DEFENCE OF CANADA.

INDEPENDENCE TALK.

In the short debate on the address, Mr. Masson (Terrebonne) is reported to have said:—

He spoke of the Fenian raid, the defences of the Dominion and the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. He said the best feeling that animated the volunteers when called out for duty was that they were backed by British troops. He then referred to the feelings of the Canadians at the conduct of the mother country in leaving the Dominion in an unprotected position by the withdrawal of her troops and stores from Canada. By the correspondence it was to be seen that the Imperial Government were dissatisfied that the Dominion Government were not proceeding with the building of fortifications for the defence of Canada. It was difficult for a country which was not wholly independent to frame a legislation that would be perfectly satisfactory to all parties. He thought the Government were entitled to know, however, before bringing down the militia estimates, what the imperial government was to do for us. A great many admitted that there was a feeling tending towards independence spreading through the country. (Cries of "no, no, no.") He would say yes, yes, yes, it was. The feeling of anxiety did exist, and since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops Canadians felt they were in an unsatisfactory and unprotected position. He referred to the policy of Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in his address to his constituents, in which he expressed his opinion that the colonies should defend the mother country instead of her defending them. He thought it was the duty of this government to ascertain the policy of England towards the Dominion with respect to its defences.

JEALOUSY.—No passion more base, nor one which seeks to hide itself more than jealousy. It is ashamed of itself; if it appears, it carries its stain and disgrace on the forehead. We do not wish to acknowledge it to ourselves, it is so ignominious; but hidden and ashamed in the character, we would be confused and disconcerted if it appeared, by which we are convinced of our bad minds and debased courage.

A BRAVE BOY.

The Watertown (N. Y.) Reunion has the following account of the action of a brave and generous boy whose name deserves to be perpetuated by honorable mention. He is a true hero:

On the 3d instant, when the wind and storm was raingly furiously, the startling cry was raised in the village of Cape Vincent that a man was afloat in the river in the utmost peril. The snow was drifting so thickly that nothing could be seen on the river, but the cries of the apparently doomed man for help were distinctly heard. There was much agitation and confusion, but to launch out in the river and attempt a rescue was perilous. But young Hinckly, hearing the cry for help, unobserved and unhanted, "pushed his light shell off from the shore." Blinded by the drifting snow and tossed by the raging flood which taxed his utmost maritime skill to keep right side up, he followed the cry of the imperiled man, and soon found him afloat upon a frail craft without oars and helpless, on which he had ventured from shore to save some barrels, and having lost his oars was at the mercy of the waves and current. With much effort and danger the imperiled stranger was transhipped to young Hinckly's craft, and was brought to shore and landed amidst the vociferous applause of a large concourse of people. When asked how he dared to venture out in such a storm he replied: "I could not bear to hear a man cry for help and not help him." Such daring benevolence everywhere deserves honorable mention.

Town and Country.

NAPANEE makes $12.50 by its five cent receipts. Kingston makes $75 by its sixpenny recherche affairs.

It rained and "thew" on Saturday, and at night it "frizz", horrid, of course. Such changes.

The Rev. Mr. Lynch from Cornwall takes the place of Father Kelly, who has assumed the duties of Parish Priest in Kingston.

NEW TROUPE.—Miss Lille Lonsdale, of English and Canadian celebrity, and who lately appeared here is stopping in Napanee, and purposes forming a travelling theatrical company. A performance may be expected in a few weeks at Napanee.

LENTEN SERMONS.—This year, like last, a series of Sermons will be delivered on three evenings in each week in the Anglican churches of the city throughout the season of Lent. The first sermon will be delivered on Friday evening in St. James' Church.

ARRIVALS AT THE ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL.—D Dewey & wife, Montreal; F C Knight, Auburn; H Williams, Hamilton; M Doran, Jr., Montreal; G Hill, Fredericksburgh; G McIntyre, Toronto; Marshal Ross & wife, New York; John Deery, Geo Fraser, Syracuse; Wm Myles, Toronto.

A NOVELTY in Brock street on Saturday was a single horse running away with a load of wood. It was down hill, or it would not have been such a great success. In the afternoon there was dashing runaway, which was a success, at least the appearance of the horse with only part of the harness left on him, led to that belief.

SPRING MEETING.—On Friday next a meeting will be held to organize and prepare for the Kingston spring races which are to come off on Cataraqui Course on May 24th and 25th next. This will be a most interesting and important meeting; the Queen's Plate will be run for, and over $1500 will be offered in purses.

NAPANEE ASSEMBLY.—A grand ball was given at Napanee on Thursday night by the Young Married Men and Bachelors. About one hundred and fifty couples of the elite of the town and country, together with a number of guests from Belleville, Kingston and Cobourg, were present. The spacious hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and all went merry as a marriage bell." The band of the 14th P.W.O.R., of Kingston, under the direction of Prof. Smith, left nothing to be desired in the way of brilliant and enlivening music. One of the brightest gatherings ever held in Napanee.

CATCHING A FLY IN CHURCH.—A lady in one of our churches rested her head on the back of the pew in front, as all devout people do in the time of prayer, but in the pew before her sat a young man who neither bowed his head nor kneeled. A beautiful plume nodded and danced upon the head of the fair one behind him, occasionally touching the neck of the youth, who evidently considered it a fly or some other insect. For a time he bore the unpleasant sensation without a murmur, but at last patience ceased to be a virtue, and from the flash of his eagle eye one could plainly see that the hour of "that fly" had come. Instead of saying "shoo fly, don't bother me," cautiously his hand moved towards the supposed offending insect; then followed a frantic clutch and a spring behind him. Imagine the horror of the youth to find in his hand the nobby hat of the fair one, which he had torn violently from her head, sadly disarranging the contour of braids the chignon. The lady was indignant, of course, and the youth could have been purchased at an immense sacrifice about that time. Explanations and apologies followed, and the disorganized hat was put in order as soon as possible, and the devotional exercises were resumed.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

AS TAKEN UP BY JOHN BULL, JR.

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have called you together at this inclement season of the year, in the fervent hope that most of you would get frozen by the way. I don't want your advice. My Government can carry on the business of the country much more easily and satisfactorily without you. However, as you are here I suppose we'll have to keep you and pay your expenses, but I do heartily wish you were all at the bottom of the river.

In the first place I would recommend to you the propriety of hanging a couple of dozen or so of the leading men on both side of the House. Then there are several newspaper Editors who are in the habit of going on the war path about once a week. If you would pass a bill for the purpose of sending them to some Lunatic Asylum (London for instance as the situation is considered unhealthy) you would be doing the country a kindness.

I congratulate you on the success of the Red River expedition. As my friend Grant would say, Riel got scooped and was obliged to vamoose the ranche. The principal officers of the invading force returned laden with scalps, which are now in possession of the Government. For further particulars see Blackwood's Magazine.

Last Autumn Providence blessed us with a beautiful harvest but as the majority of you could not tell a potato from a sweet pea I won't enlarge on the subject.

Since our last meeting a bloody war has broken out on the continent of Europe. My Government did not intend to attempt to mediate for peace and had in fact prepared a most elaborate note to that effect, but owing to the unforseen accident of our services not being called into requisition by either of the contending parties we have hitherto maintained a discreet and dignified silence.

There has also been a good deal of uneasiness created by the action of our Republican neighbors in regard to the Fishery question. I have, however, made arrangements for the immediate assassination of Gen. Butler, so that no further trouble from that quarter need be apprehended.

I suppose some lunatic will be bringing in a bill as usual to secure purity of elections. Well I'm sick of the whole thing but I'll be delighted to see it pass, as it will be the means of ridding me of most of those I see before me now.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I have ordered the public accounts to be placed before you in as simple a form as possible, but I don't suppose any of you will be able to make out anything about them. I'll trouble you to vote the supplies though, without any nonsense. I don't want to be bored with your ungrammatical twaddle. If you must afflict somebody with your speeches call a meeting of your constituents when you get home and persecute them as much as you like but here let us have peace.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

We are going to annex British Columbia; after that I shall want some railroads and canals built. We won't have any contracts or commissioners nor low prices nor auditing of accounts; you'll all eat in wherever you please and draw whatever you please, and we'll all be happy and serene.

You all look happy and agreeable now, but I suppose in another month you'll be fighting like pickpockets. Very well, fire away, it will afford me an infinite amount of pleasure to see you mutilate each other. I would suggest however that whenever an obnoxious member gets up to speak, instead of slamming desks and snorting and throwing ink stands and shouting Hi. Hi, it would be much better to depute some able-bodied gentleman to go up behind him and brain him on the spot.

Honorable gentlemen, and gentlemen, I'm thirsty, let us adjourn.—*Ottawa Review.*

The High Commission

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—VERY.

New York, Feb. 18.—It is stated from Washington that leading men, without distinction of party, are beginning to appreciate the magnitude of the work and responsibility devolving upon the Joint High Commission for the arbitration of the questions at issue between this country and Great Britain. It is held by prominent people that should England attempt to put forward the fishery question as the one of most importance to be settled, and assume that of the so-called Alabama claim and complicated question growing out of it, as well as other subjects of dispute, to be only incidental, there is no hope that the commission will come to any satisfactory conclusion. Fifteen million dollars, it is stated, is the computed sum lost by the Alabama and kindred cruisers, but the impression is gaining ground that something more than money is needed to heal up the injuries Great Britain gave us during the war; that something more to be demanded by the United States is Canada and British Columbia, and it is thought by some that the withdrawal of the British flag from the American continent entirely may become the ultimatum of the U. S. Commissioners.

It is asserted that distinguished men of both parties are pledged to this as the true American policy, and that Congress will soon be called upon to declare that no arrangement to settle our difference with Great Britain will be satisfactory with the United States so long as Great Britain retains her flag upon this continent.

A ROUSING SPEAKER.—Criticism in the newspapers of the west is peculiar. An Ohio paper thus touches upon a member of the legislature:—"Mr. Acker, the eminent horn-swaggler, thrilled the house on Saturday, with one of his most magnetic efforts. A short horn reporter describes the scene as indescribable. Ladies on the back seats were obliged to climb up to the back of the chairs to escape the torrents of eloquence and things. The speaker was so charged with the electricity of eloquence that his sharply pointed spike tail coat frequently stood at an angle of sixty degrees, and trembled like an aspen. The orator most of the time resembled an irresponsible victim of galvanic shippers. He reared and plunged, and squealed like three hundred pounds of petticoats on her first pair of skates."

SIR WILLIAM VERNER.—Sir William Verner, who has just died at the ripe age of 88, was no ordinary man, and his career was checkered by many stirring events. His father was a member of the Irish House of Commons, and the son first saw the light of day in the County of Armagh. Entering the army at an early age, he served in the 7th Hussars in Spain and France; was present at Corrunna, at Orthes, the crossing of the Pyrenees, the engagement of Toulouse, and finally at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded in the head by a bullet, and in the arm by the sabre of a cuirassier, receiving his well earned promotion on the field of battle. He was a magistrate for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county, and served the office of high sheriff for three counties. He did not enter Parliament till the general elections consequent on the passing of the reform bill of 1832, but he held his seat uninterruptedly for thirty-six years, quitting the house in December, 1868. His name was well-known in Ulster as a leading Orangeman and in the house as a staunch Tory. Created a baronet in 1866, he more than once refused the offer of a peerage. Of late years he was known only as an hospitable, generous, and high minded landlord.

The Musical Family.

(From Punch.)

I belong to a musical lot,
I've sisters, and brothers, and cousins,
I've grandpas and grandmammas not;
And uncles, like oysters, on dozens,
We all of us instruments play,
We practise night, morning and noon,
My father at six every day,
Gets up to awake the bassoon.

My grandmother, nearly about,
A widow was left all alone,
Her grandfather blew himself out,
One night on the gentle trombone.
My uncle sam plays on the harp,
In a wild and inspirited manner;
And my aunt plays three tunes at a sharp,
On a strong-minded Broadwood pianoer.

My Great Aunt's composed (she's a "Sim"),
Oratorios—one is called Noe;
And on Sundays she plays on a hymn
Arranged for the cheerful oboe.
My sister's attached to the flute,
And brings out most wonderful tunes;
My nephew—a vulgar young brute—
Prefers a nigger ass on the bones.

My youngest, who says "daf" for "what,"
In fact he's of five the last comer,
Performs with two sticks on my hat,
And cries out "Pum, I'm a drummer!"
My baby to aruta Lass way
Of playing the fife on its coral;
And my twins play the bagpipes
With a loyalty worthy Balmoral.

Through life we've in harmony passed
With a stock of twenty or more tunes,
And a sum we've together amassed,
Which is equal to two or three fortunes,
Wherever our musical tribe,
Took a house 'twas our aim, I admit it—
To make all the neighbours subscribe
A sum to induce us to quit it.

So all the great cities we've seen,
From the Thames to the banks of the Tiber;
And every one in 'em has been,
A heartily willing subscriber
As thus Europe we've done, the world's sharp
To Jericho; thither we'd hie,
To learn the neglected Jews' harp
From native processors. Good bye!

The News.

The Foreign Office has received no conclusive evidence of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

The verdict in Belleau's case, in Quebec, was accidental death; in Côté's case, excessive drinking.

The Roumanian Senate has passed a resolution expressive of complete devotion towards Prince Charles.

It is thought that the present session of the Dominion Parliament will not be a long one.

The clothing and dry goods trades of Montreal are reported in a very flourishing condition.

M. Thiers has been elected President of the French Government. Immediately after the vote in Assembly, the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers, and recognized the French government.

It is reported that the German terms of peace have been considerably modified, and instead of the heavy demands so humiliating to France—of a French colony and fleet, what is now required is the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the department of Doubs, an indemnity of one and a half a millions of thalers, and the Prussians to keep all material of war they have captured. Their terms, though lighter than those before reported, might still be judiciously lightened.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY.

Before Alderman Robinson.

Portly Chief Robbs was whistling the air of the charming ballad, "Put me in my little Bed," though he did not really mean that any one was to perform that herculean part, accompanied by the base voice of Detective MacAulay, and the tender baritone of Sergt. Nugent, when the P.M. arrived, and caught the pleading words "Come sister dear, kiss we good night," and felt for a moment as if he had entered the wrong shop. He was about to retire, when the stentorian voice of the Chief, crying "order," and Sergt. Nugent's command "hats off" reassured him and he mounted the rostrum with that magisterial dignity which graces the bench no less than its occupant.

The bell went a ringing and the victims of last night's festivities came up with the most innocent of countenances and trembling minds to the bar. The first was a farmer, of Wolfe Island, which is prolific in cases of this nature, his worship remarked. As this was the first offence, and as the prisoner declared he had not been so very bad, though he would never get that bad again, he was only fined $1 and costs—a reduced figure. The next unfortunate was Archy Buchanan. In June last Archy shot to the whiskey demon, "get thee behind me, Satan," and went and lived steadily in the employ of a farmer on Howe Island. He even astonished the Court by his return. In reply to the question of why struck him, or something of that sort, which the Magistrate usually puts, he admitted all; he felt self-convicted. He had come up from the Island for reading matter, and had pandered to the tastes of the body instead of the mind. He said he had only been on one spree besides this in a year, which is such an extraordinary thing for Archy that the Magistrate let him off at once. Thomas O'Neill was charged with drunkenness, and beating his wife, a blind woman, besides turning his children bareheaded into the street. The wife wants sadly to get rid of him, as he takes all his earnings and spends them, with as many of hers and her children's as he can get hold of but he follows them wherever they go. The poor wife appeared in court and testified against O'Neil. She said he was "no good." The P.M. said that the law gave him authority to whip men under such escapes as this one, and while he would commit O'Neil for one month now, he could promise him six months next time, and perhaps the lash if he came back on the same charge. Now to wife, ye married men; but where is the liberty of the subject gone to? George Graves appeared to answer a charge of driving without bells, by which means he nearly ran over Judge Burrows. The Magistrate instructed the Police to arrest or summons up any person found driving at an unlawful rate. He knew of several narrow escapes from injury through furious driving. George Gimman, answered a charge of cruelty to animals—beating a dog. He pleaded an ignorance of the law equal with that of humanity, and with a reprimand he was let off. It will be seen by these few cases that the police are after offenders with a sharp stick. The adjourned case of Felix Deroche, charged with allowing dances, games and cards in his tavern, a licensed one, was called up. Policemen Bennett and Hoyle proved that on Wednesday night these forbidden indulgences were carried on till half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and that they were of frequent occurrence. He was fined $10 and costs, but wanted to appeal.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland paid a visit recently to a nobleman in Westmeath, and on passing through Mullingar, the chief town, was presented with an address. In replying he made flexible allusion to the reign of terror that appears to be chronic in that county, and which has resulted in factories being closed and the flight of landlords. Lord Spencer intimated that if the Peace Preservation Act proved insufficient the Government would not hesitate to resort to the still more stringent measures at their command. Hardly had His Excellency left the county when a fresh batch of murders was announced. A respectable farmer was fired upon his way to chapel and a police sergeant killed. It is stated that there is now quite a panic, not only among the gentry, but the people. The Government will probably no longer hesitate to put the most stringent measures in force.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S HEALTH.

(*Ottawa Citizen.*)

The House was evidently gratified yesterday to find that Sir John A. Macdonald was once more the Sir John A. of old in Parliamentary debate, and that he had lost none of those charming traits of manner which have made his reputation as the most agreeable and popular leader of a Government that ever occupied the seat of honor on the Canadian Treasury Benches. It is doubtful if there was one member on either side of the House who was not pleased to hear the cheery ring of his voice once more after the protracted illness from which but few could hope, at one time, that he would recover. The gratification and pleasure were the greater from the fact that there had been whisperings and insinuations in certain quarters that, although in a manner convalescent, he was completely broken down, constitutionally wrecked, worn out, and physically, as well, perhaps, as mentally, past being of any use to his party. It is probable that he has not yet recovered his old physical stamina, or such constitutional tone as will enable him with impunity to assume the laborious work of leading the House; but the spirit and force, the keen wit, the smart repartee, and the happy retort of the "old leader," in many a well fought Parliamentary battle, were observable in his manner of meeting the House and resuming his position. There is good reason to believe that with care and prudence that is, by avoiding the mistake of over working himself in his zeal to promote the interests of the country, and to discharge his important duties, he will be fully equal, ere long, to the great work which devolves upon the leader of the Government and the House.

THE ADDRESS.

SPEECH OF THE MEMBER FOR FRONTENAC.

Mr. Kirkpatrick rose to second the motion. The topics of the speech well deserved the compliments paid them. Scarcely had the Parliament been prorogued last summer when hordes of miscreants from the United States suddenly assembled on our frontier to pillage and ravage our land. To add to the infamy and offensiveness of this outrage, those marauders chose for the time of their unwarranted operations, the day above all, dear to loyal British subjects, the Queen's birth day. The hostile movement was, thanks to the bravery and loyalty of volunteers and the troops of the Queen, hurled back in disgrace from our border. He hoped and doubted not the House would cheerfully vote the extra expenses entailed by this attempted Fenian invasion, (hear, hear.) The next subject in the speech was that of Manitoba. No better Governor could have been chosen than him who is now *de facto*, if not *de jure* in power. The improvements already witnessed in Manitoba prove the judiciousness of the efforts made to suppress disorder and rebellion, and set up the authority of Canada. The brave Volunteers who had been instrumental in securing those happy results, deserved the thanks of the country. When disbanded he believed they were entitled to grants of land in Manitoba. No better settlers could be chosen, and in justice to them, and in the interests of the Province, everything should be done to retain them in the North West. "Cheers." The proposed admission of British Columbia and Van Couver Island was a subject of satisfaction to us all. The great scheme of Confederation was being rapidly consummated. Those great territories, so rich in natural resources, would be a great acquisition to Canada, and everything possible should be done to unite them to her by a Pacific Railway, grants of land, and, if possible, pecuniary contributions, should be made in aid of such enterprises. There is little doubt that in this way they could be achieved. Land grants were necessary to the development of the great resources of the Pacific colonies, and good, rapid communications were indispensible to the attraction of immigration. The next subject of the Speech was the Fisheries, and it was but truth to say that the action of the Canadian Government in regard to them had met with the approbation of the whole country. The reference of Gen. Grant to the action of Canada exhibited both ignorance and prejudice. The Dominion had but acted within its right, and it was certain that action was justified by the approval of the Government of England also. However, a Joint Commission had been appointed to consider the Fishery question and that relating to events connected with the last war, and from it he thought Canada had nothing to fear. He hoped, however, that the injury done to Canada by repeated Fenian raids would form one of the subjects discussed, and that indemnity for our losses thereby would be as rigorously required as was indemnity for the losses from the "Alabama." The improvement of our coinage system and other proposals of the speech would be cordially received. The interests of the country demanded such ameliorations. The general administration of the affairs of the Dominion had been beneficial, as its progress and prosperity amply testified (cheers). He could but concur in the closing aspiration of the Speech from the Throne, upon which the future happiness and advancement of Canada would largely depend (cheers.)

THE CZAR AND PRUSSIA.

There is news from St. Petersburg that the Czar recently appeared in public with the Cross of the Legion of Honour instead of the Prussian Cross which he has lately worn. Since that Prussian decorations are nowhere to be seen in the city. This little circumstance has created a very agreeable sensation both among the people and the nobles. Recently, as the world knows, the Czar has been all amity for his relatives in Berlin, and has not concealed in any respect his good wishes for Prussia, although the sympathies of the people are altogether on the other side, and even in the army old soldiers did not hesitate to declare that they would rather relinquish their swords altogether than draw them in the interest of Prussia. After the appearance of the circular of Prince Gortchakoff denouncing the Treaty of Paris the difference between the Czar and the whole body of the nobility became more distinct than ever, as the latter felt the pain of taking advantage, even in appearance, of the Prussian successes; but any open issue was avoided by the fact that the extreme condescension of Russia left no possibility of war; so the nobility and people still sympathized with France and the Czar still coquetted with Prussia. Such was the situation when the text of Bismarck's late note to Von Bunsen reached St. Petersburg. This note the Czar opened and read, and immediately threw it down in the greatest agitation. This emotion presently went to the extreme of an absolute Romanoff rage—one of the furies, as they say, of Peter the Great. Under the influence of this excitement he tore from his own person the Royal Prussian Cross and stamped it under foot; treating in the same way all the Prussian decorations that happened to come under his eye; and in this rage he called for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and went forth displaying it. Such is the story that is current in St. Petersburg—a straw that shows how the wind may blow.

Canada.

Nova Scotia ship building promises are encouraging.

Nova Scotia Local Legislature is warmly discussing the Fishery Question.

An action for breach of promise against a leading merchant of Halifax is spoken of; damages laid at $20,000.

Mr. McKenzie's patriotic utterances in the debate upon the Address elicited hearty applause from both sides of the House.

While attending the burial of Mr. Hugh Lougs, senr., of Hawkesbury, Mr. Christopher Spratt, aged sixty-six years, dropped dead beside the grave of deceased. The supposed cause is disease of the heart.

The number and importance of the subjects for which Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Holton, and others have moved for returns, indicate a peculiarly interesting session of the Dominion Parliament.

Still another murder in Quebec—Gaspard Cote was found dead in a house of assignation in St. Louis Suburbs by the police. His body shows marks of violence and his throat has the appearance of strangulation.

The subjects to be discussed by the Joint High Commission are, Canadian Fisheries, Navigation of the St. Lawrence, Alabama Claims, naturalization in the United States of British subjects, and the San Juan boundary.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the course of his speech Mr. Cardwell declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own defence.

Viscount Enfield stated that the Government contemplated closing the British legations at the minor German courts.

Mr. Gladstone made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American commission. It was empowered to discuss amicably all differences. Any difficulties arising were to be referred to home government by cable, and instructions would be returned the same way.

Canada.

Mr. J. Sisson was seriously injured at Belleville, by being thrown from his sleigh.

The speech of the Governor-General has been very favourably received in Halifax.

The directors of the Northern Colonization Railway have failed in an attempt to get $1,000,000 from the Finance Committee of Montreal Corporation.

The Quebec Immigration Agents have sailed for Europe. They have large facilities for transacting successfully the business on which they are despatched.

Hon. Wm. McDougall delivered a bitter speech at St. John, N.B., against the Dominion Government. He criticised severely the conduct of the Cabinet with reference to the North West difficulties.

It was remarked as an evidence of the increasing interest felt by the people in the proceedings of Parliament, that the number of spectators on the grounds and in the buildings at the late opening was unapproached upon any previous occasion. The assembly included some hundreds from even distant parts of the Dominion.

Ferdinand Belleau, about twenty-eight years old, nephew of Lieut-Governor Belleau, and clerk in the Quebec Police Court, was found early on Thursday morning, in a dying condition, outside a noted disorderly house in the suburbs. He was carried home, where he died shortly after. It is feared death was caused by foul play, as he had a severe cut on his forehead, and his skull was broken in several places. All the inmates of the house have been arrested. The deceased was married, but was of dissipated habits.

STARTLING, though true, is the reflection that almost everyone of us is a tenement for worms. In this country children without exception, adult generally, are a prey to these intestinal parasites. The habitual drunkard on account of the poison stored up in his body is the only living being exempt from them. The best remedy yet discovered is contained in HOBART'S GERMAN WORM SUGAR DROPS, which are attractive to the eye, agreeable to the palate, harmless to the constitution, and death to worms.

☞ Ask for HOBART'S GERMAN WORM SUGAR DROPS. 41

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Clergymen who were obliged to withdraw from the pulpit on account of Clergymen's Sore Throat have recovered by using this invaluable preparation, and are now preaching again. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it invigorates the body.

Price $1 50 a bottle; 6 for $7 00. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

REAPING NATURE'S HARVEST.—Hundreds of men and boys are now employed by the association of New York capitalists known as the SEA MOSS FARINE Co., in reaping from the rocks on the Irish coast the edible marine lichen which, as prepared under the name of RAND'S SEA MOSS FARINE, has already become one of the important manufactured staples of the American produce market. The patent for this cheap and delicious food element is scarcely a year old, yet its use is all but universal. Every grocery and general store, and every respectable druggist establishment in the country finds it necessary to keep a supply of the article. House-keepers declare that the quantity of exquisite custard, blanc mange, light pudding, cream jelly, &c., producible from the Farine exceeds by one-half that obtainable from any other gelatinous agent used in cookery. The central depot is at 53 Park Place, New York.

SOMEBODY SAYS.—"There is something peculiarly attractive in a house. His intelligent eye and ear, his lofty carriage, his free and graceful motion, his vast strength, his obedient temper, and his indispensable use, all endear him to us. We have to look at his fine proportions and take in the inspiration of his energy and power, but it is only when the horse is properly cared for—when he is free from disease or unsoundness of any kind that he will exhibit these points of attraction, and without which he is of but little value. A package of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," should be in possession of every man who owns a horse, to be used in case of emergency. Don't fail to get it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine dealers. 33

☞ Two or three colds in succession will, with many constitutions, secretly establish the seeds of consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple curable affection, into one generally fatal. Ordinary prudence therefore makes it the business of everyone to take care of a cold until it is got rid of. Fortunately "Brown's Pulmonic Waters" are thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds and are equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists and country dealers. Price 25 & 50 cts. per box. 33

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL AGAIN.—The great Mordaunt scandal is again to come before the Divorce Court, and the doings of some of the highest personages in the realm are to be once more dragged before the public gaze. Lady Mordaunt has greatly improved in health, and, to reverse the old saying, does not look like the fool which the law has declared her to be. Her unfortunate husband, Sir Charles, recently returned from his tour in America, and after consulting with counsel, has decided to add to the petition the name of Lord Newport, which was but incidentally mentioned at the last hearing, and probably, also, the name of another personage who has already given evidence. Sir Charles's best advisers are trying to prevail upon him to say no more about the matter.

THE IRISH EXILES.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS—AND ASSUME CONTROL.

At a meeting of the Irish exiles held at Sweeney's Hotel, New York, it was resolved to appoint a committee with full powers to deal with the question of organization on behalf of the whole number. The committee consists of J. O'Donovan Rossa, D. D. Mulcahy, T. F. Burke, Edmond Power, E. Filsworth, St. Clair, John McClure, and John Devoy. J. O'Donovan Rossa was elected chairman, and J. McClure Secretary. The following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, that we assume immediately the control of the various Irish organizations in America which have offered to place themselves under our guidance, and that each of these organizations be asked to continue its existence in its present form until our plans of reorganization are completed.

Inhumanity of Modern Warfare.

Recent events have dispelled the notion which was beginning to prevail, that war was an affair of the military alone, and that civilians had nothing to do with it except to look on, or, at most, to get out of the way. There has been a class of excellent persons who have been in the habit of agitating for a declaration that property at sea should, in time of war, enjoy the same immunity from capture that it enjoys on land. We believe that some of these gentle schemers still exist, and that they seriously believe that they will some day or other induce maritime nations to agree to fight on the principle of only shooting at those who are paid to be hit. But whatever their success may be they must abandon the argument derived from the supposed practice upon land. This campaign has sufficiently established that no such immunity is enjoyed by private property—at all events, by the private property of nations that fight with Germany. All whatever direction the progress, of which we hear so much, may be tending, it is certainly not toward making a state of war more pleasant than it was in times past—at least to the vanquished. The desolation which followed in the train of the armies of Attila could not have been worse than that which marks the track of the Prussian armies; because if the taste for destruction displayed by the Prussians falls short of the ferocity of the Huns, their methods are so far superior in efficiency that the results do not widely differ. It is difficult, indeed, to make comparisons, because in completeness there are no degrees. Nothing can be worse than entire destruction. We have, indeed, to thank the Prussians for having taught us several stern truths. They have shown us that the highest education, the most advanced civilization, do not stifle the original passions of the noble savage—that if you scratch the cultivated German Professor, you will find the nature which made the lanzknecht of the Middle Ages, or the 'marauders' of the Thirty Years War. They have impressed upon us that war is no military plaything; but that it means peasants butchered by hundreds, burning villages, towns ransacked by pillage and contribution, just as in the good old days of Tilly. They have dispelled the millennial dreams in which many soft-hearted people were fond of indulging—that it was becoming impossible, or improbable. Thanks to them, the state of opinion has become impossible for some generations, in which Cobden could venture to insinuate that Wellington was panic struck.

A Band of Heroes.

At the siege of Merckhem, Lord Randlet, who had command of the investing force, learned that a heavy body of the enemy's allies was coming upon him from the rear, and he at once decided that the town must be speedily taken, or his position would be an extremely perilous one. The only points of the town's defences which could be successfully attacked were, all undermined in such a manner that the mines could be sprung from within any moment. In this dilemma he mustered his soldiers, and explained to them the situation.

"It we remain inactive twelve hours longer," said he, "we shall be cut in pieces by the advancing host. Retreat is impossible. We must take that town or perish. The springing of one of the enemie's mines will give us a breach through which we can enter; but to cause the springing of a mine a detachment of our command must advance upon the wall,—and in this advance will be death. Who will lead, and who will follow, to save the army and uphold our flag?"

An Irish captain of cavalry, named McNamara, stepped forth and volunteered to lead the way; and ere long forty brave, devoted men had advanced to his standard.

Tears gathered in Lord Randlet's eyes as he gave his farewell orders to the heroic troop.

"Go," he said, "and if you fall, as fall you must, your memories shall be cherished in the hearts of your countrymen; and may the God of battles bless you!"

Steady and unfalteringly the devoted troop advanced. Just before reaching the spot where they knew the mine, to be located McNamara halted and called for a flask of wine.

"I drink," said he, "my last toast to those who fall bravely in battle!"

He had raised the flask to his lips, and was in the act of drinking, when a loud shout from his companions arrested his attention.

The town had capitulated. The brave men were spared, but they had had opportunity to display a heroism grand and sublime.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.—We heartily endorse the following view of the Ottawa *Review*:—The Press has been recognized by common consent, during the whole of the present century, as the fourth estate of the Empire, and it is invariably represented, if such can be termed a compliment, at the tail-end of the proceedings, after local magnates have been glorified and two thirds of the assembly have succeeded in making themselves piteously maudlin. The press should unitedly refuse to acknowledge such "compliments."

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Blankets! Blankets!

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MACNEE & WADDELL'S,

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Kingston, Dec. 31st, 1870.

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Yard Wide Factory, from 6d per yard.
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Kingston, Nov. 11, 1870.

J. Greenfield.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR GREAT BARGAINS.

☞ Only Ten Days More of R. Waddell & Co's. CLEARING OUT SALE.

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DARLEY'S ARABIAN OIL,

For Horses and Cattle.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

THIS valuable preparation combines all the medical virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Foot Rot, Sweenys, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by the following druggists in Kingston:—Heath & Gunn, R. White, G. S. Hobart, W. Skinner, J. G. King and E. H. Parker, and all medicine dealers.

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Kingston, July 8, 1869.

James S. Cartwright, B.A.,

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Office:—OVER PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

Kingston, Sept. 9, 1869. w1y37

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For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

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They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

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