

NOTICE.

The figures after each subscriber's name show to what date he has paid for the paper. For instance John Smith 8, shows that John Smith owes from number 8. Any one can thus determine his indebtedness by comparing the number after his name, with the number of the paper as found at the right hand upper corner of the first page.

Local intelligence is solicited from correspondents at the various Post Offices in the County, and correspondents will please recollect to write legibly, briefly, and on but one side of the sheet. The name of the writer must in all cases accompany the communication, but not necessarily for publication. Articles to ensure insertion, the same week must reach this office not later than Monday evening. Very brief notices may possibly go in received by Tuesday night. Articles are frequently thrown in the "waste paper basket" because they are so badly written as to be nearly illegible.

The Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 14th, 1874.

TO OUR READERS.

One privilege of which we shall avail ourselves from time to time, is that of having a confidential chat with our readers. Nearly two months have elapsed since the issue of the first number of the *Herald*, and office matters are beginning to fall into their proper places. We have no fault to find with the encouragement extended to us so far—on the contrary, we have reason to be proud of the sympathy and interest manifested in the success of the undertaking. At the same time there are several considerations which we hope our readers will pardon us for presenting. The management of a newspaper, while admitted to be one requiring great judgment, and involving much care, anxiety, and unceasing labor, is regarded by many of our readers as one fully within their ability, and as a consequence, we are favored with advice, hints, warnings, sometimes absurd, contradictory and impracticable. Now we take these, in the first instance, in good part, knowing they are well meant, and dictated by a sincere desire for the welfare of the paper. Sometimes the advice tendered is really judicious and we profit by it; at other times it is quite the reverse. Sometimes a friend drops in and says he objects to the humorous selections, another to the sober ones. One does not approve of poetry, and another is dissatisfied because his poetical effusion has not been published. We have been told by one man that he would not take the paper at all unless all the Parliamentary speeches were reported in full. Another man did not wish for Parliamentary proceedings at all. Now if our friends will take into consideration that our readers embrace all sects, classes and tastes, and that we try to furnish something agreeable to each, they will perhaps be satisfied to read the part that suits and leave the rest to suit other parties. In concluding this subject, let us say, we listen respectfully and thankfully to the advice of our friends, acting on it immediately, or after a time, or deferring it altogether, as seems best and most judicious for the paper, but not allowing our own wishes to interfere between a good suggestion and its adoption. On that understanding, suggesting modestly, of course, that our position sometimes gives us a better opportunity of deciding on its merits, we cordially receive advice and suggestions on the improvement of the *Herald*.

There is another subject to which we wish to refer. We are sometimes requested to make special rates for clubs, and occasionally told the *Herald* is too dear. In the first place it is offered at as low a rate as any other weekly paper, where no daily is issued. In offices where a daily is published, the matter for the weekly is taken from the daily, as any one can convince himself, by comparing the columns of the *Daily Witness* or *Daily Globe* with those of the weekly issues of the same papers. Their weekly editions thus cost them far less than they otherwise would, and can be afforded at a low rate.

To meet this difficulty many country journals purchase their paper with one side already printed, at a small advance on the cost of the white paper, and only print the remaining side themselves. This saves hands, time, editorial selecting, writing, and proof reading, and so reduces materially the cost of issuing the paper. Now we do not condemn this plan—on the contrary we approve of it, but unfortunately for us, our readers do not. In the next place, we set up in the *Herald* office twice, and in many cases, three times as much reading matter as is done in most other offices, where, as before said, no daily is issued. We can point to numerous papers in adjoining Counties where the reading matter set up in the office ranges from four to nine columns, while that in the *Herald* runs to nearly twenty columns. This however we propose to continue only while the House is in Session. Our Prospectus promised sixteen columns—and we shall reduce it to that—but even that involves a large amount of labor. Reflect, that setting a single column of the paper necessitates the handling twice of eight thousand pieces of metal. And yet some are found to say the *Herald* is too dear. Now we are not so ill-natured as to say they would find fault at whatever price it was issued, but we say they have not probably looked at the matter in the proper light. When they have reflected a little on the subject they will coincide in this statement, that the subscription price is so low that only a large circulation will put the *Herald* on a paying basis. And we hope our friends generally will exert themselves to add a large number of paying subscribers to our list, and we can produce that list.

In Difficulties.

Immediately upon the fall of the late Government, the Conservative press tried to extract a little consolation from the embarrassment which they fancied the Riel affair would be to the Reform Government, and all at once and ever since until very lately, they have cried most lustily for action. This, to say the least, was very inconsistent with their former course, but the end was not yet. The crisis for which they had been looking so anxiously, and praying so eagerly, and chuckling so jubilantly over, at length arrived—when lo! it proved more damaging to the "party of many names" than embarrassing to the government.

In the exuberant zeal, so proverbial with new converts, a committee of investigation was asked for, and now their veteran leader may indeed cry out "save me from my friends," for one of the first results of the investigation is the damaging information that John A. actually sent \$1000, out of the Secret Service Fund, to Riel by the hands of Archbishop Tache, and sanctioned the payment of \$3000 more, to induce him to leave the country. It was quite characteristic of John A. after this little transaction to say "I wish to God I could catch him," and to charge Mr. Blake with having driven Riel from the country by the offer of \$5000 reward for his apprehension.

Where now is the virtuous indignation of those journals which have been so fond of bandying the word *hypocrisy* in their columns, with regard to the course of Reformers in this matter? Conveniently forgotten! Their motto seems to be "silence is golden." Journals so blatant a few short weeks ago are now strangely mute. Editing an opposition paper now-a-days seems to be rather uncertain—ticklish kind of business. No sooner does the unfortunate editor get well started on the scent, than he gets suddenly pulled up by the discovery that he is running down one of his own leaders. There are so many disreputable chickens that will come home to the Tory roost—so many awkward affairs to be explained, that it is not surprising if the language used by these opposition writers, does at times exceed the bounds of propriety, and betray their inward vexation and disgust at the task imposed upon them. Occasionally one proves quite restive and refreshes us with the utterance of such manly sentiments as the following, taken from an old Conservative paper, the *Brockville Monitor* of last week:

"It is stated that Sir John A. Macdonald was at one time engaged in a very discreditable intrigue to get Riel to quit the country, and was willing to pay him for doing so. It is further stated, that Sir John was favorably disposed to grant an amnesty to Riel, but did not dare to do so, as such conduct would not be palatable to his supporters in Ontario. This may be all a pure invention. The opponents of the late Premier, and the publication of the Report will alone establish the truth or falsity of the charges. But, if these stories should turn out to be true, and the facts alleged against Sir John A. Macdonald be fully and fairly established, the sooner he retires from public life the better will it be for himself and the Conservative Party. The straightforward, honest, honorable course is the one that best adorns the life of the public man as well as that of the private individual, and crooked perverse ways will sooner or later bring down their own punishment."

Comment is needless. John A. is a huge incubus, which day by day becomes heavier and heavier, and sinks his supporters deeper in the mire. The only salvation for them consists in "putting off the old man with his deeds" and starting anew with a clean sheet.

Shall We Have It?

Morrisburg possesses many of the requisites for eventually becoming a thriving town. Situated on a noble river, with every facility for navigation, connected by railway and water communication with the best markets in Canada and the United States, surrounded by a country whose soil is certainly unequalled, and whose farm and dairy products bring the highest market price, and which may be said almost to have obtained a foreign reputation, we have, so far, the best of prospects. As for the enterprise of the inhabitants, in certain directions and within certain limits it has, as yet, been commendable. Whether it will prove equal to the occasion and opportunities of the future, remains to be seen. The serious drawback at present is the lack of sufficient water power for manufacturing purposes. It is well known that the water in the Canal is limited, and when lockages are frequent, it altogether fails. Besides, owing to the narrowness of the canal a current is established that interferes with navigation. With a magnificent and inexhaustible hydraulic privilege above us, only waiting to be developed, this state of affairs ought not long to continue. Now that the Government have granted one million dollars to the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, and propose to expend that amount for the same purpose annually for seven years to come, steps should be taken at once, before their plans have been completed and the contracts awarded, to urge upon them the importance of so calculating this work as to furnish an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes at Morrisburg. This could be effected with very little, if any, extra expense, if taken into consideration soon enough. We would suggest that the Reeve call a public meeting to consider the subject, and appoint a deputation to wait

thing that is worth having, is worth asking for, and how can the Government be expected to look after our requirements, if we are ourselves too indolent or too heedless to seek their accomplishment? Then, let our Town Council offer a bonus to manufacturing companies, by exempting all new companies from taxation for a stated period, and our word for it, capital will be forthcoming, and the population will increase—business improve and extend, and Morrisburg will become what the inhabitants are ambitious it should be, a prosperous town. Shall we have the meeting?

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After routine proceedings, Mr. Speaker submitted a message from His Excellency transmitting the Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that on Tuesday he would move the Pacific Railway resolutions, and also the resolution respecting the Graving Dock at Esquimaux, British Columbia.

In answer to Mr. Jones (Halifax), Mr. Mackenzie stated that it would be impossible to state positively when the session would close, as so many important measures had yet to be introduced; but if they met with the acceptance of the House, and did not create very lengthy discussions, it was possible the prorogation might take place about the Queen's Birthday.

In answer to a question by Mr. Palmer, of which notice had been given, Mr. Mackenzie gave a complete denial to several rumours which, it appears, had gained a certain amount of currency respecting the contract for the new plant which it is thought probable may be necessary if night trains are to be run between Halifax and St. John on the Intercolonial Railway.

The resolutions adopted in Committee of Supply, providing for the salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Commons, were concurred in.

Mr. Holton protesting against the payment to the clerks of the Senate of a larger salary than that paid to the corresponding officials in the House of Commons.

The Bill to provide for the continuance of the temporary Customs provisions in the Act for the admission of P. E. Island into the Union was read a third time and passed; as also were the Bills to amend the Pilotage Act; to exempt transports from Port and Harbor dues; to remove obstructions by wrecks and like causes in navigable waters; for the organization of the Marine and Fisheries Department; respecting the extension of the Fisheries Act to Manitoba, British Columbia, and P. E. Island; and to amend the Act respecting the appointment of Port Wardens at Montreal.

Mr. Laird's resolution for the amendment of the Dominion Lands Act was passed through Committee concurred in, and a Bill introduced founded thereon.

Another Bill respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba passed through similar stages, and the Bill for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-Judicial Oaths was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, the Bill to authorize the raising of a loan, for the construction of public works, with the benefit of the Imperial guarantee for a portion thereof, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill respecting the inspection of Canadian produce was read a second time, and that respecting inspection of steamboats was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Bill, which was being discussed when the House rose for recess.

After recess Mr. Mills, in a very ably sustained argument, advocated the general principle of free trade, whilst admitting that in Canada a revenue must be derived from indirect taxation.

Mr. Richards, in French, advocated protection to manufacturers.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) considered he should best consult the convenience and wishes of the House by reserving any remarks he might desire to make from a free trade point of view.

Mr. Gordon called attention to a duty being levied on gypsum, but by an explanation from Mr. Cartwright, it appeared that it was only calcined gypsum that was dutiable. He was proceeding to refer to some evidence taken before the Manufacturing Interests Committee when he was called to order by

Mr. Dymond, who rose to order, and remarked that however strongly he and his hon. friend from North Ontario might agree with respect to the question of free trade, it would be most unjust to the gentlemen who had been before the Committee to make any reference to their statement pending a report from the Committee, and a presentation of the whole evidence to the House.

Dr. Tupper raised the question of the duty on puddled bars, and was going on to discuss the deficit and budget generally, when he was stopped by

Mr. Holton, who rose to order, and insisted that the debate should be confined to the question before the House.

The Committee then rose and reported, and the third reading was fixed for Tuesday.

The resolutions respecting the adulteration of liquors were then agreed to in Committee, and a Bill founded on them was read a first time. The Bill amending Tuckersmith to the South Riding of Huron was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Oliver's Bill imposing certain regulations on the tariffs of Railway

kenzie that the Government could not commit themselves to the principle of the Bill, it was referred to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Brooks dropped his Libel Bill as a similar measure had already come down from the Senate.

Mr. Cook moved the second reading of his Bill to provide for the examination of persons employed as engineers, other than those engaged in steamboats. He alluded to the frequent accidents from the ignorance and recklessness of incompetent persons.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that however desirable the arrangement suggested by the Bill might be, it involved an expenditure of the public money, and could not therefore be introduced by a private member.

Mr. Mitchell approved the principle of the Bill, and alluded to the present duties of the steamboat inspectors as being sufficiently heavy.

Mr. Brown (East Hastings) showed some of the difficulties attending the proposal embodied in the Bill.

Mr. Cook, with a few observations, withdrew the Bill.

Mr. Thompson's Bill to provide for greater safety in railway travelling was read a second time and referred.

PACIFIC RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the proposed scheme on this important subject.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has given notice that on Tuesday next he will move the following resolution:—That in view of the terms and conditions on which British Columbia was admitted into the Union it is expedient to provide for the construction of a railway to be called the Canadian Pacific Railway, from some point near or south of Lake Nipissing to some point in British Columbia on the Pacific Ocean, both ends to be terminated by the Governor in Council. That it is expedient that the whole line of said railway for purpose of construction shall be divided into four sections, first to begin at some point at or near and to be south of Lake Nipissing, and to extend towards the upper or western end of Lake Superior. Second section to begin at some point on Lake Superior to be terminated by the Governor in Council, connecting with first section, and to extend to Red River, in the Province of Manitoba. Third section to extend from Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, to some point between Point Edmonton and the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to be terminated by the Governor in Council. Fourth section to extend from the western terminus of the third section to some point in British Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean. That branches of said railway shall also be constructed as follows, that is to say,—First, a branch from a point indicated as the proposed eastern terminus of the said railway to some point on Georgian Bay, both said points to be determined by the Governor in Council. Secondly, a branch from the main line near Port Garry, in the Province of Manitoba, to boundaries of the said Province at or near Pembina, such branches to be considered as forming part of the Canadian Pacific Railway except in so far as it may be otherwise specially provided. That a wire of electric telegraph be constructed in advance of the said railway and branches along the whole extent respectively as soon as practicable after the location thereof shall have been determined. That the gauge of said railway be four feet eight inches and a half. A grant of land not exceeding twenty thousand acres for each mile of section or subsection contracted for shall be appropriated for the construction of said railway in alternate sections of twenty square miles, each along the line of the said railway, or at convenient distances, these from each section having frontage of not less than three miles, and not more than six miles on the line of said railway; and that two thirds of the quantity of land so appropriated shall be sold by the Government at such prices as may be from time to time agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the contractor, and the proceeds thereof accounted for are paid half yearly to the contractor free from any charge of administration or management, the remaining third to be conveyed to the contractor, said lands to be of fair average quality and not to include any land already granted or occupied under any patent license of occupation or pre-emption right, and when a sufficient quantity cannot be found in the immediate vicinity of the railway, then the same quantity, or as much as may be required to complete such quantity, shall be appropriated at such other places as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

THE SENATE.

has not been over exerting itself. The Senate never does. It generally meets at half past three o'clock and adjourns at 6, not to sit until the next day. Its legislation being limited, it takes no note of time, but proceeds with provoking slowness and disposes of important questions very hurriedly, and unimportant ones with snail like rapidity. The Senate ought to be extinguished for its utility has never been demonstrated and its expense is a fearful item in the annual expenditure. I respectfully move that the Senate be obliterated.

THE COMMONS.

The work last week was important and considerable. The Estimates have all passed a first reading. The House has also concurred in nearly all the items. The Supplementary estimates have yet to be brought down. I am informed that they will include indemnity to those members who attended the short but suggestive session of the 13th of August. Let us see who will oppose the item. The House in Committee has done a large amount of Private and Local Bill passing, reminding one very forcibly of our commercial progress. Mr. Mackenzie has given notice that on Tuesday he will move a series of resolutions respecting the construction of the Pacific Railway. The resolutions have already appeared and you cannot do better than publish them in full, and contrast Mr. Mackenzie's Railway policy with the wild goose scheme and systematic swindle well known as the Pacific Railway Charter. Mr. Fleming has made a report under date of January last in which he favors certain terminal points, but in reality the whole matter of location is still undetermined. The *Tete Jaune Cache* pass is spoken of favorably by Fleming, but this pass in the Rocky Mountains is 3760 feet above sea level, filled with deep snow eight months out of twelve, and the route to it for the most part passes through a country the larger portion of which is totally unfit for settlement. The *Tete Jaune Cache* pass is spoken of favorably by Fleming, but this pass in the Rocky Mountains is 3760 feet above sea level, filled with deep snow eight months out of twelve, and the route to it for the most part passes through a country the larger portion of which is totally unfit for settlement. The *Tete Jaune Cache* pass is spoken of favorably by Fleming, but this pass in the Rocky Mountains is 3760 feet above sea level, filled with deep snow eight months out of twelve, and the route to it for the most part passes through a country the larger portion of which is totally unfit for settlement.

Council Meeting.

A meeting of the Morrisburg Council was held last Monday evening. Members were all present. A by-law was passed appropriating the Municipal Loan Fund Grant of \$2312, as follows:—\$900 on Street running from Queen St. to Station; \$400 on Street running Eastward from the Western boundary of the village; and the balance to be expended in grading and macadamizing Queen St. commencing at the terminus of the Gravel Road and running Eastward. A resolution was passed fixing the commuted rate for Statute Labor at 60 cents per day. A by-law was passed appointing T. W. H. Bedstead, Pound-keeper. The Clerk was directed to take action at law against all persons indebted to the Corporation, if payment is not made immediately. The Council adjourned until the 1st of June.

A large number of sewing machines are sent from Canada to South America. One house proposes to send an agent to Lima.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 11.

The Chamber is deserted and I am in the Correspondents' Gallery alone. No, not exactly alone. A half a dozen of these little Pucks of pages are in Parliament assembled. The Clerk's Chair is occupied by an overgrown page who represents the Speaker. Two pages on the right represent the Government, evidently in the minority, for there are three on the left and the Speaker is a partizan of the Opposition. A motion of want of confidence in the Government has been introduced, and the debate has been going on for some time. One little fellow with white hair which is furrowed in the centre of his head, has the floor. He slaps the table with his fist, saws the air with his hands and arms, denounces with ill-purged vehemence the corrupt Government on the right. I am amused beyond description, I who am the only reporter present and am the audience too. An uproarious scene takes place. Calls of order follow other calls of question. The Speaker anxious to get a seat in the new Cabinet endeavors to put the question and declare it carried, when the Assembly is dispersed by the entrance of some five or six grave and reverend Commoners who, without compunction, give some of their sharp whistles which instantly dissolves and disperses the Assembly, and saves the Government for the nonce. To a great extent we are all copyists, and these playful little pages, with their mimic Parliament, only too faithfully copy the absurdities of the reality and burlesque with inimitable drollery the scenes ordinary and extraordinary which are too often enacted in our Legislative Halls. But I fear I have offended the gravity of your readers and encroached on your space by a report of the proceedings of a body, where deliberations may be considered amusing but not important, so I shall pass on to the proceedings of that real Parliament with its popular ministry.

Mr. Editor: Will you please allow a little space in your columns to the memory of the late John Hamilton, who emigrated from Ireland to Matilda in the year 1838 with his family, and best of all, Jesus with him. There the writer of this sketch, formed his first acquaintance with him. With an extraordinary expression, I can truly say, that as a business man, he was earnest, and his acquaintances can not but say that he was perfectly honest, and cheerful; as a Christian, he was devout and sincere until the Lord of Glory came and took him to the distant land. Though he is gone from us, yet we cannot but continue to cherish the most pleasing and fond memory of his life, friendship and character. Close intimacy proved his truly amiable disposition, and his warm attachment to his family and friends. He was unassuming and opposed to all outward pretensions, and through his frugality and industry he became rich, though liberal. Myself and many others that visited him during his illness will not soon forget his cheerful and strong confidence in the Saviour of the world, or those that believe in him. He was a man of thought and reading; it was impossible to be in his company any length of time without perceiving it. His mental clearness combined with his spiritual experiences, I always found, made him a choice company. Brother Hamilton departed this life Nov. 28th 1873, in the 68th year of his age. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and leaves behind him, to mourn the loss of his example and precept a beloved wife, two sons and one daughter. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Dyer, to a very large and respectable audience. His able discourse gave glimpses of the land that is afar off. May the good Lord continue to bless the bereaved family and may they all meet again in the better world.

DAVID MCINTOSH.

Attempted Murder Near Farmersville.

Mr. Lee, who resides on the farm of the late Sidney Read, about four miles from Farmersville, while returning home on Monday evening from Mr. Washburn's, a neighbor, observed a man standing behind a telegraph pole, near the Washburn School House. When asked driving by, the would be murderer leaved a double-barrelled shot gun at Mr. Lee, and discharged one barrel, loaded with fine shot. The charge took effect in Lee's shoulder and arm, inflicting an ugly wound. Not content with the effect produced upon him his unhappy victim, the assassin then discharged the other barrel, which it appears was loaded with ball. The ball struck Mr. Lee in the thigh dangerously wounding him. Strange to relate, the fiend then proceeded to reload his gun, probably with the view of taking another shot at the object of his hatred. Lee observing the preparations drove on, reaching his residence, which is but a short distance from the scene of the attempted murder, by a very exhausted state occasioned by loss of blood. Medical assistance was at once procured and the twice shot man is in a fair way to recover. No man has as yet been arrested for the perpetration of the crime, but we trust the officers of justice will succeed in ferreting out the scoundrel who perpetrated the fiendish outrage.—*Brockville Recorder*.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. E. Toledo. Thanks for your kind wishes.

J. A. C. Troquois. Owing to delay of train, yours received too late for this week.

The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, has conferred the honor of a baronetcy on Mr. Philip Rose. Mr. Rose has for many years been in the intimacy of the Premier. In 1852, after the collapse of the Conservative party, he became Conservative agent, and has ever since devoted himself with untiring zeal and energy to Conservative interests. He has since then been in confidential relation with the most prominent members of the party, and gave important assistance to the late Lord Derby in the preparation of the first Reform Bill.

Mr. Andrew Marshall shipped recently twenty-one car loads of peas, per G. T. R. from Stratford to Liverpool, Eng. via Portland. The nice little sum of \$2,000 was paid as freight on the valuable consignment.

EDUCATIONAL.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

3rd Class County Certificate—December, 1873.

GEOGRAPHY.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. What is meant by the terms Arctic Circle, Longitude, Zodiac, Parallels of Latitude?
2. A ship sails from Liverpool to Canton; through what waters and land does she pass?
3. Where are Sheffield, Aberdeen, Rio Janeiro, Trieste, Father Point, Zealand, Bombay, Sydney, Batavia, Lyons, Smyrna, Cronstadt, Hong Kong, Aden, Cape Agulhas, Straits of Sunda, Table Bay, Gulf of Tartary?
4. Trace the course of the following rivers, naming any cities and towns on their banks: St. Lawrence, Red River, Mississippi, Rhine, Ganges, Nile.
5. What products are exported from Marseilles, Aleppo, Odessa, Riga, Dantzic, Malaga, Manila, Calcutta, Baltimore, Melbourne?
6. Draw an outline map of the portion of Ontario west of Toronto, showing the counties, county towns, and chief rivers.
7. Describe the physical features of Spain.
8. Name in order the States of the American Union lying on the Atlantic, with their capitals.
9. Enumerate the Provinces of the Dominion, and give the chief cities.
10. Give some account of the reign of Alfred the Great.
11. Write explanatory notes on the *Great Charter*, the *Habeas Corpus Act*, the *Petition of Right*.
12. What English Sovereigns laid claim to the crown of France? State the nature of those claims.
13. Give some account of Sir Walter Raleigh.
14. Give an outline of the career of Oliver Cromwell.
15. Under what circumstances were Scotland and England united, first, as to their crowns, secondly, as to their legislatures?
16. Give some account of the events which led to the Treaty of Utrecht.
17. What is meant by the "Anti-Corn-law" of 1846?
18. What circumstances induced Columbus to entertain the idea of a western route to India?
19. Describe Cartier's third visit to America.

Difficulties of the Teacher.

There are difficulties to be encountered in every employment, but in some, these are more numerous and formidable than in others, and these, perhaps, none more so than in that of teaching. Here, there are difficulties both from without and from within, and it were well that the youthful teacher calculated and weighed these, and prepared himself to do battle with them. Those originating externally are such as the following:—1. Want of proper school accommodation. 2. Of proper apparatus and text-books. 3. The irregularity of the attendance of too many pupils. 4. The want of sympathy on the part of the parents. 5. The want of proper arrangements for carrying on a course of regular self-improvement. Nevertheless, in all these respects, within the last twenty years or so, there has been a decided and progressive alteration going on, which augurs well for the future. Indeed, all these difficulties will rapidly give way just as the subject of education rises in public estimation.

But there is another class of difficulties, not so easily conquered,—we refer to those that spring from internal causes. These difficulties are such as the following:—1. The great variety of natural gifts among the young. 2. Closely allied to this, is the diversity of natural temper and disposition. 3. This difficulty is all the greater and more formidable, when we take into account the fact, that the treatment and discipline of one will be of little or no benefit to another; so that the management or code of regulations that has triumphed in one case, will prove utterly feeble in another. What was effectual at first, too, in course of time loses its virtue, and we are left in the same sea of troubles, with our difficulties oftentimes increasing both in number and perplexity, and these all the more when aggravated by the various counteracting influences of home. Indeed, it is questionable if the teacher is faithful to himself, to the cause of education and to the real welfare of his scholars, if there is any one pursuit so environed with difficulties, so full of snares and temptations, or demanding a larger amount of public sympathy, support and co-operation.

Fishing Inspectors.—We are glad to know that our notice of illegal fishing has induced the government to appoint inspectors. Three fishing inspectors are to be appointed—one for the Rideau, one for Charleston Lake, and one for Brockville. When these appointments are made, the law will be carried out, so that legitimate sportsmen will have no cause to complain in future.—*Brockville Recorder*.

One of the fire companies of Port Hope has disbanded, owing to a lack of proper appreciation from the corporation. All the funds in hand were given to a member of the company who had lost a leg by an accident. A man in the village of Forest, named Edward Core, ate for dinner on Saturday, eight and a half pounds of beef, drank a glass of ale, and then offered to eat two pies if any person would pay for them. The disgusting effort was made for a bet of \$10, which he won.

Notices of the Press.

Below we give some of the greetings accorded the *HERALD*. The Dundas County *HERALD* is the name of a recently established paper hailing from Morrisburg. It is a very creditable sheet, and exhibits energy and enterprise in its management.—*Newmarket Courier*.

The Dundas County *HERALD* contains thirty two columns, and presents an unusually clean appearance. Its articles are well written, and the selections evince great care and good taste in their selection. In short, the inhabitants of Morrisburg may well feel proud of their newspaper. It is published by Mr. Arthur Brown, and we heartily wish him success.—*Road Eau News*.

We have received the first number of the "Dundas County *HERALD*" edited and published by Mr. A. Brown, at Morrisburg. The *HERALD* presents a very neat and workman like appearance and is evidently printed with new plant. In politics the *HERALD* is thoroughly Reform, and will no doubt supply a want long felt by the Liberals of Dundas. The editorial department displays marked ability. We wish our new aid in the cause of success, and hope the Reformers of East will give it that liberal patronage to which it is justly entitled.—*Even Recorder*.

The Dundas County *HERALD* is a hand. It is a neat, spicy, well got weekly. We wish it a long and prosperous career.—*Parkhill Gazette*.

New Paper.—We have received a copy of the *Morrisburg Herald*, a paper of excellent typographical appearance, and sound principles. We shall exchange with pleasure.—*Brussels Post*.

DUNDAS COUNTY *HERALD*.—This is the name of a new and very creditable Reform Journal just started at Morrisburg, Ont., by Mr. Arthur Brown. It is well printed, carefully edited and gives no uncertain sound in politics. We wish it abundant success.—*Strathroy Age*.

The Dundas County "HERALD" is the name of a new paper issued at Morrisburg in the county of Dundas. It is neatly printed and appears to be pretty well edited. It is Reform in politics.—*London Herald*.

We have received the first numbers of the Dundas *HERALD*, a Reform Journal published in Morrisburg. It is neatly got up, being printed from new plant and is edited with ability. It starts out with a circulation of about 600. A. Brown, Esq., is Editor and publisher.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

There has been a great fire in Toronto. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. Dr. McInnes, Reeve of Dresden, has gone on a visit to British Columbia, to recruit his health.

Special constables have been sworn in at Trenton and Shannville, to protect the fisheries there.

The Brantford gas works are to be reconstructed, and the relations between the company and the town re-organized. Mr. John L. Poets, Stratford, has received the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon to the Manitoba Mounted Police force.

Forty dollars a ton has been paid for hay in Belleville, and on Thursday a car load of pressed hay quickly sold at \$30 per ton.

On Wednesday morning there were shipped from Belleville per steamer Pictou, ninety boxes (which contained about nine thousand dozens) of eggs for Ogdensburg.

The Committee of the Port Hope Town Council and Harbour Board appointed to consider the propositions of the Midland Railway have reported that no permanent benefit would result to the town by granting any public bonus to the road, but think the offer to purchase the harbour should be entertained, that is, if the Railway is prepared to give \$250,000 cash.

A public meeting was held in Whitby on the 1st inst, to consider and take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Government to resume the Whitby Harbour, in order that further facilities may be given to shippers, &c. Though speeches were delivered, no action was taken on the question by the meeting, which broke up abruptly at a late hour.

The *Halifax Chronicle* says:—"Maritime interests do not suffer under 'Grit Government,' and a Halifax journal is supposed to know more about maritime matters than these far-land publications which have recently been so very sceptical concerning the 'oppressed ocean provinces.' We shall next have similar satisfaction expressed by British Columbia."

Professor Buckham, of England claims to have discovered one of the causes of typhoid fever. A family in his neighborhood was attacked with a severe type of the fever. On a careful search of the premises, a spout in the family pump was found to be covered with a sort of gelatinous matter. Submitting this to microscopic investigation, it was found to be a fungoid growth, from which spores were constantly washed away by the flowing water. He followed up this discovery by a minute examination of the outlet of the sewer through which the drainage of the town flowed, and his scientific zeal was rewarded by finding fungoid growths of a similar nature to those in the pump spout. In the vicinity of this outlet the fever also prevailed. Having cases of the fever in his own family, he followed up his enquiry by a chemical analysis of the water drunk by the family, and found in it minute spores of the same fungus. His conclusion is a natural one, that the fever had its origin in the fungus matter taken into the system, where it ferments as yeast in beer, and produces the blood.

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Main Street, Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

