

McINTYRE & CARMAN
BARRISTERS,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
Notaries Public, &c.,
CORNWALL ST. ONT.
A. F. McINTYRE. R. B. CARMAN.

New Advertisements.
Central Drug Hall—Carman & Brown.
New Store Opened—E. Saunders.
New Steam Bakery—W. C. Gibson.
Hands Wanted—Tom Bell.
Bargains—W. A. Nash.
Voters' List—J. M. Morkley.
Boston Music Store—G. Casselman & Co.
Wm. S. Ag. Society—W. Whitaker.
Strawberry Plants—W. A. Plantz.

The Herald.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1874.
THE NORTH WEST COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee on the North West difficulties is now before the public, and although the burden of the information, elicited by the committee, reached the press at the time of the investigation, yet the authenticated Report is well worth a careful perusal, more especially in view of the probable re-election of Riel for Provencr. It opens up one of the darkest chapters in Canadian History, revealing duplicity and treachery in high places, and giving a specimen of the "consummate statesmanship" with which under the old regime, outrages were managed, and the great Conservative party maintained in office. It is a most fitting commentary on the charges of hypocrisy, which certain *claqueurs* of the great Chieftain are so fond of hurling at the heads of his adversaries. Integrity and honor, in former times, characterised the actions of our public men, even when political strife raged most violently, but it was reserved for Sir John and colleagues to sacrifice this character, and to sully the fair fame of "this Canada of ours," not only in the sale of a great public contract, but in leaving a record behind them unexampled for duplicity and disreputable intrigue. It is a matter of pride as well as thankfulness, however, that the great heart of this country is sound, and visits such iniquity with condign punishment. Neither at Ottawa, nor at any of the local capitals, can Pacific Scandals, or Middlemiss Land Swaps, be tolerated.

We cannot find space to give even a full synopsis of the evidence published in the report. Those who wish to get a clear view of the matter from first to last had better procure a copy of the Report. All we purpose doing at present is to call the attention of our readers to a few of the more prominent features in this ugly business. We shall, in a future number, quote extensively from the report. It will be borne in mind at the outset, that the committee was appointed at the solicitation of one of Sir Jno's supporters, and, therefore, without being in any way prejudiced, the "party" has brought upon itself.

The first thing we notice, is that the Government took the initiative by drafting a petition to the Queen for Father Riel to sign, asking for a complete amnesty, covering all offences committed during the trouble at Red River. This was on the 26th May, 1870. Sir Geo. Cartier at the outset promised that an amnesty should be granted to all parties, and through the whole affair, worked for this object. After the bursting of the storm of indignation and horror, which swept over Ontario, upon the murder of Scott, Mr. Howe, on behalf of the Government, disclaimed all power, on their part, to grant an amnesty, and shifted the responsibility upon the Imperial authorities. This was official, but Sir Geo., at once writes privately [see pages 38 and 39 of Report], to Archbishop Tache, explaining that it was the fear and dread of public opinion in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion, on the part of his colleagues, that caused this despatch to be sent. Shortly after this we find Sir Geo. and the Archbishop framing a telegram to be sent to their compatriots at Red River stating that the promise made had not been changed.

Now with regard to Sir John's connection with this business. In an interview of the Archbishop with Sir Geo. in Nov. or Dec. 1871, we find the latter saying with respect to an absolute amnesty:—"There are such difficulties in the way that you must make up your mind to wait but I hope you will not have to wait long." [Page 49 of the Report.] The Archbishop goes on to say:—"I met Sir John A. Macdonald in the last part of November 1871. Sir John never denied that an amnesty had been promised but he said 'no government could stand on that question.'" Next comes a most remarkable transaction recorded by the Archbishop as follows, and we commend this to the special notice of the "faithful."

"I had several conversations with both of them, but one especially I remember with Sir John; it was on the 7th December, about noon, in his office. I do not remember who began, but he insisted that I should advise Riel to leave the country for a while, and added these words, so far as I can recollect them:—'If you can succeed in keeping him out of the way for a while, I will make his case mine, and I will carry the point.' The question of amnesty had caused me so much pain already, that I thought I should be justified in using all honest means to secure Sir John's assistance in granting of the amnesty, and it was on that ground, and on that ground only, that I promised, as I did then promise Sir John, that I would endeavor to persuade Riel to leave Red River for a while. I made to Sir John the same observation

which I had already made to Sir Geo., about the necessity of giving some money to Riel if he were asked to leave the country. It was agreed by Sir John that they would do something about that matter. That he would consult with Sir Geo., and give me an answer afterwards. I got an answer, dated 27th December, 1871, from Sir John, which I produce, under the direction of the Committee, as follows:—

"(Private and strictly Confidential.)
"OTTAWA, December 27th 1871.
"MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for the individual that we have talked about.
"I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal for \$1,000; I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly) and not in a lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassment begin again. The payment should spread over a year.
"Believe me Your Grace's
"Very obedient servant,
"J. A. Macdonald.
"His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, "Montreal."

The Archbishop says special reference was made, to the importance of having Riel out of the country during the elections, then about to come off. The negotiations finally ended in the paying of \$4,000 from the secret service fund to Riel and Lepine to leave the country, and Sir John's "embarrassment" for a time ceased. But the irrepressible Riel was not to be thus easily got rid of. He turns up again in Manitoba, in 1872, as a candidate for Parliament, and on the 4th Sept., 1872, Sir Geo. Cartier having been defeated in Montreal, Sir John telegraphs Gov. Archibald "Get Sir Geo. elected in your Province—do not, however allow late P. ovalision to resign in his favor." [See page 165 of Report.] We need not stop here to speak of the disgraceful spectacle of a Lieutenant Governor acting as the political tool of the Dominion Premier, but simply say that by the Governor's efforts, Riel did retire in Cartier's favor, and the following telegram was sent Sir Geo.:—"Your election in our County is by acclamation, and have reason to hope in the success of the cause trusted in your hands." Signed Louis Riel, Joseph Royal, A. Lepine, and Jas. Dubuc. (See page 59 of Report.) Sir Geo. responds by telegram to Gov. Archibald, in which we find the following:—"Give thanks for me to all friends and specially to those who were more instrumental in securing election." [Page 60 of Report.] Still the promised amnesty did not come, and Archbishop Tache, growing indignant at the delay and duplicity manifested gives vent to the following in a letter to Mr. Langevin on 16th Aug. 1873, [Page 60 of Report.]

"If it is as they tell me, there can be no more formal duplicity. If matters rest in the way, I shall find myself to have been made sport of in a most disgraceful manner. They have then only made use of me to deceive and wait the time when vengeance could more easily be taken.
"Without mention of the false calculation they have made as to the latter point of view, my conduct to my own mind, is very clearly marked out. I can only place before the public in general, and the members of the House in particular, the game in which I have been the victim and the tool. I trust that I shall not be driven to this extremity, and that the Government will not compel me to reveal to the public all I know about the Manitoba question."

But the representation of Provencr having become vacant by the death of Cartier, Riel again becomes a candidate for election to Parliament, and both Sir John and Mr. Langevin urge the Archbishop to prevent him from running for Provencr again, Sir John promising that "he would go to England after the session and secure the amnesty; but as he would give no promise in writing, the Archbishop would not interfere, and Riel was elected. The last act in the programme by Sir John, was in entire accordance with his previous double dealing and cowardice. When Riel's case came up during the late session of Parliament, Sir John in spite of his promise to go to England to secure the amnesty, actually *shirked* the vote asking the Home Government to grant an amnesty, but in order to leave the "faithful" some excuse, however weak, for still worshipping at his shrine, he voted for the expulsion of Riel from the House.

Altogether, Monsieur Riel has proved himself to the U. Progs, to be a very embarrassing sort of creature, and yet they are so infatuated, that they seem unwilling to drop him, fancying that he will prove as embarrassing to the present Ministry as to the fallen one, and to this end, it is stated that Mr. Masson has gone to Red River to secure Riel's re-election to the House. We presume the matter will give no more trouble to McKenzie's Government, in the future, than it has in the past. A straight forward course is all that is required. On the whole we think it would redound to the interest as well as the Credit of the opposition, to "let sleeping dogs lie."

MORRISBURG HIGH SCHOOL.
A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Tuesday evening last, to take into consideration the applications for the vacant Head Mastership. There were fifteen applicants, and after due consideration, the Board appointed Mr. E. L. Chamberlain, B.A. of Ingersoll, to the position. Mr. Chamberlain's testimonials are highly satisfactory, some of them bearing special reference to past success in teaching Mathematics and English—two Departments very essential to the thorough efficiency, that should characterize a course at our County High Schools. We understand that Mr. Chamberlain will assume the duties of his position on the 1st. of September.

THE TEACHER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
We are pleased to be able to chronicle, this week, the election of Professor Goldwin Smith, as the Teachers' Representative to the Council of Public Instruction, by the handsome majority of 277. Under the circumstances, we call this a very handsome majority. It is well known, that several Public School Inspectors made Dr. Sangster's cause their own, and when we consider the immense power of coercion, possessed by an Inspector, we may wonder that Professor Smith's majority is as large as it is. A large proportion of the Teachers of the Province hold but Third Class Certificates, and are directly dependent on the mercies of their Inspectors. From the publicly pronounced bias, then, of certain Inspectors in favor of Dr. Sangster, it is no wonder some Counties have gone largely in his favor. In this County, so far as we can learn, the Teachers have not been subjected to any pressure in favor of either candidate. From a perusal of the Report, we are unable to give a statement of the votes sent from this County, Dundas and Kent being reported together, but we hope to be able to furnish this item of information in our next issue.

We feel to congratulate the Teachers on having elected as their representative, a man who holds so prominent a position for ability and talent, a man whose grasp of mind and able pen fit him, for the future as in the past, to wield an influence for good on the policy of nations. We are glad, too, that the Teachers of Ontario have vindicated their claim to the possession of sterling moral principles, such as will warrant intrusting to them, safely, the training up of the rising generations, on whose careful rearing depends the future welfare of our country.

Since writing the above we learn that the vote in this County has gone against Professor Smith, being Sangster 30, Smith 21. It seems some 26 Teachers in the County have not exercised the privilege of the franchise, at all.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Result of the Election.
SMITH'S MAJORITY, 277.

The scrutineers did not conclude their labors until a quarter past twelve this morning, when it was found that Prof. Wilson was elected as the High School Teachers' representative, having received 128 votes, and his opponent, J. H. Hunter, 54.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.
For School Inspectors' representative the vote was as follows:—J. C. Woods, 30; H. S. McDonald, 21; David Mill, 17.

The voting for a PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' representative resulted as follows:—Goldwin Smith, 1,612; Dr. Sangster, 1,335.

The following is a detailed account of the Smith-Sangster vote:—

| Counties. | Smith. | Sangster. |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Brant..... | 29 | 10 |
| Bruce..... | 54 | 30 |
| Carleton..... | 7 | 43 |
| Durham..... | 34 | 26 |
| Dundas and Kent..... | 71 | 41 |
| Elgin..... | 29 | 28 |
| Essex..... | 15 | 19 |
| Frontenac..... | 3 | 69 |
| Glengarry..... | 6 | 38 |
| Grenville..... | 24 | 13 |
| Gray..... | 56 | 32 |
| Huron..... | 72 | 44 |
| Hastings..... | 12 | 83 |
| Haldimand..... | 34 | 6 |
| Halton..... | 39 | 14 |
| Lincoln..... | 42 | 22 |
| Lennox and Addington..... | 11 | 25 |
| Leeds..... | 30 | 39 |
| Lincoln..... | 31 | 10 |
| Midsex..... | 11 | 41 |
| Northumberland..... | 27 | 52 |
| Norfolk..... | 33 | 28 |
| Oxford..... | 34 | 30 |
| Ontario..... | 34 | 47 |
| Peel..... | 40 | 12 |
| Peterborough..... | 16 | 13 |
| Perth..... | 36 | 26 |
| Prescott..... | 13 | 65 |
| Prince Edward..... | 31 | 38 |
| Russell..... | 4 | 12 |
| Renfrew..... | 19 | 12 |
| Stormont..... | 8 | 33 |
| Simcoe..... | 51 | 44 |
| Victoria..... | 19 | 50 |
| Wellington..... | 51 | 48 |
| Wentworth..... | 36 | 46 |
| Waterloo..... | 34 | 51 |
| Welland..... | 20 | 38 |
| York..... | 100 | 20 |

CITIES.
Hamilton.....56 3
Kingston.....5 16
London.....24 0
Ottawa.....5 19
Toronto.....42 12
Incorporated towns.....131 30

Majority for Smith.....277

There has been another destructive fire in Brockville. Leggett, Bro. & Co's Carriage Factory was burned. Loss \$24,000. There was \$9,000 Insurance.

Dr. Puxnox.—The eminent abilities of Dr. Puxnox have been recognized by his being appointed President of the English Wesleyan Conference, so soon after his return home.

BARGE SUNK.—We are informed that a Barge owned by Mr. Patton of Iroquois, sunk about four miles above the Sault, while being towed to Montreal. One man was drowned, and Mr. Patton, himself, had a narrow escape.

How the Conservatives are Fighting the Battle.

(From the Brockville Recorder.)
The Union Progs have opened the campaign at Wolfe Island in a characteristic manner. The list of the Island posted up on July 17, and the 30 days allowed for appeals expired on Sunday last. According to law the Township Clerk is bound to notify all persons whose names are objected to, but being a Tory partisan the Clerk who had been objected to, and who knew nothing of the proceedings, the law also provides that the Court of Revision held by the Judge, cannot be opened earlier than six days after the termination of the 30 days given for appeals. On Monday, the next day after the time allowed for appeals, His Honor, Judge Burrows, opened the Court. The Judge, Mr. Gongg, the Clerk, and Mosier, the appellant, were the only persons present, yet at 11 a.m. the Court closed, seventeen Roman Catholic names having been struck off, including two, who had not been appealed against in the first place, and one voter was put on without his application. The only respondent who knew that the cases were to be tried on Monday, was Mr. Dawson, Reeve of the Island, and he only received his information late on Sunday evening. Early on Monday morning he went to the city to seek legal advice, and returning at 11 a.m., met the Judge returning from the Island, having finished the last outrage perpetrated by the Union Progs. The boldness of the proceeding is astonishing and this tampering with private rights should be followed by swift and certain punishment.

The Late Mr. Philmon Penneck.

(Ottawa Times.)
The decease of Mr. Philmon Penneck, which took place at his residence here early yesterday morning, will be heard of with regret by many of the citizens of Ottawa. But sooner or later death comes to all, and to the friends of the deceased gentleman the consolation remains that he already exceeded the three score and ten to which the Holy Writ informs us very few attain. A United Empire Loyalist in his early days, his attachment to Britain and British institutions led him to endure much privation in order to maintain their supremacy upon the continent of North America, and so solicited was he to see them carried out in their purity and entirety in that portion which still remained true to the old flag, that he and his family looked with marked disapprobation on the system of irresponsible government so long prevalent in this country, and threw the weight of their influence with the party which agitated for reform and direct responsibility to the people. To pursue such a course in those days led to considerable misconception in high quarters, to obloquy, and in some instances to persecution, but these things did not deter Mr. Penneck from laboring earnestly and faithfully for right and justice.

He was born in the County of Grenville in 1799, and was one of the first Liberals appointed a Commissioner of the Peace. He served in this capacity in his native country for many years. He also held a commission in the Militia, receiving various marks of approbation in the way of promotion, and retiring finally retaining his rank as major. For a number of years he was connected with one of our railways as clerk, but on the approach of old age he received an appointment in a Dead-Letter Office in this city, having been nominated by the late Hon. Jas. Morris, then Post Master-General, and one of Mr. Penneck's warmest friends. The deceased gentleman was a consistent and honored member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and his Christian character and deportment were creditable alike to himself and the denomination to which he belonged. He was an affectionate husband and father, a friend whose attachments were strong and enduring, and his goings out and in before men were an example which it would be well that many should copy. He died respected and esteemed, leaving behind him many warm personal friends, all parts of Canada, who will grieve to know that they shall see his face no more on earth. He died at peace with God and man.

News of the Week.

Lord Cecil preached in the Town Hall, Brockville, on Friday night.
Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A. of Toronto, will be visiting Brockville.

A small Sloop, overlaid with phosphate of lime, sunk in the channel near Brockville, on Friday.

His Excellencies, Lord and Lady Dufferin en suite are to visit Brockville on the 4th proximo. Great preparations are making for their reception.
A man by the name of Clump, of Creighton Village, brutally murdered a boy by the name of Lewis, who was working for him, by striking him over the head with a rake, burying the teeth in his skull.

The Cornwall Gazette says \$50,000 worth of Labor Saving Agricultural Machines have been sold in Glengarry this season.
It is said that Riel is to be again a candidate for Provencr.

The Sunday Times has been incorporated with the Ontario Workman, the publishers of the latter having purchased from Mr. H. W. Booth, proprietor of the Times all his interest in the latter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From the Gulf.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

The close of my first letter left me on the evening of Monday, the 6th of July, at Montreal ready to embark for Quebec. The scene at the wharf was lively. For a number of years, the Richelieu Company have had a monopoly of the passenger and freight traffic between the two cities, there being a compact between the Company and the Grand Trunk that the fare for passengers between Montreal and Quebec, should be \$4, with freight at proportionate rates. Like all Monopolists, the Company came to charge exorbitant rates for freight and passengers from the different ports by the way and so a number of merchants in Quebec, Bariscon, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal, met together and started an opposition line. For this purpose, they purchased from the Canadian Inland Navigation Company, the Steamers Athenian and Abyssinian, and in revenge for this sale, the Richelieu Co. are negotiating for a line to run from Montreal to Hamilton in opposition to the C. I. N. Co. The fare to Quebec by the opposition line, was put at \$3 for passengers, and freight at greatly reduced rates. The Richelieu Co. seeing the traffic leaving them and being bound by the Grand Trunk arrangements started a second opposition line on which the passenger fare was reduced to \$1, and freight to half the former charge. This is grand fun for the public and hundreds availing themselves of the cheap travelling, have made many holiday jaunts between Montreal and Quebec so that some of these boats are always crowded. An amusing scene took place at the wharf just before leaving. A passenger arrived with a 3 dollar ticket, came on board the Quebec, and discovering his mistake rushed off and accepted the first man he met with the question "Which is the opposition boat?" Before the gentleman interrogated had time to reply, the Captain of the Quebec who was passing and overheard the remark took him by the arm saying "Come this way and I will show you the opposition boat." At the same time pointing to the dollar boat. The man departed in blissful ignorance that he was being fooled to the extent of \$2. Noticing a bystander smile, Captain Labelle said "Well that is certain de opposition boat." Having a through ticket from Brockville to Quebec we took passage on the Quebec, one of the finest boats in America and by far the finest on the route. As we travelled to Quebec by night, nothing of interest is to be noted beyond an exciting race between the three boats—Canada, Athenian and Quebec, and the very successful attempts of Captain Labelle to make himself agreeable to the passengers.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Aug. 23, 1874.

The Woman's Crusade.

Concluded from first page.
The object says, "Crusades in all ages have been born of folly and nourished by fanaticism," and then speaks of this movement, as a "feeble attempt to dignify by the name of crusade, the disgusting exhibition of feminine folly and bigotry." In the name of human intelligence, we would ask, which is the more disgusting exhibition of folly, for the wife and mother to kneel upon the sidewalk, beseeching heaven to save her husband and son from the damning influence of these birth places of vice; or that husband and son reeling upon these sidewalks, cursing the God who made him, in language that would shame the Prince of Darkness? Which the greater disgrace to civilization; for a sister to sing before calumnies, songs of praise to God, who is able to move the hearts even of ruffians; or for her brother to issue out of those dens of infamy, with intellect beclouded, and shame forgotten, with mauling utterance, singing the most obscene songs, mingled with horrid oaths, and unmercifully yelling, such as would cause the blood to curdle in the veins of any but a rum-seller? Which the greater outrage to common sense and common decency, the united efforts of Christian women, by public prayer to Omnipotence to save, not only their own, but the power of strong drink, but Christ-like, to pray also for their destroyer; or for a man, in the image of God, with almost unlimited faculties for a high and noble life here, and eternal happiness hereafter, to degrade those faculties, for the sake of temporary gain, engaged in a business, the success of which must inevitably depend upon the number of homes made desolate, the number of families broken up, the number of souls destroyed for time and for eternity, and then at last throw into the balance his own home, his own soul?

Think how the Liquor business influences the politics of our country, we quote from *The Liquor Men's Advocate*, an exhortation to its whiskey cohorts to act unitedly and energetically in order to secure votes. It says: "The good old German way of spending the Sabbath, don't suit the temperance man's delicate taste. The sum of \$500,000,000 passed through the hands of liquor dealers last year. This shows a powerful element, which, if united, might bid goodbye to the financial prohibition laws. Every saloon averages eighty regular customers, and these eighty customers have eighty votes, and if properly managed, every bartender might influence these eighty votes as a given point, decided by the bartender *en masse*." And then it urges upon liquor men to improve upon every circumstance to influence those votes against any and all temperance movements, by whomsoever projected. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* makes the following statement and vouchers for the correctness of the figures. "The total amount of traffic in intoxicating drinks in United States, including imported and domestic, brewed, distilled, and fermented liquors and wines, was \$1,487,000,000, while in the same year, the amount expended for meat, flour, cotton goods, boots, shoes, woolen goods, newspapers, and job printing was \$905,000,000."

"There were 400 more persons engaged in the liquor business, than in preaching and school teaching. The Clergy cost annually \$12,000,000, while lawyers, criminals, and prisoners, cost \$90,000,000."

With the foregoing facts before us, is it not surprising that woman did not long ago arise, and led by some Joan of Arc, demand that the traffic should cease? Better far, for the world, and vastly more for the credit of womanhood and the glory of God, that she has resorted to the more potent, the more glorious weapon—prayer. And acting in the same self-respect, the same reliance upon Jehovah that sustained Agamemnon's noble daughter, when urged to deeds of blood, she may say with her, to those who wrong her,
"Though woman, I am born as free as man.
Did Agamemnon's son before thee stand,
And thou requiredst of him what became him not,
His arm and trusty weapon would defend
This bosom's freedom. I have only words,
But I become a noble minded man.
To trust with thee the words of woman."
Do I not stand before thee weaponless?
Pray I not, lovely prayer, fair braver in woman's hand?
More potent far than instruments of war,
Thou must thrust lack.
Madrid N. Y. July 28, 1874.

Lewis; to the left, Orleans Island and the Plains of Abraham, dotted with Villages and encircling the City. It will be within the memory of your readers that during the incumbency of Sir Geo. Cartier in the war department, a guarantee for \$1,500,000 for fortifications at Point Lewis, was obtained from the house department, but the American war having demonstrated that such fortifications could not stand our modern Armstrong guns, the works were not built, and we have instead, behind Point Lewis, three batteries to command the river. They are intended for throwing shells only, as the place is too elevated to sweep the river with ball or shot. Next week we will commence with the sailing of the *Miramichi* from Quebec.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

3rd Class—July, 1874.

HISTORY.
1. What was the origin of the American slave trade?
2. Give an account of the voyage of Marco Polo.
3. Into what province did the Romans divide Britain? State their relative position.
4. Name the Plantagenet Sovereigns of England. Which of them interfered in the affairs of France, and with what results?
5. State what you know of the battles of Shrewsbury and Worcester.
6. In whose reign did the following persons live, and for what were they remarkable?—William Caxton, Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, Richard Arkwright, James Watt.
7. What was the Cabal Ministry.
8. State the principal causes which led to the American revolutionary war, and name in order the leading events in it. Give dates. Be concise.
9. Write brief explanatory notes on the following:—(a) The Durien Company. (b) The Treaty of Dover. (c) The Convention of Cintra.
10. Contrast the Britain of to-day with that of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write a letter to a Board of Trustees, recommending the establishment of a School Library.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ETYMOLOGY.

"The Sportsman very often tells you that his pleasure is not derived from the death or suffering which he inflicts; but he cannot deny that his pleasure is inseparably connected with death or suffering."—E. A. Freeman.

1. Parse the ten italicized words.
2. Divide the extract into propositions, state their relations to one another, and fully analyze them.
3. Quote any six rules of syntax that are exemplified in the following extract and point out their application:—"Those who can judge impartially of the general principle, have no means of knowing whether the general principle is rightly or wrongly applied to particular cases."—E. A. Freeman.
4. Form or quote a sentence containing a dependent proposition equivalent to an adverb.
5. Re-write the following sentences so as to change the grammatical construction, but express the same meaning:—"To me the case seems to stand thus." "In arguing about field sports I was arguing with people whose doings were open to the world." "He speaks the truth."
6. Write the past tense, present participle and past participle of 'shoot,' 'job,' 'dye,' 'lie down,' 'omit,' 'prefer,' 'wink,' and 'chew.'
7. Write the plural of 'potato,' 'cheese,' 'polity,' 'chimney,' 'soliloquy,' and 'phenomenon'; the singular of 'species,' 'apparatus,' and 'indies'; and the feminine of 'beau,' 'earl,' 'lad,' 'stag,' and 'ram.'
8. Give the different forms assumed by the prefixes 'in,' and 'ad' in composition, illustrating your answer by examples.
9. What are the meanings of the prefixes 'para,' 'meta,' 'olo,' and 'de,' and the affixes 'ness,' 'ly,' and 'dom'?

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LAW.

1. Define Education; and state the various Educational influences to which young people in this country are commonly subjected.
2. What is meant by School Organization? Show how you would proceed to organize a New School of 50 Scholars.
3. Draw up a Time Table for the use of such a school.
4. Give notes of a Lesson on 1. The Verb. 2. Multiplication. 3. The Sheep.
5. How would you seek to make your pupils proficient in spelling?
6. What is the approved method of teaching the Second Book?
7. Specify the duties of Public School Teachers. What is a "Public School Teacher?"
8. How would you seek to reduce to a state of good discipline a school which had become disorderly?

LOCAL & GENERAL.

More Incendiarism.—On Saturday evening last, about 8 p.m., the alarm of fire was raised, and the villagers were startled by the almost immediate bursting out of a large mass of flames. So sudden and so vivid was the fire, that the idea prevailed, at first, that the conflagration was in the village, and many started for the scene, with that belief. The fire bells were rung, and a pretty general alarm given. It turned out, however, that the burning building was a barn, some distance North of the Village, and owned by Captain Fallinger. Thirty-five tons of hay, the produce of 20 acres of meadow, were in the barn, and contributed to the intense brightness of the fire. The total loss was over \$600, against which there is an insurance on building and contents to the amount of about \$300. The Captain says he has been unable to prevent for some time past, this barn being the night resort of disreputable characters of both sexes, and there is little doubt the fire has been occasioned by some of these throwing down a match, after lighting a pipe or cigar. He offers \$200 reward for information such as will lead to the arrest of the parties implicated in the transaction, and he proposes to hold a regular inquest as soon as he can get anything definite to proceed upon.

FOR SALE.—Horse, Buggy, Cutter, Robes, and Harness—cheap for cash. Apply to Rev. E. Robson, Morrisburg.

GREEN CORN.—We are indebted to Mr. Bacont, for our first treat of this vegetable.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY comes with the regularity of clock-work. The September Number comes to hand with songs, duets, schottisches, and polkas, that will delight the music-loving fraternity. A year's subscription to this periodical is a cheap way of getting at least forty dollars' worth of the latest music. Published by J. L. Peters, 566 Broadway, New-York, at three dollars per year, or thirty cents per single number.

TOWNSHIP OF MOUNTAIN.—The Judge has given notice, that he will hear the appeals against the Voters' List, for the Township of Mountain, at South Mountain Village, on Tuesday the 1st of September, at 10 a.m.

FAIL IN SHOE LEATHER.—We are very glad to learn that, the lumber having arrived from Ottawa, the new side walk, South side of Main Street, running west from gravel road, is to be proceeded with immediately. We feel sure the excellence of the material procured for the side walks, and the consequent durability of them, will fully compensate for the delay in their building.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.—We, yesterday, seized the opportunity to pay a visit to Messrs. H. G. Weagant & Co's Wood Manufacturing Establishment, Morrisburg. The Messrs. Weagant have a lumber yard, at which they keep a supply of everything needed in that line, and they have planing Machines, and Machines for matching, boring, for scroll work, turning &c., the samples of the work which we saw being first class. But their specialty is in the manufacture of window shades. The shades made by them embrace an invention of their own, which they have patented in Canada, and for which they have solicited a patent in the United States. We were greatly pleased with the ingenious machines for sawing out the strips and smoothing them. They manufacture over 100 yards per day now, and intend shortly to add more saws and looms, thus increasing their capacity to five or six hundred yards daily. We saw bundles destined for Petrolia, Toronto, Ottawa, and other places, and the obliging manager informed us, that the demand exceeds their present power of supply. The wells of window shades are put up in rolls 162 yards long and of all widths from 18 to 96 inches. The Machinery is driven by a 15 H. P. Engine, and the whole establishment is well worthy a visit from any of our readers, who like to see exhibitions of ingenuity and skill applied to the arts. When fairly under way with their enterprise, they will have 8 or 10 looms, and employ 20 or 30 hands. We wish them every success in their undertaking, and wish we had many more companies of equal enterprise, to add to the business of our Village.

PASSENGER TRAINS G. T.

Leave Morrisburg Station as follows:—
GOING WEST.
No. 4 Express..... 1:10 a.m.
" 2 "..... 2:30 a.m.
Mixed..... 1:00 p.m.
GOING EAST.
No. 3 Express..... 5:30 a.m.
Mixed..... 10:32 a.m.
No. 1 Express..... 5:30 p.m.

Morrisburg Markets.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Flour per cwt..... | \$3 00 to 3 25 |
| Buckwheat Flour do..... | 2 25 |
| Barley do..... | 3 70 to 4 75 |
| Oats do..... | 1 75 |
| Onion do..... | 3 25 |
| Corn per bush..... | 75 to 80 |
| Spring Wheat do..... | 1 00 to 1 20 |
| Fall Wheat do..... | 1 25 to 1 35 |
| Barley do..... | 1 10 to 1 20 |
| Oats do..... | 47 to 47 47 |
| Peas do..... | 60 to 65 |
| Beans do..... | 1 00 to 1 10 |
| Mess Pork per bb..... | 20 00 to 22 00 |
| Butter in Rols per lb..... | 25 to 27 |
| Butter in tubs do..... | 25 to 27 |
| Eggs per doz..... | 15 to 20 |
| Potatoes per bush..... | 25 to 30 |
| Hay per ton..... | 10 00 to 11 00 |
| Wool per lb..... | 30 to 35 |

Butter steady. Some Sales at 27 1/2 cts. It may be quoted at from 25 to 27 cts. Barley weak at \$1.00, buyers having secured about what they want at that figure, to fill contracts. Messrs. Clement and Gibson shipped, each a car load, yesterday, being the first, of the season.

Money Market.

REPORTED BY THOMAS DEXTER, BANKER, MORRISBURG.
Gold 94. Greenbacks bought at 94 discount and sold at 94.