(Continued from first page)

ply pertaining to that faith, and had embraced Christianity.

On Friday morning the same subject was continued. The crowd was not as great, but the interest did not flag. Let us hear what Monod says about it.

FRANCE.

He said:

"A superficial observer might be induced to consider as almost hopeless the religious state of France at the present time. Irreligion and infidelity seem to gain ground among all classes. This is a general fact in Europe, and it is also a fact peculiar to our country, which, as has been said, labors under that evil that most Frenchmen, from the masters of public opinion down to the common people, made no difference between authentical Christianity and Romanism. Only 1,000,000 of Protestants at the utmost, which belong, for the greater part, to the Presbyterian Reformed Church, are free from this fatal prejudice and contribute more or less to prove it false; but who are they for such a heavy task and such a large people? The writer then gave a history of the French Reformed Church from Calvin's time up to the present date. He then spoke of the religious activity of the Church, and said: It is only with popular classes that Protestantism finds favor. The mere negatives of so-called Free-Thinkers are powerless against superstition, because they have nothing to put in place of what they pull down.

With regard to

SWITZERLAND,

the cradle of the Reformation, there was an exhaustive report given by Mr. Buscarlet, of Lausanne. I can give only a paragraph of his report, which presents a bird's eye view of the present state of the Little European Republic, as you know, divided into twenty seven cantons, each of which has its own Government. Seven are Roman Catholic, twelve are Roman Catholic and Protestant, and three are Protestant. The so-called National Churches should really be called Cantonal Churches, for each canton has its own separate church organization, its own Synod, its own Theological School, and where there are regularly organized free churches, as in Neuchatel, Vaud, and Geneva, the same cant and divisions exist, so that you find there, at least, six distinct churches, and six theological halls—two at Neuchatel, two at Lausanne and two at Geneva. There are generally two deep undercurrents, one ever bearing outward to the unknown depths of darkness, unbelief and materialism; another current carrying upward all those who believe in our Lord and Saviour, in his atonement, in his resurrection, in his sovereignty. Where Christ, at the head of His church, is firmly acknowledged, there the different members can harmoniously work together, and seem sympathize most truly with each other. Every year the deputies of the several Free Churches, interchange fraternal greetings from their delegates at their different Synods, which are held alternately in the principal towns of the cantons, and there is a growing interest felt by them in connection with those "National Evangelical Unions," which are springing up in most of the cant ns. These evangelical unions, while striving to keep evangelical Christians in the National Churches, and prevent their joining churches independent of the Church, are practically free churches within the National or Cantonal Church—a gathering together of those who are determined to use the measure of freedom still left them within these most democratic and yet most Erastian establishments, so as to counteract their rationalizing tendencies by preaching the gospel and by offering religious teaching to the Catechumens, who didn't wish to receive their "instructions religieuse" from men who deny Christ's divinity, His atonement, His miracles, His resurrection, and the supernatural.

Antonia Arrighi, who now stood up to speak about Italy, was once a soldier of Garibaldi's army, and wounded in the terrible conflict in which the Italian general tried to march into Rome against the French. This young man was taken prisoner and sent out of the country in a vessel chartered by the Pope. Arriving in America with his exiled companions, he landed, having only five dollars, given by order of the Pope to each of the prisoner, a total stranger in a strange land. He met with Christians, however, he learned Christ, went to Italy, became a minister, and read a paper on the "Free Church in Italy."

In the evening two thousand were turned away from the Academy of Music. They met in Horticultural Hall, with Dr Cavan in the chair, who is, I am proud to state, making his influence felt in the Council by his tact, weight and wisdom, second to few. The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity, and all listened with interest to news from Spain, Bohemia, and Belgium.

PROFESSOR COMBA,

of Florence, grasped the subject of the "Waldensian Church in its relation to Italy," with a master mind. A dark, broad shouldered, muscular man, of massive head, he could move the audience from tears to laughter, like a true master of eloquence, though his English is a little imperfect. He recited in Italian the words that to him are dearest of all the words within the compass of Italian literature, the words of Savonarola as he mounted the pile—"Oh! Italy, the time has not yet come for the Holy Ghost to be poured out to thee; but in all assurance, I believe that the time will yet come."

EUGENE REVEILAUD.

Our readers may have read of the remarkable conversion of Eugene Reveiland two years ago in Paris. He was first a Romanist, then an infidel, and in a very remarkable way he was turned to the faith in Christ. He was eminent among the Parisians as a political writer, and one of most brilliant of modern French speakers. All his talents he has for two years consecrated to the service of God by tongue and pen. When he (just arrived by last steamer) stepped forward that night, one could see at a glance that he was a man of great power for good or evil. One would hear in fancy the burning eloquence that flows from a man of his power and excitable temperament when roused and using his own tongue. But he was like a lion chained, for he spoke through an interpreter. Here is the substance of his speech:

GENTLEMEN: There are two bells which are celebrated in history. The one is the bell which was rung in the St. German l'Auxerrois Church in Paris, and which tolled the beginning of the massacre of the Huguenots. The other is the Protestant bell which tolled the independence of the United States of America. Since three hundred years these two bells have rung together. A little time since the Protestant bell began to gain the upper hand over the Roman Catholic bell, and when the time shall come that that bell shall have gained a final victory Anti-Christ shall be destroyed. It has been to me a great joy to be present here at the sittings of this great Council, and to see before me the realization of the idea which once struck Calvin, and which he attempted to realize in his thoughts. I mean the idea of a great Council of the Presbyterian and Protestant bodies of the world meeting together. For three hundred years one has waited in vain for the realization of that great idea. I have the honor to present before you this evening some of the old Churches of what we call the Deserts of France. They are the churches which have given to the Lord the martyrs of St. Bartholomew, the dragonades of Louis XIV., and which have sent their exiles to every shore of the habitable globe. Louis XIV. commanded the destruction of the very place wherein they worshipped God, and when he sent them to the ends of the earth he caused a medal to be struck with the device, "Destruction to the heretics;" but this edict of Louis XIV. was not carried out. They were not destroyed. You may well believe, brethren, that the terrible persecution to which the Christians in France were subjected have left their impress upon our country. The Church has come back to life, but in what position has it found itself? It is in the position of that poor man, wounded, bruised and lying on the road leading from Jerusalem to Jericho, who was rescued by the good Samaritan. He needed this saving oil to be poured into his wounds and the care of the good Samaritan. Brethren, what I ask of you this night is that you be a good Samaritan for our poor France. From the year 1820 three societies of evangelists have been founded in France, two Bible Societies and the French Missionary Society, of which you have a worthy representative in Mons. Mabille, from Basuto, and who addressed you the other evening. That noble man has founded no less than thirty missionary stations in that district, and through the whole of that country he has opened up gates for the entrance of the Gospel, which is destined to stretch across that great continent. We do not hide our our eyes to the fact that we need generous efforts. We ask you here in this country to put your shoulders together and help to discharge a portion of what I may think is a duty and a privilege. We are now just in the position of Simon Peter and the other Apostles at the time when the miraculous draught of fishes occurred. In conclusion the speaker added in English: "Brethren, God bless this country and the advancement of His Kingdom through the alliance of France and America."

CLOSING SCENE.

Saturday, after formal business had been closed, a draft letter from the Council was submitted, to be read in all the churches of the Presbyterian order throughout the world, on the first Sabbath in January, 1881. In it the results of the papers and deliberations of the past ten days are gathered up and set forth in a practical form.

The sun is shining on the south row of windows illuminating with golden glory the scrolls on the opposite wall, narrating in brief the struggles for freedom of Scotland, England, Ireland, Holland, Germany and Bohemia, and the President pronounced the benediction. The large audience lingered in groups; hands were warmly shaken, and many friends parted to meet no more till they meet in the General Assembly in Heaven. Thus the Council closed. But it did not end. Its influence is still going on. It has taught us to understand how rapidly the cause of God is growing. Let us not, it says, despise the day of small things. The little band led out of Egypt by Calvin and Knox now number close on 20,000 ministers. The grain of mustard seed has became a great tree.

The Council also showed that the different sections of Christ's Church may live in unity and peace. A fine brotherly spirit was manifested towards the other denominations as regiments fighting for the same great cause, and going forth under the same great Captain. The Council showed also the deep attachment that prevails in the Presbyterian body to the old Standards—the Confessions of Faith and the old Catechisms. The Council showed also that the cross of Christ, when held up in power and purity, has in it the old attraction of which Christ spoke when he said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men to me." While believing this, let us bring it home personally to ourselves and say, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified to me, and I unto the world."

County Court and Sessions of the Peace.

(From the Advertiser.)

The December sittings of these Courts commenced at noon on Tuesday the 14th, before Henry Macpherson, Esq., Judge. The following are the names of the Grand Jury:

E. L. Kempt, foreman. Messrs. Lyman, Anderson, Geo. Wilson, Thos. Stevenson, Wm. Glencrose, J. G. Sing, Duncan Sinclair, Josiah R. Sing, Chas. Word, Benj. Taylor, Daniel Iles, Jno. Mealbry, George Stewart, Richd. Gardner, Nicholas Hewson, G. A. Caswell, Wm. W. Cox, Alex. Sunter, Jno. Reid, Wm. Thompson, David Jackson, Robt. Lynn.

His Honor in addressing the Grand Jury had the pleasure of informing them that there were no prisoners in the jail to be tried, there were two or three cases of parties out on bail. The duties of the Grand Jury would therefore be light. The county was to be congratulated that notwithstanding its size, so little crime existed within its borders.

GRANT *vs.* STUBBS—An action for malicious arrest. The parties reside in Meaford, the plaintiff a constable, sues the defendant for causing his arrest under a warrant for appropriating to his own use a certain horse. The plaintiff was discharged by the Magistrates they having no jurisdiction, and he now seeks damages for the arrest. Verdict for plaintiff, damages, $1, each party to pay his own costs. Pollard & Evans for plaintiff, Masson for defendant.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills against Richard Wilkinson and Henry Harrison for an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

HAGGART *et. al. vs.* PEEBLES—Plaintiffs claimed the value of a reaper sold to the defendant. Defendant claims that he paid plaintiff's agent for the reaper, by exchange of a horse and $15 therefor.

Rheumatism is one of the most prevalent and obstinate diseases incident to our climate but it has been disarmed of its terrors by that invincible remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, an external as well as internal medicine whose application is so varied and useful in all painful and inflammatory diseases and wounds as to render it a household necessity to all who suffer from pain.—b148.

THE REVIEW and the *Canada Presbyterian* clubbed for $2.50 for 1881. The *Globe* subscription price is $1.50; clubbed with the REVIEW $2.25.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits. Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers cool originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla now enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. H. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Alexander Webster,	Priceville.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, December 23, 1880.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The more closely the scheme proposed by the Government for building the Pacific Railway is looked at, the more injurious it would be found to be to the future of the whole Dominion, but especially to the present and remote interests of the N.W. Territories. The blunders of the Government in dealing with the Syndicate have not been those of commission only, but, by their negligence or ignorance or something worse, they have betrayed the great trust reposed in them by their deeds of omission as well. They have agreed to pay the Railway Co. a large land and money bonus, to hand over as a gift. The portions of the road already constructed, and to build 90 miles in British Columbia which is said to be exceedingly costly in construction, to give the Syndicate its choice of the best lands in the North West, to exempt these lands from municipal taxation and thereby increase the taxation of the settlers, to admit all the material used by the Syndicate free of duty, and thereby rob the revenue of its dues and increase the burdens of the whole people. Not content with this complete surrender and much more of a similar nature, they have allowed the Railway Company to locate the line wherever they choose. In view of all this, the correctness of Sir Richard Cartwright's first hypothesis—that the Government was demented—will force itself upon the minds of every right thinking person. And still more so, when a peep is obtained behind the scenes. The Hon. Dr. Tupper said that the Company were the best judges of the location of the road, and so it will appear in the light of the new facts which are cropping up from time to time. It seems to be the intention of the Syndicate to deflect the line of the railway southwards by the way of the Turtle Mountains, where it will be within twenty or thirty miles of the American frontier. At the same time it is proposed to extend the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway, which will tap the Pacific Railway at its most southerly point, to Duluth. By this arrangement the Pacific Railway will be 116 miles nearer Duluth than Thunder Bay, and as a national consequence, a large part of the traffic of the North-west will be diverted to the American railways, and the Lake Superior section of the Pacific Railway upon which the Government seems to set so high a value will be to that extent rendered unremunerative. The explanation of this suicidal scheme is, that the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway Company have a controlling influence in the Syndicate, and thus, of course, the railway men, as Dr. Tupper truly said, are the "best judges of where the line should be located," so far as their own interests are concerned. A very serious matter in view of the great railway monopoly which is thus being erected in the North-west is the fact, that the settlers will be completely placed at the mercy of these railway kings as far as regards freight and passenger rates. The contract certainly provides that the general railway Act will apply to some extent to the Pacific Railway, but experience has already shown how powerful railway corporations such as the Grand Taunk and the Great Western can adopt discriminating rates of the most oppressive character. As to the Pacific Railway corporation, we may rest assured that the rates will be as high as the traffic will bear, and that they will be adjusted solely in the interests of the Company.

THE N. P. & THE COST OF LIVING.

Our local contemporary seems to think that we have not conclusively answered the question, "Has the N. P. increased the cost of living?" We produced very cogent arguments and very competent witnesses in support of our contention, gentlemen of intelligence, who were receiving fixed salaries, and who, therefore, are in the best position to say whether the purchasing power of the dollar is now equal to what it was in ante-N. P. days. These gentlemen have testified over their signatures that the N. P. has been a veritable curse to them, inasmuch as it has so increased the cost of living, that they have been deprived of the comforts which they had been enjoying under the former order of things. One would suppose this to be conclusive. However, as our contemporary thinks otherwise, it will be necessary to give the tariff in full, in order to show how the N. P. has really increased the cost of all the luxuries and many of the necessities; of sugars and teas; woollens, cottons, rubber goods, silk goods, hardware, and brittle ware, in short, of every manufactured article which enters into household use. Let a few instances in the meantime suffice. With the thermometer as it is at present, coal is a necessity in every household, not perhaps in the County of Grey, but certainly in many elsewhere. The N. P. has increased its cost 60 cents per ton. Our blacksmiths pay that amount in excess of what they would pay for coal were it not for the N. P. and two dollars per ton on the iron used in their business and 30 per cent on their tools. In consequence horseshoeing and repairing has increased fully 25 per cent., and thereby the cost of living is increased to all the farmers and to many besides. It has been contended by philosophers, old and young, that books, like bread, ought to be free. The N. P. unfortunately for many, has increased the cost of living by imposing a duty of, say 25 per cent. on books, pamphlets, periodicals, &c. of all kinds imported from abroad, and this tax is as unjust in detail as it is wrong in principle. For while the increase of taxation is exceedingly light—only three to four per cent.—on expensively bound books, bought only by the rich, the reading matter of the million is taxed to the tune of from 20 to 25 per cent. This is the rule in the incidence of the N. P. generally—discriminating against the many and in favor of the few. We might thus go through the tariff and point out the evils which it inflicts on the body politic, but pressure on our columns to-day forbids. However, unless what we have already said will convince our contemporary that the N. P. is a millstone around the neck of the whole people, and that it has "increased the cost of living" to every householder in the land, then, we fear, that conviction will not be reached, although the shade of Adam Smith himself should appear at the door of our neighbour's sanctum.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

From present appearances there will be little change in the composition of the neighboring municipal councils, and so far as we are able to judge, what contests may take place, will be conducted on local grounds, apart altogether from the political convictions of the parties concerned. This is as it should be, and is an indication of the growth of a more enlightened public opinion than has previously existed.

In the Town of Durham there will be no change, unless the West End elector makes good his promise, of bringing the Council to book for irregularities as to the payment of moneys for maps and railway expenses without the sanction of the people.

In Egremont the old council will no doubt be elected, although there is some idle talk about opposing the Reeve. Mr. Murdoch has now filled the office for many years, with credit to himself and great benefit to his constituents, and he must be a very foolhardy person who enters the lists in opposition to him.

In Normanby the *Clifford Arrow* anticipates a keen contest. It says that Mr. Koenig will not be opposed, but that Messrs. Schenck and O'Farrell are prosecuting a vigorous personal canvas against the sitting Deputy-Reeves, Messrs. Blyth and Winkler. The common Councillors seem to be left undisturbed.

The Township of Bentinck is to have a quiet time. The Reeve, Mr. McNichol will no doubt be elected by acclamation, and it is not too much to say, that the ratepayers will honor themselves in so doing, and secure for another term the services of a valuable public servant. There is a rumor afloat that the irrepressable "Peter" is on the war path against the 2nd Deputy Reeve, but this lacks confirmation. There is another rumour abroad which we hope will turn out to be well founded—that Mr. John McLean is to be nominated for a seat at the Council Board. Should Mr. McLean allow himself to be elected, there is no question but the Township of Bentinck would enjoy the services of an honest man.

In Glenelg, the Reeve will of course be elected by acclamation. There are two or three candidates in the field for the Deputy Reeveship, but so far, there does not seem to be any indication to oppose the common Councillors.

It may not be amiss in this connection to observe that at the present time, the election of School Trustees require the attention of the ratepayers, as well as that of Councillors. Between the two offices there is scarcely any comparison in point of importance. The work done or left undone by the School Trustee, is for all time. The faithful or negligent discharge of the onerous duties imposed upon him, tell throughout succeeding generations, and may make or mar the future, not only of individuals, but of whole communities. How imperatively necessary it is then, that the electors should seek out fit and proper persons, to entrust with the superintendence of the education of their children.

The nomination of School Trustees takes place on Wednesday the 29th inst at noon.

Soiree in "Burn's Church."

On Tuesday evening last a Soiree was held in "Burns Church" at the Rocky, and perhaps we are safe in saying that the building was never so crowded before. For some time those in attendance enjoyed themselves in social conversation, and in disposing of the tea and excellent provisions with which they were so liberally supplied. The Rev. Mr. McDiarmid, pastor of the Church, occupied the chair, and after a brief Address, called upon the Bunnessan Choir which under the leadership of Mr. G. Binnie, at intervals during the evening contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. The Rev. Mr. Dunlop, of Durham, gave an excellent Address on the necessity of having right purposes, to be successful in life. Mr. J. Townsend of the GREY REVIEW gave a brief address. Mr. J. B. Jackson gave an excellent reading on the Siege of Lucknow. He was followed by an addres from Mr. Robert McFarlane, of Durham, in sympathy with the object of the Soiree. Mr. Geo. Binnie read, in a humorous manner, "Betsey and I are out." The meeting was brought to a close shortly after ten o'clock. Receipts $88.10. A lage number of our Townspeople were kindly taken too and from the Soiree.

A Social was held on Wednesday evening when the attendance was very good. The Rev. Mr. McDiarmid, again occupied the chair, and gave an address. Addresses were also given by Messrs. Bell, James McLarty, and A. Turnbull. Good music was given by a class. Proceeds $14.—making the total $102.10.

HONOR ROLL.—The following is the result of the quarterly examination of S. S. No. 9 Glenelg. The three highest in each class being given.—4th Class: marks obtainable 680—Andrew McGirr, 550; Ellen Collier, 470; Bella Ector, 450. 3rd Class: marks obtainable 440—Victoria Aljoe, 391; Samuel McGirr, 390; Christina Scott, 375. 2nd Class: marks obtainable 223—James Brown, 202; John Wright, 188; Thomas Lawrence, 181. 1st Class, II part: marks obtainable 130—Thos. Godfrey, 102. 1st part: marks obtainable 95—Althea Staples, 67; Wm. Matthews, 60; Chas. C. Smith, 45.

J. B. McLEAN,
Teacher.

No Paper Next Week.

In accordance with usual custom we will not publish a paper next week, but the REVIEW will appear as usual on Thursday, January 6th, and if urgently required, we may publish a fly sheet in the meantime. We have had to contend with many difficulties and obstructions during the past year, but the cause of our greatest trouble is the backwardness of so many of our readers in forwarding their subscriptions to the REVIEW. We must insist on more prompt payment, or we shall be compelled to place our accounts in other hands for collection. As will be seen we publish six pages in this issue, so great is our advertising patronage. There is no doubt but the GREY REVIEW is the best advertising medium in the County of Grey. We have to return thanks to many friends for help in the past, and close by wishing all our readers a joyous Christmas and a happy New Year.

Local and Other Items.

MARKET Fees have been abolished in Mount Forest, except for weighing produce.

J. W. BATES, Flesherton, has on hand a laage assortment of Furnfture, fashionable and cheap.

CONSIDERABLE matter has been crowded out this issue, but we will be able to give more reading after this week.

DONAGHY has the largest, best and cheapest stock, of Xmas cards, albums, &c., ever shown in Durham. A call solicited.

READ H. W. Mockler's advertisement, and just call and see his fine stock of goods, and be convinced that the "good time has arrived."

E. & A. DAVIDSON are the first to receive goods by the new Railway and their goods are up to the "Times." Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. MCDONELL, Durham, has on hand a fine assortment of Dolls, Fancy Cards, Fancy Candies, and other Fancy Goods in Great Variety. Fresh Oysters regularly received.

AUCTION Sale of Farm stock, Implements, etc. on lot No 21, 3rd con., S. D. R. Artemesia, on Thursday next, Dec. 28th, at noon 12 months credit. R. J. Liddle proprietor. Alex. Brown, Auctioneer.

WE direct attention to the full page advertisement of W. F. Doll, Flesherton and Dundalk. He has the finest display of silver plated goods ever before exhibited in that section. Call and see.

On the 14th inst., a very satisfactory meeting of the Proton Agricultural Society was held in Dundalk, showing the society to be in a flourishing condition. There is a handsome surplus on hand.

CREDIT Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, household furniture, the property of Mrs. Cummings, lot 19, con 19, Egremont, on Wednesday, Jan. 5th at 11 a. m. One year's credit. D. McCormick, Auctioneer.

THREE pupils went up from S.S. No. 13, Bentinck, to Owen Sound to the High School entrance examination and were successful in obtaining the following marks: John McPhail, 339; Catherine Hastie, 334; Thomas Corlett, 327.

THE Fair on Tuesday last was well attended, and a large number of cattle changed hands at about the same prices as at the November Fair. A large number of people were in Town and considerable business done in the Stores and Hotels.

TEA MEETING.—A Tea Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church, Durham, on New-Year's Day. Tea served from 5 p.m. Great preparations are being made for it and a good time is no doubt in store for all who attend. For particulars see posters.

THE headquarters of Santa Claus, in Durham, is at John Cameron's Store, where he has stored an immense quantity of Fancy Candies, Toys, and an unusual assortment of other articles, useful and ornamental, suitable for gifts or presents. Call and see.

STILL PROGRESSING.—The engine house on our Railway was raised yesterday, and progress is being made in putting in the Turn-table. A quantity of freight arrived this morning. J. H. Hunter, Esq., M.P.P. and W. E. McAlister, Esq., drove the last spike in the switches and track on Thursday last, amidst much rejoicing.

SOIREE.—A Soiree will be held in the Town Hall, Durham, on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst. Tea served at 7 o'clock after which Readings, Recitations, Music and addresses will be given. Admission 25 cents; children, 12½ cents. A good time may be expected by all who attend. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Baptist Sabbath School.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A very interesting entertainment was held at Montgomery's School House, 10th con., Proton, on Friday evening last. Tea and Cakes were provided in abundance. After disposing of the eatables, Mr. Wm. Nelson was appointed chairman. A number of Tableaux scenes were well enacted, and reflected great credit on the Committee, composed of Misses West and Gillespie, two popular teachers on the 10th line, who superintended the getting up of the entertainment. Several interesting dialogues were given in a pleasing manner, and readings and recitations by Miss Catley, Chas. McDonald, John Rutherford, T. Rutherford, Jessie Patterson, Mary Nichol, and a number more of the School children. Mrs. Eakins in company with Miss Graham, of Dundalk, who presided at the organ, gave saveral pieces of music in a very pleasing manner. Messrs M. Black, T. Rutherford and Jacob Carey contributed a number of songs. A choir of little girls from Miss. Gillespie's school, also acquitted themselves very creditably. Mr. Crombie, of Dundalk, gave a most wonderful oration near the close amidst sundry exclamations and interuptions. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and one of the most interesting entertainments of the season brought to a close. The school was well filled, a large number being present from Dundalk. Proceeds $33.90, which will go towards Sunday School library.

One of the most loathsome and terrible diseases of our climate is Chronic Catarrh. When the poisoning matter is constantly falling upon the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption is most certain to follow. Expel the morbid secretion from the Bronchial pipes by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the great throat and lung healer. Sold by all dealers 50 cents per bottle. We

Priceville.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Rev. James Cameron of Chatsworth, delivered a very interesting and instructive Lecture in the Presbyterian Church here, on "A run to Philadelphia and a glimpse of the Presbyterian Council." Mr Cameron is well known and much respected in this quarter, and a few days intimation of the Lecture was sufficient to draw out from miles around a large and appreciative audience. The Pastor of the Congregation, Rev. Mr McLeod, conducted devotional exercises and introduced the Lecturer. At the outset Mr Cameron rather deprecated the idea of a Lecture in the proper sense of the term and said that he had come at the request of Mr. McLeod, to have a talk with them on the subject referred to. In an easy earnest and at times humorous manner he dealt with the matter in hand and held the close and interested attention of his audience throughout.

[A resume of the Lecture will be found in this issue, commencing on the first page.]

Lamlash.

Times around here are rather brisk at present, owing to the excellent state of the sleighing. Our enterprising merchant, Mr. W. G. Watson is doing a rushing business, and has just completed a fine dwelling house in rear of his store.

We understand that two young couples of this neighborhood have recently been united in the bands of matrimony:

"May peace and happiness be theirs;
And, if desired, a dozen heirs."

Mr. John Foster and Mr. Wm. Brunt, jr., have put their sawing ability to the test the other day when they succeeded in sawing with a Lance-tooth saw eight cords of maple wood. Who can beat this?

As the season of feasting (on fowl, etc.) is drawing near, fat fowl are in great demand. On account of scarcity of money, mixed by disposition, or natural inclination to thieving, some person or persons entered the poultry yard of Mr. John McEachern, and abstracted therefrom his big valuable rooster Bingo. As this was the second attempt that has been made to deprive John of his pet bird Bingo, and considering the time of the year, it is more than probable that Bingo is gone for aye. CITIZEN.

Zeke enters Dornoch.

To the Editor of the Grey Review.

Proceeding towards the town as I said in my last along Union street west, I noticed an old and weather-beaten rough cast church surrounded by a picket fence which had once been in good repair, now through *neglect* was rather shaky. Gates there were I suppose, but open, and the parts of the fence on either side of them were picturesquely fashioned by the *incisor teeth* of horses. While in the act of passing also I noticed that the solitary porch was doorless, and, busied in cleaning out the snow was a stout, broad shouldered man, with coal-black hair cut squarely round behind his ears, a grizzly beard, for the most part his cheek sunken and wan. His heavy eyebrows shaded a large grey eye of extraordinary power, stepping up to the fence I accosted him, remarking that we were having rather stormy weather. Ohwoo! he replied in a deep sepulchral voice, you see, I was astounded at the quantity of snow driven in there, and I was over now cleaning it out, and getting the buildings ready for to-morrow, as I am now caretaker of this edifice. Ohwoo! you see I am not so sharp as I once was. When I was quite a little boy I could repeat the four gospels without a mistake, and when it was a dense howling wilderness where the city now stands, I was reeve and general teacher of music, but, he added with a sigh, the youth are fast degenerating. Last winter I commenced a singing class, when only three were willing to place themselves under my talented tuition. I left the loquacious gentleman still talking about grath notes, and his own peculiar way of singing without words.

The hour of twelve was nearly up when at last I came to the intersection of Union and Garafraxa streets, having passed the large and well appointed carriage works of the town. I now discovered that the building which from a distance I had taken to be the residence of the Mayor was a large and at least well lighted hotel. The room which I entered contained a large stove and several benches, at the far end leaning against the bar was the landlord, for such I found him to be, his hat drawn up and placed on the back of his head. He gazed at me in blank amazement, for I must tell you that I am an individual over 6 feet in height, and cadaverous in the extreme, clothed in a suit of threadbare broadcloth which had now become much too short in the arms, &c. Taking no notice of his augaring eye, I politely informed him that I was a business man in connection with the G. T. Railway, being up here to get out ties and to make final arrangements for the station. This I told him by way of a prelude, and then inquired what he charged for board by the week. Mine host replied with a decided Hibernian accent.—'My general price is two dollars per week.' Dinner was soon ready, and while discussing it we became quite jovial and we chatted over various things, mine host telling me of wonderful things that happened to him in the lumber woods of Michigan, where he shot a large bear in crossing a ravine with his long musket, which several men had tried in vain with repeating rifles, and finally, 'bested,' says he, 'isn't it strange that the writer of the City items to the REVIEW last week was another new one.' 'Is that so?' says I. 'Yes,' says he, 'not a relation, a tall young man, quite spruce now, to be engaged in Pedagogunery next year, at present an agent for a Yankee fiction newspaper, during his leisure time, with three chromos free gratis. Bedad, I fooled myself out of a dollar to get rid of the fellow. He was also assisted in getting up his items by a 'waggon maker,' a new importation from a thriving town further south, a young man just turned twenty, on whose chin the first sprigs of manhood are just budding, and on whose cheek almost continually mantles the warm blush of boyhood, whose head gives evidence of decided amativeness, which is corroborated by his daily and eveningly course of life, being in fact a thorough ladies man, besides a creditable violin player, and an ardent admirer of the 'light fantastic toe.' After dinner we strolled out into the city to make a call upon a shoemaker, as my boots were sadly needing his helping hand. While proceeding thither leisurely I noticed a tall athletic fellow coming down Garafraxa street north, of middle age, whose complexion was decidedly red, with a peculiar hitch in his gait, as if standing on something not solid. As he walked past, rolling a large quid of the 'weed' around in his cheek, mine host nudged me on the elbow and said 'that is the Champion Checker player around these diggings, he is going to play a few games with the man of leather, and, bedad! he'll find his match.' Entering the shop I perceived on his stool the man of leather, a lithe, wiry looking fellow with a very boyish and innocent expression on his thin, sallow face. On the shelves were several pairs of neatly finished boots, and across on the opposite side of the shop were half a dozen half grown boys and among them the checker player, who now insisted on St. Crispin playing for the championship of Dornoch, together with the *freedom* of the shop.

Dornoch, Dec. 18, 1880. ZEKE.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, DEC. 10.

After routine business, Mr. Beatty, of West Toronto, moved the address. His speech, which was creditably delivered, was well received.

Mr. Vanasse, Yamaska, seconded the Address in French.

The Address was then considered paragraph by paragraph, Mr. Blake rose to speak. He prefaced his remarks with a sarcastic allusion to Mr. Beatty's admission that the harvest had been an element—a modest one—in bringing about the return of commercial prosperity, and then ridiculed the idea of a Conservative victory in North Oxford, and characterized the Government's success in West Toronto as a Pyrrhic victory. Alluding to the present Government's Pacific Railway policy, he commented upon their vacillating views, and demonstrated the absurdity of their conduct in withholding the terms of the Syndicate agreement from Parliament by showing in detail the extent and variety of information requisite to be furnished before the question can be intelligently discussed. He directed attention to the circumstance that there were now competing lines from Montreal to St. Paul, but a monopoly from St. Paul to Emerson, and then showed that in proportion to the rate per mile charged on portions of distance not controlled by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company the charge per mile made by them on account of their road removed figuratively the city of Winnipeg 5,500 miles further west. After exposing the inconsistancy of Sir John's utterance at Montreal with the reason's assigned in the Governor-General's speech for now summoning Parliament he affirmed the proposition that the country should be allowed a breathing time between the submission of the terms and the ratifications. Having explained the relation be the North-West Land Regulations and the Pacific Railway scheme, he gave a parsing precatory allusion to the proposed sale of 100 square miles to Mr. Brassey, and then condemned the sale of lands to railways under these regulations at the nominal price of $1 per acre as an invasion of the functions and privileges of Parliament. Alluding to the exodus he quoted statistics which showed that Conservative administration in Canada had been marked by an alarming exodus of the population of the country. Continuing his remarks after recess he criticised the statement in the Speech from the Throne that the Customs tariff had promoted manufactures as well as other products in the country. The inquities of the coal tax, the Government's bunglings with the coal oil question and their huge monoply thereby foisted upon the people, each received separate allusion. Once more he affirmed his adherance to the trade policy of the Opposition, and denounced the Government's so-called protective policy, affirming that, instead of its producing an improvement in trade, the latter had taken place despite of it. In conclusion, he advised the member for West Toronto to consider the purport of the resolutions passed in British Columbia respecting the tariff, and enquire among the Maratime Provinces members respecting the operation of the tariff in their constituencies, before he landed it again as accepted cheerfully and endorsed by the Dominion at large. He concluded his two hours' speech amidst Opposition cheers.

Sir John McDonald boldly advanced arguments for evading the discussion of the objections to the Address taken by Mr. Blake, taking refuge behind the plea that the practice of the Imperial House of Commons now was not to discuss general questions on moving the Address, but to wait till specific papers and returns had been presented to the House. By a desperate wriggle he sought to explain away the inconsistancy of his Hochelaga speech with the reasons assigned by the Governor General for summoning Parliament at such an early day, but his explanation was far from satisfactory.

Mr. McKenzie made a brief speech in reply to the Premier, combatting the position assumed by the latter in regard to discuss the Address. He pointed out that Sir John himself, when leader of the Opposition in the session of 1878, had an eight days' debate on the Address. He maintained that the time allowed for the consideration of the agreement was insufficient if the Government aimed at pressing the matter to a settlement before Christmas.

Dec. 13.

A motion by Mr. Mackenzie for all papers concerning the Pacific railway, and including all offers made for its construction was voted down, as was also a motion by Mr. Blake for the postponement of the debate on the Pacific railway resolutions until the 5th January, so that the House and the country might have an opportunity of considering fully the nature of the bargain entered into by the Government, before finally committing the country to the scheme.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.

The House has been occupied for the last week with the discussion of the Pacific Railway contract and motions for papers connected therewith with the exception of the time devoted to the consideration of private Bills. On motion of the Premier the House will adjourn to-day and stand adjourned until the 4th day of January.

FARMERS HELPS.

The Montreal "Weekly Witness" is a paper that devotes especial attention to the Farmer's needs. The Agricultural Department is edited by W. F. Clarke, Esq., Lindenbank, Guelph, who is widely known as at on time the editor of the *Canada Farmer* and more recently the "Witness" lecturer on agriculture. His editorial articles and "Agricultural Letter Box" are especially attractive. The "Witness" Markets are all perfectly reliable and very full. Hardly less valuable is the veterinary column conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. O. S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and the Dominion Inspector of live stock. His name stands in the front rank of veterinary surgeons on this continent, and the prompt replies given to correspondents are valuable. A "Poultry Column" has just been added, and promises to be of great assistance to poultry farmers who are growing in number. In the cities and towns especially the raising of fowls is increasing in popularity. While these departments are of especial value to the farmers, the cultivators of the soil in a smaller way, and the gentlemen and ladies who are fond of gardening are not neglected. The Legal Department, in which all legal questions are answered by one competent to perform this work, is a valuable assistance to all men of business. And then the paper is full of information of especial interest to the family, even the little children having a column to themselves. An especial feature about the paper is that every department is carefully *edited*, not thrown together lap-hazard, so that those relying on any information given are not likely to be misled. Every subscriber to the Montreal "Weekly Witness" can tell of special offers whereby old and new subscribers are benefited.

BIRTHS.

DOUDLE.—In Glenelg, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Richard Doudle, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GARTY—THOMPSON.—In Normanby on the 22nd inst. by the Rev. R. A. Wren, B.A., Mr William Garty to Miss [illegible]