Inspectorate of S. Grey. The address was read by Mr. Mortimer, and the presentation of a very handsome cane made by Mr. Graham. The Inspector made a feeling and appropriate reply.

Mr. R. D. Irvine occupied the next half hour in reading and illustrating a very full and carefully prepared paper on "teaching Arithmetic to beginners."

Mr. Tait of Collingwood Collegiate Institute, next gave a most instructive and practically useful address on "Teaching English History" in which he detailed his own experience in teaching the subject for the last few years.

A special vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. Mr. Barkwell, seconded by the Sec. to Mr. Tait, for his very practical address.

Mr. McMaster then read a suggestive and very well prepared paper on "Mistakes in teaching reading to Beginners" which led to a very animated discussion in which Rev. Mr. Barkwell and Messrs. Tait, Campbell and others took part.

Thereafter the Committee appointed in the forenoon, brought in their report which after two changes was unanimously accepted and agreed to. The following are the office bearers for the ensuing year:—

President, Mr. Armstrong.
Vice-President, Mr. Galbraith.
Secretary, John C. Bain.
Delegate, Mr. Galbraith.
Management Committee—Messrs. McMaster, Hall, Leonard, D. McDonald, and N. W. Campbell.
Auditors—Messrs. Irvine and Sharp.

Meeting adjourned at 5:20.

[The minutes of the second Days proceedings are not yet sent in.]

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, June 16, 1881.

—An informal meeting of the Reform Association of East Grey was held on Tuesday last at Flesherton. William Milne, Esq., of Maxwell, being in the chair, and William Brown, Esq., Markdale, Secretary. After a discussion of the situation, it was considered advisable that a public demonstration be held sometime in the Fall. However, before coming to a final decision on this and other important questions affecting the interests of the Riding, it was resolved to hold a special meeting of the Association at Flesherton on Tuesday the 28th inst. at one p. m.

—The people of Ireland have at last found an able and fearless exponent of their wrongs in the person of Archbishop Croke. His Grace has taken the cause of the people up with a will, and travels about from place to place to address monster meetings of his countrymen. The burden of his address is, to stand together, and, that if they do, their cause being a just one, they are sure of securing fair rents, and all the advantages that can be reasonably desired by the tenant farmers of Ireland. At the same time he urges the people to avoid acts of lawlessness, for such can effect no good, and to depend upon organization among themselves, and enlisting in their favour the intelligent public opinion of the Empire. It is to be hoped that the Archbishop's sensible advice will not be thrown away. Meanwhile the Land Bill is making good progress in the House of Commons. The more it is discussed the more equitable are its provisions found to be for landlord and tenant, and, at least, the best that can be obtained in the present state of public opinion. The disturbances in certain districts are now said not to have been of a very formidable character—the reports being often exaggerated to suit party purposes.

—The centennary of the father of Railways has come and gone. George Stephenson was born near Newcastle-on Tyne on the 9th of June, 1781, and died on the 19th of August, 1848 in the 67th year of his age. He was early in life put to work in the coal mines of Newcastle, and reached the age of nineteen before he was able to read, but, by dint of perseverence, he was able in a short time, by attending night schools to master the three R's and get some acquaintance with engineering. The bent of his mind seems to have been directed to the improvement of labour-saving machines, and when a proposal was made by Mr. Edward Pease to haul coal on a wooden tramway by horse power from Stockton to Darlington, George Stephenson advised iron rails instead of wooden ones, and the use of a locomotive impelled by steam instead of horse power. This advice, though at first ridiculed, was ultimately adopted, and in 1826 the first railway from Stockton to Darlington, a distance of twenty miles was opened for traffic, Stephenson himself running the engine. The revolution which the railway engine has since produced not only in business, but in the advance of civilization, is difficult to realize. The first Canadian Railway was the Grand Trunk from Portland to Montreal, in 1853, and completed to Detroit a distance of 856 miles in 1860. Almost simultaneously with the construction of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western was built from the Suspension bridge to Windsor, and followed in rapid succession by numerous local railways. The total railway mileage of the Dominion on the 30th June 1879, was 7,043 which has been increased considerably since then. In the United States the total railway mileage in 1878 was 81,941 miles, of which 2,694 miles were opened during the year.

—It is one of the glories of the Fourth Estate that it is generally found on the side of morality, and that whatever differences of opinion may arise on questions of a public or purely political character, its members are almost a unit in upholding the principles of social order and morality. However, we regret that exceptions are sometimes to be found, not in the purlieus of New York, or in the vicinity of Newgate only, but even in quiet country villages, in the backwoods of Canada. Occasionly, in rural districts, as in larger communities, differences often arise between neighbors, and if a quarrelsome disposition prevails, the matter comes before the magistrates, and then of course into the public Prints. A case of this sort ocurred in a neighbouring village quite recently, when passion became so furious that the evidence given was in the very worst possible style of Billingsgate. The uttering of such ribaldry in open court was of itself an offence against decency, that should not have been tolerated, but still less given to the world. However the local editor thought otherwise, for in the next issue, a *verbatim et literatim* report, or at all events such a report as had lost nothing of the so-called *spice*, was served up in the news columns of the local paper for the edification of its readers, a large portion of whom are farmers and their families. We submit in all charity, whether this is the way to elevate the "standard" of public morals.

—The final stage of the case of Prof. Robertson Smith before the Free Church General Assembly, Scotland, was reached on Thursday the 26th inst. In pursuance of the finding arrived at on a previous day, that it was not safe or advantageous to allow Prof. Smith any longer to teach in any of the Colleges of the church, Dr. Adam moved, in effect, that Prof. Smith's tenure of office as a Professor shall cease, and that the chair be declared vacant, but that in the meantime his salary shall be continued, until further action be taken. Dr. Bruce moved an amendment which declared that the course proposed by Dr. Adam was *ultra vires*, and unconstitutional. The motion was carried by a majority of 163. Thus has ended a most painful case of church discipline, which has dragged on its weary length for five years, and has, considering all its bearings and consequences, done more to disturb the peace of the church than any question since the disruption. But it will do good. The mind of the Free church is now known, and. as an inevitable result, German rationalistic theories of canon and inspiration will in future be somewhat less in vogue among that class, who wish themselves to be considered "very learned." It is rumoured that Mr. Smith has been appointed to the editorial staff of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, There will be no secession. The friends of Mr. Smith contented themselves with meeting together at breakfast the following morning and discussing the situation, apparently, from the speeches delivered at least, glad that the matter was settled as it had been.

—The hurricane which passed over this Town and neighborhood on Monday evening last, proved very destructive on the previous day to life and property in the Western and south western States. In the States of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, human beings, live stock, residences, farm houses, barns, and stables have been swept away. Nothing seems to have withstood the violence of the storm. At Peoria, Ill., hailstones descended as large as goose eggs, and weighing over a pound each, crashing through weather boards, plaster and glass, and killing live stock and poultry. At Topeka, houses were demolished, horses and cattle caught up and in some instances carried a mile away; the loss of life at different places is variously estimated. The damage to the growing crops which are almost obliterated in many places, cannot at present be estimated. It is a matter of thankfulness that the storm had spent its strength before reaching this quarter. A small portion of a brick wall in Mr. Middaugh's new hotel was thrown down, and trees were uprooted in the neighborhood, but no serious casualities occurred so far as we are aware. However, a dispatch from Mount Forest says that on Monday afternoon the most terrific thunder and hail storm that was ever witnessed in that section of the country set in about four o'clock. The wind blew a perfect gale. Rain and hail fell in torrents, deluging the streets in a few minutes. The hail stones varied in measurement from one-eighth to two and three inches in diameter. Towards the close of the storm they assumed more the shape of blocks of ice, being exceedingly large. Considerable damage was done to the glass in many buildings some being completely riddled, Fruit trees suffered severely.

Local and Other Items.

Mowat's is the place for all kinds of Hardware.

Dont forget to see those new scythes at Mowats. They are the best yet.

Cash paid for Wool by Campbell & McConkey at the Durham Woollen Factory.

Yes it was at Donaghy's I got those good Pictures. Try him and you wont regret it.

Any quantity of good butter Wanted in exchange for goods at C. L. Grant's, Durham.

Any quantity of Bran and chopped feed for sale at Stewart & Lowicks, Edge Mills, Durham.

Farmers take your carding, and fulling to Edge Mills. Mr. Davidson is giving splendid satisfaction.

Mr. Middaugh's New Hotel already presents a very imposing appearance. The third story is now being built.

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out this week, but some of them will appear next week.

Give Mowat, Lower Town, Durham, a call if you want Paints and oils that will give you perfect satisfaction.

Remember the Pic-Nic at Irish Lake next Thursday. This is usually attended by a large number of people.

Parties about to build, should give Jos. F. Mowat, Lower Town, Durham, a call. They will find he sells Hardware at the right prices.

It is said that Hon. Edward Blake will pay a visit to South Bruce before the general election in 1883.

Local and Other Items.

The Durham Monthly Fair will be held on Tuesday next 22nd inst., and the Priceville Fair the Monday before.

Dominion Day will be duly celebrated in Flesherton, and in Maxwell, where extensive arrangements are being made for a regular gala day.

The Rev. James Scott, of Owen Sound, who has been away some months at the Gulf States for the good of his health, returned home last week.

The firm of Cliff & Shaw, of the Grey Woollen Mills, Williamsford, has been dissolved, and the business will in future be carried on by A. Shaw & Son.

Read J. H. Hunter's new advertisement. He has on hand an immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots & Shoos, etc., which he is selling at remarkable low prices.

The crops are seriously injured in Artemesia and Osprey. Quite thick ice was frozen over standing water in some places. We heard an old farmer from Osprey say it was thick enough to bare a man on his place.

Fatal Accident.—The Town was startled by a report that Mrs. Haley, mother of Mrs John Shewell, of this Town, and who lives near Holstein, had been killed on the Railway near that village. She was struck by a flat car of one of the ballast trains and died shortly after being struck.

The sidewalks of the town are being repaired and the bridge over the Saugeen on Garafraxa street new planked—much needed improvements. The road up the hill on Garafraxa street is in a wretched condition, in fact we heard a resident say the other day that it was a disgrace to the Town.

The 31st.—On Monday last the Durham Company of the 31st (Grey) Battalion mustered at their head quarters in full, and presented a fine appearance in their red tunics and helmets. They went by the way of Flesherton and Toronto to Camp at Niagara. They will be home a week from Saturday.

Late.—The T. G. & B. express was delayed two hours and a half last Wednesday by reason of a freight train running off the track about Dundalk, and after getting under way again had the misfortune to jump the baggage car off at Arnott, causing farther delay. It did not reach Owen Sound until about 7:30 p. m.—*Owen Sound Advertiser.*

The business on the Railway is rapidly increasing. Over 50 cars loaded in the yard of the Durham Station have been sent away this week. Mr. N. McIntyre is loading the square timber. We had the pleasure of a ride on a gravel train the other day, under Conductor Jackson, who was the first to arrive in Durham this year. The work of levelling is being pushed ahead. Things are beginning to look lively about the station.

Change of Time.—The train between Durham and Listowel has been changed, leaving Durham in the morning at 6:45 Holstein 7:50 Mount Forest 9:00, Palmerston 10:40; Gowanstown 11:05 arriving at Listowel at 11:25. Returning leaves Listowel at 1 p. m. Gowastown 1:20; Palmerston 2:15 Mount Forest 3:55; Holstein 4:40 arriving at Durham at 5:30 p. m. since Monday last.

At an adjourned meeting of the Town Council the following accounts were passed: —John Rutherford, stationery, etc., $29.48; T. J. Adie, spikes, $1.40; Allan McFarlane, repairing sidewalk, $7.50; John Dunsmore, constructing sidewalk to the station and gravelling, $148.70; Thos. Jones, salary as assessor $20. The Board of Works were instructed to examine Durham Road, east side, with a view to gravelling same and report at next meeting.

Runaways.—A serious runaway occurred in Glenelg on Thursday morning last. Two ladies were driving when the horse ran away smashing the buggy and throwing the occupants out. Dr. Jameson was sent for to attend to the injuries of one of them, Miss Flora McDonald, whose injuries were of a serious nature. On Sabbath last a young man named Robert Henry was seriously injured near Dromore, Egremont, by a runaway.

Eclipse of the Moon.—The total eclipse of the moon occurred early Sunday morning, according to the prediction of astronomers, and was witnessed by many of our Townspeople. The first streak, so to speak, of the eclipse became visible at 11.40 p. m. on Saturday night, and while the earth's shadow was passing over the moon the earth's circular shape was distinctly seen. At 12.38 a. m. the moon was wholly within the shadow and the total eclipse began, from which the moon emerged at 3.57 on Sunday morning. The magnitude of the eclipse equalled 1.365 of the moon's diameter. That is, the diameter of the earth's shadow at the point where the moon crossed it is more than one and three-tenths times greater than the diameter of the moon. The night was beautiful and clear.

We were favored with an opportunity last week of hearing Professor Grady explain his theory of the cause of stuttering, and of applying it practically. Sometimes a theory has all the appearance of being sound, when its application speedily convinces one of the contrary. In this case, however, the theory and the practice were in harmony, and by a very simple process a stutterer was made to speak and read without almost any appearance of ever having had any difficulty in the utterance of words. We have daily opportunity of judging of the Professor's method of treatment, and if his directions are attended to, we think that this difficulty of speech will be easily overcome. His theory apart from its application appears reasonable and convincing, and think we are safe in saying that anyone so afflicted might safely consult him.—*Bruce Herald.*

The date fixed for the nomination of candidates in North Waterloo is the 20th of June and for polling on the 27th. Mr. E. W. B. Snider, of St. Jacobs, has already been announced as the Liberal candidate, and Thursday the Conservatives selected as his opponent Mr. Ferdinand Walters, of Wellesley. Both parties are preparing actively for the contest.

A Pleasant Surprise

On Saturday evening, at the conclusion of the practice in the Presbyterian church in this town, a pleasant surprise awaited Miss Kelsey, who has been acting in the capacity of organist, since the introduction of an organ into the church.

The ladies who had interested themselves in the matter asked J. H. Hunter, Esq., to present the young lady with a handsome portmonia containing $25.00 as a slight recognition of her services. Mr Hunter complied with pleasure performing the presentation with a few appropriate remaras, assuring Miss Kelsey that her services were highly appreciated by the congregation, and that under her leadership the service of praise in the church had improved immensely. Miss Kelsey replied briefly, thanking them for their handsome gift. While at times it had been somewhat inconvenient for her to attend yet her work had ever been a labor of love, and she felt rewarded in knowing that her humble efforts had been appreciated.

Priceville.

A great amount of buisness is transacted here this season. All branches of trade seem to be flourishing and the population is increasing rapidly.

A large new brick-kiln is about ready to be fired, in Mr. Websters brick yard.

Those new rustic chairs placed in front of the Hotels, "are just the thing" and seem to to be very much appreciated by some villagers.

As was noticed in last weeks issue, the Corner Stone of the rew school house was "duly laid," but we are sorry to hear that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the section knew nothing about it, upon inquiry we find that several of the buisness men, and also the Inspector of schools, although living at so short a distance, had not the least intimation of the affair. Surely some one has blundered.

Bentinck Items.

A great many buildings are being errected in Bentinck this summer, such as barns, sheds, and dwelling houses. Mr. Charles Livingstone has erected a fine barn 50x60, Farmers Mr. Hugh McKechnie &Co., There is a lot of manufacturing going on in this township this year, such as cradles, rakes, churns, tubs and kegs, manufactured by Jacob Grafton. Mr. Hugh Livingstone is erecting a lime kiln and A. McCormick and J. Smith's kilns are in full blast, it will turn over six hundred bushels of lime, thus providing plenty of lime in Bentinck for sale.

A great deal of harm was done to crops by the frost of Monday night last week, especially to fall wheat that was out in head, and potatoes and other kinds of vegetables.

A story was told by Hugh McGilvoray at the raising of a barn at Hugh McDougald's which is worth repeating;—

"Let me tell you," said he, "what resulted from a single galion of whiskey, which to most eyes seems so innocent and harmless enough. There came through it two murders, two widows, eight orphans and two cells in the State Prison filled with wretched convicts. It was drank at the christening of a child, and the men who drank it fought, and two lost their lives, and the further results were what I have mentioned." Did not Shakespeare say well "O though invisible spirit of mine, if we have no other name by which we may call thee, let us call thee fallen angle."

An Observer.

The Late Rev. Dr. Hannay.

The village of Williamsford and the surrounding country has recently been called to mourn over the irreparable loss of a truly devoted, earnest and Evangelical servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the person of the Rev. Thomas Hannay, D. D., who was called to his rest, on the morning of the 7th day of June, 1881, in the 75th year of his age. After a week's illness, which was contracted by a cold, on the homeward journey from the U. S., and resulted in an acute form of inflamation of the lungs. On the afternoon of the following day, his mortal remains was carried to the Presbyterian church yard at Chatsworth followed by a large number of people. The Rev. Mr. McDiarmid conducted the funeral service read a part of the 15th chapter of 1st Cor. and selected the 10th verse as the basis of his remarks, "But by the Grace of God, I am what I am."

The deceased gentleman, emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to American over twenty years ago, lived the greater part of these in the U. S. engaged in the Master's service, preaching the everlasting gospel, and was also a tutor or Professor in one of the Presbyterian colleges.

The last ten years of his life he resided in Williamsford, preached more or less when opportunities presented. He had his house opened every Lord's day, to those who felt disposed to avail themselves, of his masterly exposition of the word of God, which was his constant habit to give every Sabbath in his own house.

He was a theologian, of no ordinary attainments, and always contended earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints. He was among the few in this advanced age of unrest, who strictly adhered to the good old way. A devoted student of the Bible, truly it was a rich treat to anyone seeking after the truth, to listen to his sound and deeply searching thoughts which dropped from his lips in the opening of the gospel treasury.

He was a man of earnest and enlightened piety. He died as he lived, resting only his hope on the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

And now that he is gone home to his Father's house, may those who were privileged to hear his earnest preaching and observed his consistent christain deportment be led by the Spirit of God to their conversation in Heaven and have their life hid with Christ in God.

He left a mourning widow behind him. May the Lord who promised to be a Husband to the widow, be her stay and comfort till death, and hear his voice saying, "Let the Widows trust in me."

Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Supreme Court of this church met in St. Andrew's church, Kingston, on the 8th inst. The place is of great interest in the history of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, for it was in the same place that the disruption of the Presbyterian Church of Canada took place in 1844, one year after the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland. We clip from the *Globe* extracts bearing on the history of the church at that time.

From the "Minutes of 1843," printed at the *Banner* office, 142 King-st., it appears that the Synod met in St. Andrew's church, and was constituted without the usual sermon. "The Moderator and other members from Canada East," the minutes tell us, "having been prevented from reaching town, hitherto, for some delay in public conveyance," the Court adjourned until half-past six in the evening. Whether the members from "Canada East" were coming by boat or stage we have no means of knowing, but they arrived before half past six, for at that hour the Moderator, the Rev. Henry Esson, delivered the opening sermon from Galatians v., 1.—A text probably suggested by the ecclesiastical revolution which had taken place in Scotland, a few weeks before. The Synod was composed of 86 ministers, and an equal number of elders, but only 42 ministers and 17 elders were present. Owing, no doubt, to the great difficulty of travelling in those days, no elders were present from the Presbyteries of Quebec, Bathurst, Montreal or Bytown, the only representative from east of Kingston being the Hon. Justice McLean, of Cornwall. The Rev John Clugston, of Quebec, was appointed Moderator, and the Rev. Andrew Bell and William Rintoul acted as Synod Clerks. Mr. John Mowat, of Kingston, father of Prof. Mowat, of Queens College, and of the Primier of Ont held the office of Synod Treasurer, and George Brown, afterwards so well known in Canada, was General Agent of the Board of Publication.

On the third day of July, 1844, the Synod met in St Andrew's Church, Kingston. The retiring Moderator preached the opening sermon from the words, "We are troubled on every side," 2 Cor. 4, 8. The Rev. M. Y. Stark, of Dundas, was elected Moderator. Ninty-six members lay and clerical, were present. The number of ministers then in the Church being 91. On the second day of the meeting a Conference was held, "in reference to the relations in which the Synod stood to the Church of Scotland," and a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon such relation. The Committee reported a series of resolutions, the adoption of which was moved by Dr. Cook. An amendment was moved by Mr., afterwards Dr. Bayne. Other resolutions were moved and withdrawn, and on a vote being taken five days afterwards, the motion of Dr. Cook was carried by a vote of 56 to 40. The future historian of the Church will doubtless enter into the merits of the controversy. It is enough to say here that the minority considered the difference which existed between them and and the majority in regard to the relation of the Synod to the Church of Scotland a sufficient reason to withdraw and form

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

Twenty-three ministers and nineteen elders protested and gave in their reasons. The Moderator and clerk resigned. The party dissenting met in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the new church was organized. The protest was witnessed by two young men who afterwards figured prominently in Canada— Mr. J. C. Morrison now Hon. Justice Morrison, and Mr. George Brown.

In 1861, the Presbyterian Church of Canada thus formed, united with the United Presbyterian Church, and in June 1875, all the Presbyterian bodies of the Dominion were formed into one in Victoria Hall, at Montreal. Some of the men who separated in 1844 met yesterday in Kingston, in the same building in which they parted company 37 years ago, but the majority on both sides have gone to rest.

On the present occasion Dr. McVicar of Montreal was elected Moderator. The work of the Grand Assembly so far has been of a routine character, no subject of general interest having as yet engaged its attention.

We understand that Mr. A. G. Campbell, B. A., one of the gentlemen from this part whose success at the late examinations at Toronto University was noticed in our last issue, has gone to Streetsville to take charge of the Head Master's Department in the High School at that place. It seems that the head master Mr. J. H. Johnston, M. A. has been in rather poor health for some time past though able to attend to his duties till about two weeks ago. He is not likely to be able to resume his duties before vacation, so that Mr. Campbell will have charge of the School for the remainder of the term, and specially of the class preparing for the Intermediate till the examination.

On Wednesday evening last there was a meeting of Glenelg Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. After routine business and the initiation of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCracken. The worthy Master moved that Mr. R. E. Clark, of Guelph, be heard anent the new Stock Book, published by the World Publishing Co., of Guelph.—Carried. Mr. Clark, being introduced explained the uses and objects of the work, and after some discussion it was agreed by a majority of those present "that the work was one which would be of great practical value to the farmer and that they, the majority of those present, would take the Work." The Grange is in a good healthy, working order, now numbering some 60 members.

The Toronto conference of the Methodist church met at Brampton, Wednesday, President Willoughby in the chair. Rev. J. G. Laird was elected president, S. J. Hunter, secretary. A cordial greeting was received from the London conference in session at Brantford. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the conference with the London sufferers was unanimously carried.

The following young men were ordained by the Toronto Methodist Conference on Sunday at Brampton:—Lewis N. Hill, B. A., Wm. Bacon, Wm. Strongman, B. A., Robert Laidley, Edward Eves, Thomas Beynon, B. A., and Joseph Edge.

Great Fire at Quebec.

Loss over Two Million Dollars.

SIX LIVES LOST IN THE FLAMES.

NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

From the Globe.

Quebec, June 9.—One of the most disastrous fires with which this unfortunate city has been afflicted commenced last night, and is only now under control at 6 a. m. The first alarm was from the corner of St. Oliver and St. Clair streets, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Considerable delay must have occurred in giving this alarm for on turning the eye in the direction indicated by the No. of the box the lurid glare of the flames was readily discernable, and a minute later the bells from the Basilica, St. John's, and St. Roch's Churches rang out a second alarm. The whole force of the brigade was now upon the ground. The reflection of the flames was so extensive that in a short time half the city appeared attracted to the scene, and by half past eleven o'clock all the avenues around and leading to the fire were so completely packed with people, that it was next to impossible to force the way through them. The scene of utter confusion that met the gaze in the vicinity of the conflagration beggars description, half the people seemed panic-stricken, and three-fourths of the others were only adding to the general confusion by running against one another, and assisting in the destruction of property in the solemn belief that they were rendering assistance in saving it. Parents partially clothed hurried along with infants in their arms and appeared in bed clothes leading others by the hand. Cows and horses let loose from burning stables rushed half maddened through the crowd or stood dazed with the scenes by which they were surrounded. Crockery, bedding, trunks, clothing, stoves, sofas, pictures, and every conceivable article of furniture were thrown or dragged about often into places of even greater danger than where they were taken from. The origin of the fire was in a stable in St. Oliver street, near St. Maries street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings and streets above and below St. Oliver and LaLaurelle street. Marie and Richlieu streets were quickly a mass of fire for some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from the other sides of the streets overlapping in the middle and completely closing them to all traffic. The scenes common to all great fires were readily discernable at this stage. Even the policemen and firemen were slightly demoralized. Daring robberies were carried on freely in the full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and private dwellings attacked by the flames were ransacked for liquor which was openly drank by the specimens of the lowest degree of society, who are common to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels, whose destruction is one of the least regretable features of the disaster. There were of course striking contrasts to the above and numerous instances of generous humanity. The sparks which everywhere flew from the burning wooden buildings, were themselves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was no uncommon sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from the burning pieces of shingles which lighted upon them. The wind being from the north drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's Church. The rush of the cold air, caused by the rapid spread of the flames, seemed to divide the wind into local currents, which scattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were found on fire by them when they arrived upon the scene, and that with the water absent and unattainable for some twenty minutes, it was impossible for them to obtain the mastery. The hydrants threw good streams when the water came into the ward, but too late to be of much service. The Clapp and Jones steam fire engines were got to work as early as possible at the well at Berthelot market, but it seemed to have but little effect in saving the surrounding property. When the fire spread, as above described, the men of the brigade lost all control over any portion of it. Their necessary subdivision into so many parties was weakness. Indeed the flames swept onward with lightning rapidity. The fury of the devouring elements knew no bounds but those of the city's outskirts, and none who failed to see them would be inclined to credit the rate at which they swept all before them. A great part of Dogaillon, west St. Genevieve, had been destroyed when the flames appeared in St. John street, a little farther out than Stethering ton's bakery. At one o'clock the clanging of the bells of St. John's church in rapid and alarming tones told of the danger to that property, and summoned assistance from all who had it to give. The whole effort of the fire brigade were immediately bent on saving the sacred edifice, but to no avail. Hundreds of willing hands belonging to all classes of citizens were also stretched out but to no avail.. Nothing was saved but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the sanctuary. The fire had possession of the noble structure in an almost less space of time than it takes to relate, and the finest and largest church in the city was doomed to destruction. It was a grand sight to witness the angry flames climbing the steeples of the church and to see them fall a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go. It gradually tottered over and then fell right over into the roof of the building. The other steeple gradually sank and telescoped next. After the church came the Friars School opposite, and still irresistably the fire swept on. Trusting as if confident that so noble an edifice could never fall a prey to any of the elements, the neighbors around had carried their household goods to the front of the church and there piled them at the very door of the sanctuary. All was irretrievably lost. The church was worth at least $100,000. The insurance was $63,000. At the foot of Jupiter street, below Berthelot market, the flames had crossed from the low side of St. John's street, from this point they rapidly flew west along the fine avenue, keeping pace with the other divisions of the conflagration opposite. Nor was the fire confined now to John street at Jupiter-st. It appeared southward to the Berthelot market place destroying Gabriel and St. Patrick's street as far out as there were buildings to be destroyed. The lower field alone stayed the progress of the fire fiend. At Scott street the fire ran upwards towards Grand Allie at a terrible rate of speed, there being no water, men, hose or other appliances to stop it. Only the gap caused by the recent conflagration stopped the total destruction of the whole street. It is impossible to describe the spread of the flames on every side, and perhaps be more satisfactory to give an idea of the boundries of the burnt district. The only thing the firemen succeeded in doing was to curb the fire east at Genevieve street, and here in fact the wind was blowing from the east to the north-east from Latourelle street up nearly to John street. The westerly side of Genevieve had been swept away to the north. The fire extended as far as Richmond street. The western limit is a little beyond the street car stables at Mount Pleasant, near the city; the limit south at Burton near Scott street, and St. Gabriel street, have been already mentioned. Briefly summed up the streets consumed are running east and west of Richmond, in part principally south side Latourell street, St. Olivier, Richelieu, Dogaillon, and St. John, in St. John's Ward, and in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Mouville and Breton, running north and south. The principal streets were Sutherland, Delingy, St. Clair, St. Marie and St. Genevieve, west side, beside Jupiter street in Montcalm Ward, also west side. Among the property destroyed on John street was a number of handsome buildings, used as stores and private dwellings. A battery was called out long before midnight, and rendered excellent service in saving property and keeping order. Several remarkable whirlwinds were caused by the fire. Men were in some cases lifted off their feet. On the lower field, where most of the burnt-out people had camped with their saved goods, the fire as if jealous that any thing should escape its greed, followed the unfortunate people and burnt up most of the goods piled on the grass. Burning shingles fell over the city, and as far out as Maple avenue during the night, endangering every part of the town. Several incipient fires in different streets are reported, but were suppressed by the vigilance of the occupants. It is computed there must be a loss of two million dollars between buildings, stock and furniture. Over 1,100 families are rendered homeless by the conflagration. At least 800 buildings have been destroyed. It is impossible to give a full and correct list of the sufferers, or of the insurance losses at this moment, but all of the insurance companies doing business in the city will probably be heavy losers. The fire brigade and apparatus was quite unfit to cope with such a fire, and to its weakness, and to the wretched water service, the whole disaster is due.

LATER.

Montreal, June 9.—From the offices in Montreal the following is the outside estimate of the losses thus far:—Quebec, $300,000; North British, and Mutual $50,000; Royal $42,000; Royal Canadian, $41,000; Queen's $35,000; London, Liverpool, & Globe, $35,000; Sovereign, $30,000; Lancashire, $30,000; Imperial, $24,000; Western, $20,000; Northern, $20,000; Dominion, $18,000; Citizen's, $17,000; Guardian, $14,000; British American, $12,000; Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix $7,600; Commercial Union, $6,000; London $5,000 Total, $716,600. The Royal Canadian believe that they have $41,000 insurance in the whole district, and that some salvage may come from the wreck. It may be that other companies are in the same position.

Quebec, June 10.—The more that is heard of the fire the more terrible the disaster appears. Six lives are lost and most likely that the number will be swelling before long by further search. The origin of the fire was first located in the dwelling of Mr. Lapierre, near the corner of Ste. Marie and Oliver street. It appears now that it occurred in a house of bad repute, situated in front of Mr. Lapierre's resicence.

THE MISSING

Mrs. Lepierre and two children are among the missing, and are yet in the ruins of the house. Charles Mareois, a joiner, also was missing, and his remains were found in the ruins of his residence, on Richelieu st. Others are missing, and with the search for missing friends will doubtless come the discovery that they have been burned to death or crushed by the falling buildings.

The Drill Shed was placed at the disposal of the homeless ones, and so were other public buildings. His Excellency, ever practical, was to have given his ball this evening, and the viands were all ready for the feast. His Excellency ordered the postponement of the ball until the 22nd, and gave the cooked viands to the needy and hungry sufferers by the disaster. He also started a subscription with $500, to which His Grace the Archbishop added $100, and the Mayor likewise. Legislature voted ten thousand dollars, and soon $13,000 had been raised. Messages poured in from all quarters to the Mayor, and steps were at once taken to have relief afforded.

NINE THOUSAND HOMELESS.

There were eight hundred buildings destroyed in all, representing some 1,100 families, or nine thousand homeless people. The scene of desolation as these wandered about the city to-day or stood guard over their scanty remnant of household furniture on the fields, was distressing in the extreme. Many were half clad—the children especially. They had been aroused from their slumbers, and bewildered, seized upon whatever they could find. Lucky indeed were they to get away from the burning district with their lives, for at least for six persons this was an impossible task.

Hotel Burned at Hanover.

On Tuesday the 31st ult., about half past eleven o'clock, fire was discovered in Mr. Bernie's hotel in Hanover. The alarm was given and efforts were at once put forth to stay the flames. It soon become evident, however, that the building was doomed to destruction. Willing hands went to work to save the contents of the house and as there was plenty of assistance the furniture was soon got out with the stock of liquors &c. While this was being done, another portion of the inhabitants were busy at work to prevent the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings. This was found to be a very difficult task as the large hall was within a few feet of the hotel and there were back sheds extending to the hall, and a large stable a short distance from that. Besides there is no fire organization in the town or any appliances for fire purposes. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the citizens went manfully to work, tore away the sheds, and fences, poured water on the buildings with the greatest courage and determination. A force pump did good service on the hall, which caught on fire several times, but was immediately extinguished, the men working in great danger. Their heroic efforts were at last crowned with success and the fire was confined to the hotel, which was entirely consumed. The building was owned by Mr. Nelson, and was insured. Mr. Bernie had an insurance on his furniture also. The fire originated from sparks from the kitchen chimney had taken firm hold of the roof before being discovered. Mr. Bernie has taken up temporary quarters in the hall and the shop at the opposite side of the street. We understand that Mr. Nelson will rebuild at once and that he will put up a good brick building.—*Post.*

Preparations are being made to have a grand Celebration at Hanover on the first of July.

On Sunday thirty-six labourers' houses at the asbestos mines, township of Thetford Que., were destroyed by fire.

The Grand Trunk Railway employes on the section extending from Stratford to Toronto propose holding their annual pic-nic in Guelph this year in July.

A farmer named Brown, from the township of Keppel, was robbed of $150 by three men on the Queen street avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday. He was drunk and unable to defend himself, and the robbers escaped without trouble.

One of Sir Edwin Landseer's pictures recently bought at a London sale the sum of $14,750.

Nellie Gone too.

Oh the triumph! Oh the victory
Of the one we'er called to mourn;
Oh the darkness, and the sadness,
That surrounds our lonely home.

When in health how sweet the memory
Of dear Nellie in our midst;
How her cheery smiles would greet us,
And her willing hands assist.

Oh how thoughtful, and how earnest,
And how genuine her life;
Oh how faithful was our loved one
Through that long and painful strife.

Comes to mind those happy hours
That we spent in days of yore;
When with us that dear one gathered,
That shall join us here no more.

Comes to us in clearest vision
Scenes enacted, scenes portrayed;
When the lost one was an actor—
Now she's gone—how sad, how sad!

And when trouble greeted others,
Friend or foe, no difference there;
Nellie had a kind word for them,
Nellie shared anothers care.

And when sickness gathered round her,
Flushed her cheek and paled her brow;
And the shadows of the Valley
Gathered o'er her sure tho' slow.

Did her patience then forsake her?
Did she murmur at her lot?
Did she fear deaths chilling tempest?
We, may answer, she did not.

Though for many weeks together,
She lay prostrate on her bed,
Never spoke she of her anguish;
Never uttered fear or dread

Faltered not her faith in Jesus,
Not a cloud obscured the light
That had dawned upon her vision,
Making all so clear and bright.

She had bravely fought the battle,
That the Christian has to fight;
Now she wears the Crown of victory,
Sparkling with Angelic light.

Calmly waiting for the dawning
Of her last day here below;
For she knew that Lizzie waited,
And she longed so much to go.

Soon the thread of life was severed,
And her spirit went to God;
And we laid the darling sisters,
Side by side beneath the sod

They no more on earth shall greet us,
But we have our promise given—
That when time with us is ended,
We shal safely meet in Heaven.

And we cannot tell the hour
When the Son of Man shall come;
Let us watch then, brother, sister,
'Till we come safe home at last.

Oh, the triumph! Oh the victory
Of the one we're called to mourn!
Of the brightness of the prospect—
We shal all be gathered Home.

Glenelg Council.

Council met at the Town Hall on the 6th inst. All the members present. The committee on Treasurer's sureties reported security satisfactory. Petitions for aid to roads and bridges were referred to the road commissioners. A petition respecting statute labor, from the Police Trustees of Markdale received.

Moved by Mr McMillan, seconded by Mr. Neil, That the following accounts be paid—C. W. Routledge, printing $22.79; E. and J. Brown, mending scraper 50cts.; C. B. Jackes, legal advice $5.00; Mrs. Reid, expense of attending meeting of road committee—$5.00; J. Brown postage account $3.49.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Glencross, That this Council authorize the Reeve to appoint an arbitrator in the matter of compensation for road through lots 99 and 100, con. 3, W.T. & S.R., and lots 22, con. 11, or to agree with the parties to the amount of compensation.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Neil, seconded by Mr. Hall, That the Deputy Reeve and commissioners for Ward No. 3, let contract on the new road between lot 20 con. 10, and and Bar-head mills, when necessary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr McMillan, seconded by Neil, That $10 be granted as charity, to Widow Levingstone.—Car.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Glencross, That Thomas O'Donnel be paid $45 on account of bridge contract.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Glencross, seconded by Mr. Neil, That the appropriation for Ward No. 3, be $135, and for Wards 1, 2 & 4, $100 each.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNeil, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That Charles McKinnon be paid $14.50 being one half the cost of covering The Rockey Saugeen bridge.—Carried.

The Trustees Union School Section No. 12, Artemesia and Glenelg, applied for authority to raise by way of loan the sum of of $900 on Glenelg portion of the section to pay for the erection of a school house. A By-law was passed in terms of the application.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That the clerk be authorized to order three road scrapers from S. H. McKitrick, Orangeville, for the use of Pathmasters, and have them sent to Mr. Hall, Markdale Station, and that Mr. Glencross be authorized to purchase E. Motley's scraper.—Car.

Moved by Mr Neil, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That William Smith be allowed to perform his statute labor opposite lot 107, Con. 3, W. T. & S. R., for the year 1881. —Car.

Moved by Mr. Glencross, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That John S. Black be paid $75, as salary for assessing and $5, for distributing notices.—Car.

Moved by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Glencross, That the Reeve be authorized to purchase a road on lots 54, 55 and 56, on. C 2, E.G. R.—Car.

Moved by Mr. Glencross, seconded by Mr McMillan, that Mrs. Atkinson be refunded $7.52 arrears of taxes for 1877 charged in error.—Car.

Moved by Mr. Neil, seconded by Mr. McMillan, That the claim presented by Joseph McAardle for refund of taxes on lot 16, Con. 14, amounting to $21.18 be paid to the party entitled to receive it.—Car.

Council adjourned to meet at the same place on the 22nd of August next.

Egremont Council.

A meeting of Egremont Council was held at Holstein, May 27th, 1881. Members all present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last Meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. McCormick, That this Council go into Court of Revision.—Carried.

In Court of Revision upon appeal the following assessments were reduced:

Robert Bye, $50; James Shearer, $75; John Daily $50; Kearn O'Farrell $60; McMullen Reid, $100; James Wilson $100; R. S. Copeland $10; James Hunt $50.

Court adjourned until 2nd of June.

COUNCIL RESUMED.

Mrs. Ryan appeared before the council asking to be paid for keeping the child of Mary Ann Fee being left at her door on the 23rd of April last, the said Mary Ann Fee being committed to stand her trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction.

Resolved that Mrs. Bryans receive $10 until the case of the mother is disposed of by the Court. Order given.

Moved by Paul, seconded by Lawrence, That John Wilson be paid for mending a road scraper, 95 cents.—Carried.

Moved by Allen, seconded by Lawrence,