, 1879.**


—The proposed scheme of amalgamation of the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Railways seems to be as far from completion as ever. The chief difficulty seems to be with the Great Western not being satisfied with the terms proposed, and being somewhat adverse to amalgamation altogether.

—Professor Daniel Wilson has been lecturing at Saratoga on Anthropology and cognate subjects. The learned professor maintains that an earlier civilization of a prehistoric kind has existed on the continent of America as is shown by the wide areas filled with ruins in Peru, Mexico, and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. These ancient peoples, though rude in some respects, must have been far advanced in the art of sculpture and geometrical skill. Considerable anxiety is expressed by some to discover the traces of an earlier man, miocene or pliocene, but Prof. Wilson is of opinion that there does not exist any evidence to show that any remains discovered so far were palæolithic.

—Sir Rowland Hill, the Post Office Reformer, is dead. He was born at Kidderminster in 1795, and became known to the public first of all in connection with the Hazelwood system of education. The high rate of postage early engaged his attention, and in 1837 he published a pamphlet on the subject in which he recommended a low and uniform rate of postage. The scheme at once met with universal favor, petitions poured in upon the House of Commons in favor of Mr. Hill's scheme, and in 1840 the present system of penny postage throughout the British Islands was adopted. Hill was placed at the head of the Post Office department and under his administrative ability the penny postage soon became a financial success as well as an incalculable benefit to all orders of the people. In acknowledgement of his great public services Mr. Hill was invested with the order of K. C. B. and presented with a purse containing $75,000 contributed by subscription.

## THE QUEBEC DEADLOCK.

The divinities of the Legislative Council at Quebec, have been left, says the *Witness* alone to sit on high Olympus in rapt contemplation of their own majesty. And it is well that it is so, although public business in the meantime must suffer. The existence of a second Chamber, non-elect- and not responsible to the people, in the Parliament of Quebec has been considered by many in that Province as cumbersome, expensive and a hindrance to good legislation. Public opinion saved Ontario from being burdened with a second chamber, and it is very probable that the foolish conduct of the Quebec Council in throwing out the Supply Bill will materially hasten its removal from the Parliament of Quebec. The Assembly has adjourned until the 28th of October, and in the meantime the Council, under the treatment of Messrs. Chapleau and De Boucherville may be able to regain a glimmering of common sense. It is satisfactory to observe that the Conservative Press generally do not attempt to defend the action of the Quebec senators. Even the Durham *Chronicle* goes so far as to admit that the leaders of the Conservative party "ought to know that the Conservatives of Ontario approached the limits of their forbearance when they sustained M. Masseaus motion on the Letellier *Coup d'état*". This is certainly admitting a great deal. It virtually admits that the course of Sir John's Government in dismissing M. Letelier was unjustifiable and would not have received the support of the Conservatives of Ontario had not their sense of the allegiance induced them to waive their duty to their country. It is more than probable that in a few months more when the National Policy will have been shown by experience to be a gross fraud that the action of Ontario will be explained away after the same fashion.

## The N. P.

It has been represented that English statesmen were surprised into the belief that the new Canadian tariff has anti-British and Annexationist tendencies, and that a further consideration of the list of duties had caused them to change their opinions. The following letter from Mr. John Bright, to an American friend, shows that after taking ample time to look into the matter he expressed more decidedly than ever his opinions of five months ago :—

"ONE ASH, ROCHDALE, Aug. 16, 1879.

"DEAR SIR,— * * * The policy of the Canadian Government seems to me injurious to the inhabitants of the Dominion, and, if persisted in, will be fatal to its connection with the Mother Country. To shut out the manufactures of England is bad enough, but at the same time to seek to borrow money from her on a guarantee for a loan is a scheme and a policy so impudent that it cannot succeed.

"The great railway project (the Canada Pacific) can only add to the debt of Canada, and this can only cause heavier taxes, and will be made the excuse for still higher protective duties on imports, so that England's generous but foolish help to her colony, if further given, will tend directly to cripple the trade between them.

"I believe the present policy of the Canadian Government is inflicting a wound on the union between the colony and England from which, if it be not speedily reversed, great changes must come.

"I watch the progress of the protection malady in the States and in Canada with great interest. I cannot think it will continue very long. Your letters will do something to weaken its hold upon those affected by it.

"I am, very respectfully yours,
"JOHN BRIGHT."

## THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Great Show has been a great success The Torontonians bestowed every care upon the arrangements and so far as they could, by labor and expense, make it a success they did so, and they have not been disappointed. Friday was a red-letter day in the history of their Exhibition, for on that day the Governor-General and the Princess Louise arrived at the Queen City, and that on which the Exhibition was formally opened by them. Queen's weather favored the Vice-Regal party to a degree completely unexpected. The sun shone out clear and bright. The heat was sufficiently tempered by a cool breeze to render the day one of the most charming of the season. The outside world appreciated its beauties, and from early morning the continuous roll of teams and carriages mingled with the constant tread of pedestrians as they hied to the various spots which seemed to offer the best opportunity for having a good view of Toronto's illustrious visitors. About 9 a. m. the children of the various schools began to assemble and take their places at the landing-place, and very shortly every available inch of ground was fully occupied. Precisely at the hour appointed the train drew up at the station, and the Governor-General and the Princess Louise were received on the platform by Mayor Beaty and the other civic authorities, the members of the Ontario Government, the School Boards, &c. After the usual salutations and the presentation of two boquets to the Princess by the school children and suitable acknowledgements on her part a procession was formed and led the way to the Horticultural Gardens, when a civic address was presented to the Marquis and a suitable reply was read by him. After this part of the ceremony was performed the President of the Horticultural Society stepped forward, and in a neat speech requested of her Royal Highness the honor of planting a tree in the Garden as a memento of this her first visit. The Princess graciously acceded to the wishes of the Society, and being conducted to a suitable part of the grounds, planted a Scotch pine *secundum artem* which is to be henceforth known as the Princess Louise's tree.

When the procession was re-formed it made its way to the Exhibition grounds which were reached about one o'clock. On reaching the grounds their Excellencies were at once conducted to the Grand Stand when after the usual salutations, Mr. Withrow, Pres. of the Agricultural Society, read an address, to which his Excellency made a suitable reply, and delared the Exhibition to be formally open to the public. The Vice-Regal party then proceeded to make a tour of the Exhibition grounds and are said to have been delighted with the excellence and variety of the exhibits. The evening of Friday was much more enjoyable than the day, if that were possible, for the streets presented a scene of brilliancy and animation never before witnessed in Toronto. As for the illuminations no description could convey an adequate idea of their beauty, extent or brilliancy. A walk or a ride through the streets would be necessary to a complete apprehension of them Toronto street was gorgeous, the splendid display of the Post Office forming an exquisitely beautiful terminus to the displays on either side. On Front and Wellington streets those which formed the greatest attraction were on the Parliament Buildings, the Queen's Hotel, and the Custom House. On Yonge-street there were some costly illumination from Front street to King, but north of that the displays were of a somewhat "retail" nature. Government House was the gem of the evening. It was literally bathed in light, and looked intensely beautiful. But on King-street the greatest interest appeared to centre. From Simcoe-street to the Market it appeared like a great avenue of fire, the many-colored lights mingling in the eye and forming ever-changing pictures like the varying views of a kaleidescope. A large number of rockets and other fire works were discharged during the evening. The time of his Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. Princess Louise was fully occupied on Saturday. In the morning they honored the Royal Canadian Yacht Club by attending the regatta; in the afternoon the Lacrosse Grounds was graced with their presence; and in the evening a Drawing-Room was held at Government House, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to their Excellencies. On Sunday their Excellencies attended Divine service in the forenoon at St. James' Cathedral, and in the evening the Marquis attended St. Andrew's Church. There were immense congregations at both places of worship. An important event in Saturday's proceedings was their Excellencie's Drawing-Room at Government House. The ladies, of course, looked their most attractive, and up to Saturday night the state of tension in which they have existed for the last week must have been very trying. The number of ladies and gentlemen presented on Saturday evening reached nearly eight hundred and on Monday evening about half the number. Among the names of those presented we observe those of Mrs. J. H. Hunter and Mr. J. H. Hunter, M. P. P., of Durham. On Tuesday a Grand Review of the Militia of the Province was held on Garrison Commons by the Governor-General. The 31st (Grey) battalion, in their scarlet tunics and brass helmets, made an excellent appearance. The total number of the volunteers in the different battalions were over 3,000. On Tuesday evening the most interesting event, to many, of the season—the Citizen's Ball—was held. A pavilion was erected for the occasion in the Horticultural Gardens, and the evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner. The Princess danced in the first quadrille with Lieutenant Governor Macdonald, and the Marquis with Miss Macdonald.

**An investigation lately into the Bruce Registrar's assessment showed that the proceeds of the Registry office for 1878 were $70,342. Expenses of running the office, $3,600—the amount paid over to the County, $3,354, leaving a net balance of $4,388.**

## LAY EVANGELISM.

The August number of the *Catholic Presbyterian* contains an article on Lay Evangelism, by William C. Grey, Esq., of Chicago. Mr. Gray is a layman and an evangelist, and writes from a layman's point of view. He belongs to that class of persons brought under the influence of the recent "revival movement" in the United States, who took an active part in open-air meetings, meetings in railroad depots, jails, hospitals and shipping; who founded and taught Sabbath Schools, and engaged zealously in almost every kind of benevolent and missionary work, and out of which arose the most popular of all the evangelists, D. L. Moody, whose name is almost a household word on both sides of the Atlantic. It may be presumed, therefore, that the evidence of Mr. Gray will be of great importance to a correct understanding of the influence and results of this wave of revivalism, which, within the last few years, has rolled over large portions of the United States and Great Britain, and which appears to have spent itself in isolated districts of our country. It is with this object in view that we refer to Mr. Gray's paper at the present time, more especially as the subject is one which has been discussed at considerable length in the columns of the *Review*.

In the early days of the revival movement in the United States the most prominent of the outward characteristics was melancholy. Sorrow became a chief virtue, and levity met with almost as much reprobation as the unpardonable sin. "Every speaker," says Mr. Gray, "bemoaned the vice of levity, with a seeming determination to cancel all his past wickedness by a more than equal measure of holy gloom." But with the success of the movement, and under the magic influence of the sympathy of numbers, levity was wholly transformed. "It was no longer a sin, but a very important evidence of regeneration. While this new type of the Christian character continued to be seen in the lay evangelist, with a predominance of rare and wonderful interpretation of Scripture and a tearful zeal, which was ready to overflow upon anybody, at any time, in season and out of season, yet at the same time, there appeared in some instances in business transactions, the most cold-blooded selfishness and cruelty. What little theology there was, or rather, that which stood for theology, was, as often as otherwise, a compound of Plymouthism, perfectionism, pyramid lunacy, Millerism, and no end of exegetical vagaries which no man could name or number." Such a result was inevitable. Overweening conceit and a glib tongue are not the qualities which have been considered as most desirable in those who attempt to expound the hidden mysteries of the Word, but these, together with a supreme contempt for "man—made commentaries and man—made ministers" are the characteristics which stand forth pre-eminently in some lay evangelists of modern times.

"The whole peripatetic lay-evangelistic system," says Mr. Grey, "as at present carried on among us in America, is, in some points, radically unsound. Mr. Moody did great good, no doubt, but he also did a measure of evil by the example which he set of taking the office upon himself. All his imitators, small and great, have done the same. They profess to derive their commission from God, and claim in place of human learning, the direct teaching of the Spirit, and point to the witness of the Spirit in the conversion of souls under their preaching. This evidence is not to be disparaged when genuine, but the question is, when is it genuine? It is certainly not so if we are to judge by the number of converts, for often the most questionable means are resorted to for getting converts, and when gotten they are found to be like the barren fig tree. A clerical friend said that out of about one hundred converts 'rushed' into three or four churches by such means, he did not know of one who had not fallen away or been thrown off by the churches which received them, and another says that the harvest of about a hundred converts reaped by his church, added neither spiritual, intellectual nor *financial* strength." This is a very severe indictment brought by Mr. Gray, himself a lay evangelist, against the class to which he belongs. But the question is, what is to be done with all this zeal—no doubt genuine and well-intentioned on the part of some—which developes itself from time to time among laymen, into a *penchant* for christianizing their fellow men. Shall it be thrust aside? Mr. Gray thinks not, and adds that every branch of the christian Church have standing regulations for such work. Episcopalians, Presbyterians Methodists, Congregationalists are in no way restricted from taking such workers under the care and control of their churches. The plea raised by some evangelists that a connection with any denomination would destroy their general usefulness by rousing sectarian prejudices, is ridiculous. No great evangelist ever found himself thus hindered, and he is an unworthy servant who rejects the constituted authorities, which Christ has established. Nay, more, adds Mr. Gray, "but he who rejects this divinely constituted order, or refuses to submit himself to it, or speaks of it contemptuously should be unhesitatingly rejected from our churches." Such are the matured opinions on this subject, of one who has been for many years an active lay worker in the evangelistic movement in the United States.

KINGSTON *Wnig*: "The Liberal party should make war upon the non-elective principle wherever it has a foot-hold in our Legislative institutions. We want no such a relic of bygone political barbarism and tyranny as a Crown nominated Parliament. If it were really created by the Crown it would be bad enough in principle we mean, but not so bad as it actually is. Crown nominations would stand some chance of being politically neutral and respectable. Both our Upper Houses—Federal Senate included—are made up of the dominant party of the honr, and represent the party appointing them and not the people. The electors of Canada will not suffer long such tyrannical and irresponsible pranks as that which is making the Legislative Council of Quebec stink in the nostrils of every lover of responsible Government and representative institutions."

## Local and other Items.

ON Sabbath next Sacrament will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, Durham.

GEO. JACKSON, Esq., M. P., has contributed $10 to each of the Township Agricultural Societies in South Grey.

$1,000 has been raised by subscription to repair the bridge on the T. G. & B. Railway at Mount Forest, and the Company are going to repair it at once.

ASSIZES.—Grey Assizes—Owen Sound, October 7th. Simcoe Assizes—Barrie, September 23rd. Wellington Assizes—Guelph, October 7th. Peel Assizes—Brampton, October 29th.

PRIZES FOR BANDS.—Three prizes, $25, $20, and $10 will be offered for competition to brass bands attending South Grey Agricultural Exhibition, at Durham, on the second day, Oct. 1st. No entrance fee and open to all.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert Bull, of this town, fell off a waggon at Mr. Davidson's store, on Saturday evening last, and in falling his foot got fast under the seat, giving his leg at the knee joint a severe wrench. Mr. Bull is able to walk about, but the leg is very sore.

THE ROCKY SAUGEEN CHURCH.—On Sabbath last Sacrament was administered in the Rocky Saugeen Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Harriston, preached, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Normanby. The attendance was very large. Service was held in the evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday evening last, Mrs. John McArthur, residing about a mile north of this Town, called into Mr. John Cameron's Store, and in a very short time fell over insensible, caused by a fit of apoplexy. Mrs. McArthur was at once removed into the residence of Mr. Cameron, medical aid secured, and kindly cared for, but she gradually sank, and expired Friday morning. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. McArthur in his sudden bereavement.

WE understand that the Directors of the Walkerton Mechanic's Institute intend getting up an Art Exhibition for the benefit of the Institute. Could not the Directors of the Durham Mechanics' Institute get up an Art Exhibition? About five years ago one held in Elora realized near $400, clear of expenses, for the benefit of the Institute. And for every $200 spent on books we should get a Government grant of $400 to spend in the same way.

A correspondent of the Owen Sound *Tribune* writes to that paper as follows:—On Sunday evening, Aug. 31st a most singular occurrence was witnessed by farmers residing near the T. G. & B. Railroad, Sydenham township. It was near sundown. They perceived the telegraph wires shaking and shortly afterwards swaying to and fro, until the posts, as far as the eye could trace, were apparently about to rise out of the ground. It lasted five or ten minutes. The most singular thing was that there was not a breath of wind stirring.

SOUTH GREY AGR. SHOW.—The work on the new grounds is being rapidly pushed forward, and the fencing will be completed in time for the show. The Hall on the old show ground has got up on its "pins," and is "travelling" towards the new ground, under the guidance of Mr. Richardson, of Walkerton. We think the Directors acted wisely in securing the new property, and we believe before long they will have to purchase the neighboring park lots, as the time is fast coming when extended accommodation will be required and a larger show held.

ON Tuesday last a young man in Bentinck, son of Mr. George Adlem accidentally shot himself. The young man was standing on the roof of a small outbuilding against the side of which the gun was rested, and, seizing the gun by the muzzle was pulling it up when it accidentally went off. The contents entered the abdomen immediately over the left end of the stomach and escaped at the right side, ploughing for itself a track under the skin and over the stomach. Medical aid was at once obtained and at the latest reports the unfortunate lad is doing as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

FIRE.—About nine o'clock on Friday night an alarm of fire was sounded by a bell at W. Kennedy & Son's foundry. On proceeding in that direction it was discovered that the south-east corner of a large frame house occupied by a Mr. McMillan, on the corner of Campbell and Poulett Streets, was on fire. Fortunately a tub of water was near, with which the flames were extinguished. Only for the timely discovery the whole house would have been burned, and even the fire engine could not have saved it. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as dry straw and a bunch of half burned matches was found stuffed under the corner of the building.—*O. S Advertiser.*

MANITOBA IMMIGRATION.—The emigration from Ontario to Manitoba promises to be very much less this fall than last. Comparatively few parties are being made up—farmers generally disapprove of the grand lock-up policy of the Dominion Government. More and more attention is being directed to the free grant lands of Dakota.

A BLAZE.—On Monday, as the noon train was nearing Brussels, those standing on the station platform noticed one of the rear cars to be on fire. When the train stopped, the flames, which had spread rapidly, were quenched. The car was crowded with sheep, and they had a narrow escape from being turned into roast mutton.—*Post.*

FIRE.—On Monday evening, the roof of a house next to that occupied by Mr. Robt. Riddle, in the west ward, was discovered to be on fire. Considerable damage was done to the house, but with the use of King Bros'. hand engine and plenty of water on hand it was soon extinguished. On the following night about 12 o'clock, Mr. Riddle's house took fire and this time both were burned to the ground. The furniture had all been moved out the day before pending the repairs, and consequently there was no one in the building at the time. The houses were insured. *Orangeville Sun.*

## G. B. & W. Railway.

The work on this line is rapidly progressing, and the grading in Durham is being pushed on with vigor. A curious accident happened to one of the teams on Tuesday. The driver going too near the edge of the "dump"—horses and waggon rolled down the bank, and landed at the bottom in a "confused heap." The driver at once made an out-cry, but it was some time before the horses were rescued from their perilous position, as each one had to be pulled out with a chain. No serious damage was done.

We notice that the papers along the line of the S. & L. H. Railway have arrived at conclusions that are not correct, in respect to the progress and prospects of the G. B. & W. R. R., from reading the opinions given in late Owen Sound papers. No doubt they would be glad to see the work stopped on the road that is now being rapidly built to this town, and are only too ready to grasp at anything whether true or untrue, that they think will injure its prospects, but in this line for cool impudence and misrepresentation the Chesley *Enterprise* of last week bears off the palm. However there is no danger of its suggestions being complied with in regard to the bonuses granted by Bentinck, Sullivan and Derby. The result of litigation in regard to the Sullivan By-law, can only end in loss either to the Township, of to the parties obstructing the carrying out of the terms of By-law. And we have no fear but the residents of Owen Sound, will shortly "wake up" to their own interests, and show some energy in securing the completion of the Road to that Town. Indeed it is quite amazing the extraordinary indifference and apathy that has been displayed by the principal residents of Owen Sound in regard to Railway matters, and only for their short-sighted policy in this respect, the line of railway now being built would have been completed to that port years ago, and instead of having a smaller population than Collingwood they might have attained the dignity of a city ere now. If Collingwood were offered any inducements, we have no doubt but in a short time they would secure the completion of a scheme for making that place the terminus instead of Owen Sound.

### Teachers' Association of South Grey Inspectoral Division.

The following is the Programme of the Meeting of the Teacher's Association for the Inspectoral Division of South Grey, to be held at Durham, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 9th and 10th.

1. THE PRESIDENT,—"Concurrent Examinations.
2. DR. GUN,—Chemistry with Experiments.
3. MR. ARMSTRONG,—Model Schools.
4. MR. GALBRAITH,—How to teach Grammar, Illustrated with a Jun. Class.
5. MISS MCMICKEN,—Object Lessons, Illustrated with a Class.
6. MISS CORRY,—How to teach Reading, Illustrated with a Class.
7. MISS J. GIBSON,—School and Class Drill.
8. MR. D. ALLAN,—Education.
9. MR. MACARTHUR,—Grammatical Difficulties.
10. MR. JONES,—Hints to persons about to enter a Normal School.
11. MR. D. GREER,—Missing Links in the Canadian School System.
12. MR. REID,—Music in Schools.
13. MR. MCDONALD,—Incentives to Study.
14. MR. RITCHIE,—Corporal punishment.

There will be a Public Address on some Educational Subject, of which due notice will be given.

As the two days are by law allowed as visiting days all the teachers in the district are expected to be present.

## Hanover.

*From our Correspondent.*

There was great jubilation in Hanover on Saturday night, over the carrying of the Brant Sections Bonus in aid of the Stratford and Huron Railway. It appears that two potent and influential gentlemen had for the past two weeks held meetings almost nightly in opposition to the scheme which created doubts in the minds of its supporters whether it would carry at all. The result—a majority of 49—was a surprise.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt along the proposed line of Railway at the masterly inactivity of the Directors of this Road. They seem to devote their whole energies to the formulating and carrying of by-laws for bonuses, without caring whether the Road is under construction or not.

We have had several intestine feuds of late within our usually quiet village, some of which are not settled yet, and where the majesty of the law has been invoked, horses, pigs, and poultry figure largely as factors in the aforesaid feuds.

There exists a very strong feeling of indignation among all parties here against the iniquitious action of the N. P's. in removing our much respected townsman, D. Campbell, from the Inspectorship of Weights and Measures the sympathy is the more felt on account of Mr. Campbell having given up a fairly lucrative business to devote his time to the duties of this office and for efficiency we can safely challenge the "N P." party to produce one more so.

DIX.

## Flesherton.

Dr. Christoe has been very ill; under Dr. Sproule's treatment he is in a fair way to recover. We hope to see him on the street as usual soon.

Our Monthly fair was a failure—no buyers, in face of the N. P.

Some of our citizens have gone and seen the Marquis and Her Royal Highness, Louise—do not know what effect the seeing had on the Marquis or Louise, but on our folks, it raised them up—well, a little. Some of us that cannot go to see the sights, because we have no siller,—expect some day to see Royalty on our own streets. When they do come, we want Her Majesty—not anything less will do. *We are loyal.*

What ails the *Expositor* man?—only half a paper this week.

Flesherton, Sept. 10, 1879.

**The G. V. R. is progressing more rapidly than most people imagine. Regular passenger trains will leave the Brock Road about 15 miles east of Galt for Toronto on and after Friday the 5th inst.**

## Dundalk Items.

There are large quantities of crops out in the fields here yet.

Mr. Geo. Hilliard, of Melancthon, thought he would amuse himself with a ride on one of his oxen. George mounted but immediately Mr. Ox unloaded him. George now mourns the loss of the use of one wing.

Our cattle fair was held to-day. There was quite a number of fine cattle, but there was not a buyer—Another "humbug" for the N. P. Press.

Mrs. Martha "Johnsing," of the Colored persuasion, was brought before Messrs. Graham and Middleton, J. P's., on a charge of cattle stealing from one Mrs. Hall, near Priceville. There was quite a number of witnesses examined on both sides, and among the rest S. L. M. Luke, Esq. Several colored citizens were put through their facings. Mr. Lamon appeared for Plaintiff, and Mr. Gray for Defendent. The latter quoted largely from Lord Hale to show that stealing a cow or two was not a very serious offence. The J. P's. did not take that view of it, and Martha "Johnsing" was bound over in Two Hundred dollars to appear at the Assizes and stand her trial.

ZERO.

Dundalk, Sept. 10, 1879.

## Dundalk.

*Mr. Editor,*

Permit me to make a few passing remarks on your man *Zero*, first if he continues in the future, as he has improved in the past, he will soon become a fit subject for the Asylum. What, in all creation, motive must he have in harping all the time at the frosts, the midge, and the poor crops? He has also, for the third time, caused the name of poor Scott to appear in the columns of your paper. Should Zero ever become insane—which is very likely to happen—how would he or his friends, like to have his name harped in the public papers. He also speaks of measles, diptheria, and even dissentry being prevalent in this neighborhood. It strikes me very forcibly that the whole tenor of Zero's correspondence during the spare hours he has on hand is calculated to be a forewarner to strangers and others not to come near Dundalk. He even speaks of the Reeve of Proton supplying the village boys with bones. Just imagine our Reeve boney! Your Zero correspondence is only calculated to injure our village, and not a few of its inhabitants. I hope this gentle hint will put a stop to such foolery; if not, Zero will find his head in a band-box. Yours,

FAIR PLAY.

Dundalk, Sept. 8, 1879.

## In Camp.

The presence of red coats on our streets on Monday morning last gave token that the 31st Battalion was about to muster for annual drill, whilst a visit to the Pleasure Ground showed active preparations being made for the camp. Early in the afternoon the Meaford, and Clarksburg Companies arrived by steamer *Northern Queen*, the Flesherton Company came by T. G. & B. R., and the Durham and Leith Companies by waggon—all being on hand by Monday evening. The Battalion is comprised as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Brodie and staff, consisting of Surgeon Maclean, Surgeon Barnhart, Paymaster Gordon, Quartermaster Donovan, Chaplain Mumolland, and Sergeant Major Grant.

No. 1 Company, Owen Sound — Lieut. Spencer, Lieut. Robinson, and 43 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2, Meaford—Capt. McGhee, Lieut. Pollard, and 42 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 3. Leith—Capt. Telford, Lieut. Cannon, and 44 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 4, Durham — Capt. Moodie, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Moodie, and 42 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 5, Owen Sound—Capt. Boyd, with 40 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 6, Flesherton—Capt. Flesher, Lieut. Campbell, and 42 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 7, Clarksburg — Capt. Burke, Lieut. Perrett, and 43 non-commissioned officers and men.

Band—Bandmaster Johns, and 17 non-commissioned officers and men.

The tents are pitched in the old position on the Pleasure Ground, each company occupying a row of six tents (commencing with No. 1 on the East,) the officers tents occupying the south end of the rows, while that of the Lt. Col. is on the west margin of the field, and the officers mess tent at the south western corner. Behind the tents to the North are the camp fires, where the men do their cooking, two cooks being detailed from each company, and beyond them again the guard, with the sentry pacing his monotonous beat in front of it. We notice that the officers are going in for luxuries, one of the tents containing no less than two rocking chairs—doubtless for the accommodation of the fair sex, who, as usual, are affected with the "scarlet fever." The camp presents a picturesque appearance, and is visited by large numbers of our citizens. The Battalion is composed of a fine body of men, but owing to the non-arrival of the new uniforms, its appearance for the first day or two was greatly marred. Although Monday and Tuesday were fine days, everybody said the Battalion was to have its usual luck; and on Tuesday evening there was a shower, followed up by a wet day on Wednesday, increasing during Wednesday night to a terrific storm of wind and rain. The men took it philosophically as part of the hardships of a soldiers life, and maintained their jollity in spite of it. They will continue to drill here till Monday, when tents will be struck and the Battalion will leave to attend the review at Toronto, carrying their tents with them, intending to camp for several days in the city while the men have an opportunity of viewing the Exhibition.—*Owen Sound Times.*

**A terrible double murder was perpetrated near West Winchester, county of Dundas, on Tuesday night, a farmer named Robert Brown, and his daughter being chopped to death in their own home, by a son named Clark.**

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Ed. McDonald has become the lessee of the Maple Hill Mills.

Four hundred emigrants arrived at Montreal Sunday night for Ontario.

Col. Fletcher, late military secretary to Lord Dufferin in Canada, is dead.

A copper mine has been discovered in Waterton, Lunenburg county, in Nova Scotia.

The residence of Mr. Blackwood, teacher near Galt, was the other evening destroyed by fire.

**By the sinking of a yacht in Henderson Bay, Lake Ontario, on Friday, seven persons were drowned.**

**H. Rayson, of Harrison, lost a valuable horse recently. In jumping over a fence it was impaled on a rail.**

**Large shipments of lumber are being made at Montreal for Buenos Ayres. Freight rates rule exceptionally low.**

**The value of live stock shipped from Montreal to Great Britain for the seven months of this year is estimated at $1,750,000.**

Some seventy-five dismissals have taken place at the Halifax and Moncton stations of the Intercolonial Railway within the past few days.

A by-law granting a bonus of $60,000 to the Waterloo, Wellington, and Georgian Bay Railroad was carried in Woolwich township by a majority of 17.

Sir Patrick McDougall, commander of the forces in British North America, is on his way to Halifax from England, the military Commission to which he was summoned having concluded its labors.

A daughter of Mr. Jas. Stoddart, of West Gwillimsbury, who broke her leg some six or eight weeks ago, was unfortunate again last Sabbath, in falling and breaking her leg again in the same place.—*Bradford Witness.*

The dwelling house of Mr. Simon B. Heist, three miles south of Berlin, was burned last week. The house, which was a splendid stone dwelling, was insured in the North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Company for $600, which will only cover about half the loss.

The contract for the 115 miles of the Canada Pacific Railway between English River and Eagle River need not be completed before July 1, 1882, but if finished by July 1, 1881, a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars will be given to the contractors, Messrs. Purcell & Co. A pretty substantial bonus this! No wonder the contractors are making strong efforts to increase their present force of 1,000 to 2,000.

A little boy, son of Mr. John Kelleher, Townline of Sullivan and Bentinck, was seriously injured by a horse on Friday morning last. The child was taking the horse to pasture, when it suddenly kicked him in the face, splitting his nose and upper lip, but, strange to say, his teeth were uninjured. It is supposed that the horse was annoyed by flies, as he has hitherto borne a good reputation as a harmless and quiet animal.—*Chesley Enterprise.*

A stranger named Patrick Kelly, who has been working for the Canada Southern Railway at Waterford the last two or three weeks, came to St. Thomas and drew his pay on Thursday, and was found dead in the Canada Southern Railway yard there at 12:30 next morning. His right shoulder and side was badly crushed, and he had other cuts and bruises on the body. An unbroken bottle of whiskey in his right pocket and a broken one in the other told the story. He is supposed to have friends in Toronto, but nothing was found on him to give any clue. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

One of the answers to correspondents in Saturday's *Globe* is as follows: "When the certificate of a public school teacher expires his salary ceases to be legally due." This being so it followed that the salary thereafter given to such a person is illegally paid, and that trustees who do this illegal thing are amenable to an action at law for its recovery at the suit of any taxpayer. A teacher without a certificate is legally no teacher at all, and the only way for such a one to recover lost status and enable a School Board to reappoint him is for that teacher to go industriously to work and earn a new certificate.—*Kingston Whig.*

A farmer named Desjardins, residing in the township of Clarence, drove, one day last week, to Caledonia Springs to get a supply of mineral water. After getting it, he left for home. Not turning up at the time expected, his family naturally became very anxious about him, and reported the matter to the neighbors, who turned out *en masse* Saturday in search of him. His dead body, as well as that of his horses, was found at the bottom of a steep embankment. It is supposed that Desjardins fell asleep, and, the horses getting out of the course, were precipitated with the driver a distance of several hundred feet. Death must have been instantaneous, his face being badly mutilated. He leaves a wife and nine small children, who relied on him for support. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

MR. WM. SPROULE, until recently a brakesman on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, and brother of Conductor and Harry Sproule, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway, while passing under a bridge on a freight train. There were no guards before the bridge to warn him of the danger. He was a young man and held in high esteem by all who knew him along this line.—*O. S. Advertiser.*

COURTNEY NOT CONFIDENT OF BEATING EITHER HANLAN OR RILEY.—The New York *Herald's* Auburn special states that Courtney in an interview yesterday said he was satisfied that a race with Hanlan will soon be arranged. In answer to an enquiry if he felt confident of his ability to beat Hanlan in smooth water he said;—"No; I cannot beat either Hanlan or Riley if they can row two miles in 12 minutes and 25 seconds."

## Revolt of the Afghan A[rmy] and an Uprising of the [Peo]ple.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY SLAUGHTE[RED]

Major Cavagnari Among the Sla[in]

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGL[AND]

Simla, Sept. 6.—At a late hour [yes]terday night a messenger travelling post reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and [stat]ed Major Cavagnari, the British political [agent], that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments [which] had assembled, demanding arrears of [pay] and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves. The Viceroy of India immediately ordered troops at Ali Kheyl to move instantly [to] Shutargardan Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to Peiwar [Kotal] and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All British forces on Candahar line are concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced, and will operate off Jellalabad. Cornelly telegraphed Friday night the substance of the letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed and the British Embassy then attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Ameer declares he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it and sent General Daoudshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son with the Governor of Cabul and some other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when fire broke out on the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is hard beseiged.

London, Sept. 6.—Startling news arrived from Afghanistan. A large force of Afghan soldiers, assisted and abetted by an immense crowd of the populace attacked the British Embassy at Cabul, the members of which were at latest accounts defending themselves under desperate circumstances. At the time this intelligence was sent the Ameer was powerless to render the slightest assistance, his arsenal and military stores having fallen into the complete possession of the mutinous soldiery and the populace. He is in fact besieged in his palace, and is in danger of assassination. The embassy has but a small escort, totally inadequate to the exigency, and it is feared the majority of its members have already been massacred.

This event will probably reopen the Afghan campaign. Capt. Massey, who is now at Alikhel with a small force, has been ordered to move to Shutar Gardan Pass. Lord Lytton has ordered General Roberts with Col. Baker, the Viceroy's military secretary, to proceed to Peiwar Pass and advance on Cabul without delay. It is understood a detachment under Baker officers is now en route toward Cabul. The British forces at Candahar are concentrating at Khiber Pass in readiness for a general outbreak, which is hourly anticipated. The garrison at Jelallabad is being strongly reinforced, and British troops and residents are on the alert throughout this entire portion of the country.

Amazement and consternation prevail in London. Recollections of the awful incidents of the mutiny in India come vividly to mind with the dread of similar scenes of terror being introduced in Afghanistan. A special Cabinet meeting is reported to have been called.

On the receipt of the intelligence announcing what is believed amounts to the loss of every advantage gained by Britain land at the conclusion of the late war, and in the establishment of treaty relations consols at once declined to 97½, and conversation in all centres of exchange turns on nothing but the probable results of the affair. Severe comments are freely made here upon the conduct of the recent campaign in Afghanistan and upon the weakness of the diplomatic settlement alleged to have been effected. Friends and relatives of the imperiled embassy are half frantic with excitement, and anxiously await fuller details of the disaster which is feared has befallen them.

HISTORY REPEATED.

In 1841 the British conquered Afghanistan and placed an Ameer favorable to them on the throne. The bulk of the army then returned. Scarcely had they departed before an insurrection broke out, the Ameer and the British envoy were assassinated, the army beseiged in their camp and ultimately entirely destroyed.

In 1879 the British conquered Afghanistan and placed Yakoob Khan, a friend to British influence, on the throne, and then withdrew to greater part of their army. The despatch above tells the rest of the tale.

The Ameer writes that the troops at first outbreak, after stoning the officers, fired to the British Embassy and stoned it, and several volleys were fired from the Embassy in return. The second letter from the Ameer dated on the 4th, says:—"Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. My life lost on both sides, I, with five attendants, was besieged all day yesterday up to now. I have no certain news of the Envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

It is rumored that nine troopers belonging to the escort have escaped.

London, Sept. 7.—The intelligence communicated by the India office is to the effect that the attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs on the 3rd inst., that Gen. Roberts will reach Peiwar from Simla in five days, and will take command of a rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuznee if necessary.

Simla, noon, Sept. 7.—The troops of arms have been recalled from Pishin, and reoccupying Candahar. Yakoob Khan asked for British aid. Badshah Khan, who holds the country beyond Shutargardan P