

WANTED—Good Milch Cows, (fresh calved), Beef Cattle, Fat Sheep or Lambs, for which the highest price will be paid. Address P. Caynes, Ormatown, P.Q.

Province of Quebec, District of Beauharnois. }  
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
IN VACATION.

Monday, the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Before the Hon. Justice Belanger.  
NOEL SURPRENANT, shoemaker, of the Parish of St. Antoine Abbé, in the District of Beauharnois, Plaintiff.

JONAS BARSALOU, of the Parish of St. Jean Chrystostome, in said District, and Ludger Bouslaur, formerly of the Parish of St. Antoine Abbé, District aforesaid, and actually absent from this Province, Defendant.

It is ordered on the motion of Mr. Thomas Brossier, advocate for the plaintiff in that case, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Francis Delisle, one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in and for the District of Beauharnois, written on the writ of summons in this case issued: That the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada constituting the Province of Quebec or Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Beauharnois; that said Defendant, by an advertisement, to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the village of Huntingdon, called The Canadian Gleaner, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the town of Sabarery de Valleyfield, called Le Progrès de Valleyfield, be notified to appear before this Court, there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement; and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such demand within the time therein specified, judgment will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a case by default.

P. J. UBALDE BAUDRY, Prothonotary.

The unwarying Condition on which each one of the following Horses is sold, that all casualties to Merit are at the risk of their Owners.

PREMIER is 3 years old this season, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1500 lbs., and is of a dark bay color. He took first prize at the Chateaugay County Show, held at St. Martin's Fall. He was sired by the thorough-bred Clyde Premier, imported by John L. Gibb, bred by John M. Martin, Esq., of Auchincroft, Cardross, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and imported by Dawes & Co., Larches. His dam, a choice mare, was sired by a thorough-bred French horse, imported from France, and owned by John Cross, Esq., North Georgetown. Will stand as follows: Mondays at David Bryson's, Howick; Wednesdays at Allan's Corner; Saturdays at James Cameron's, Geddes; Durhams; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at the farm of the proprietor, Jamestown, 1 mile East of Winter's Mills. To insure \$5; 2 mares from same owner \$11; 2 for condition see bills.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD, Proprietor.

The well-known horses SIR COLIN THE THIRD and CANADIAN are as follows: Mondays at McKay's, Huntingdon; Tuesdays pass thro' to Durham, stopping at Tessa's, Dewittville, at noon, arriving at Gale's at 3 o'clock p.m.; Wednesdays, leave Durham at noon, passing by Winter's steam mill, stopping at James Cameron's, Howick; Wednesdays at Allan's Corner; Saturdays at James Cameron's, Geddes; Durhams; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at the farm of the proprietor, Jamestown, 1 mile East of Winter's Mills. To insure \$5; 2 mares from same owner \$11; 2 for condition see bills.

JOHN CARR.

THE Bell horses will travel during the season, and health and weather permitting, as follows:— PRINCE ROYAL, Mondays at Huntingdon, staying overnight; Tuesdays forenoon at Dewittville, going on to Durham, where he will stay that night and remain until Thursday morning; Thursdays forenoon at Spire's Cameron's, River Outarde, afternoon at Rockburn, where he stays overnight; Friday forenoon at Herdman's Corner, calling at Athelstan on his way home; rest of the week at his own stable. To insure \$10.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Mondays at Huntingdon, where he will stay overnight; Tuesdays forenoon at Dewittville, going on to Durham, where he will remain until Thursday morning; Thursdays forenoon at Spire's Cameron's, River Outarde, afternoon at Rockburn, where he stays overnight; Friday forenoon at Herdman's Corner, calling at Athelstan on his way home; rest of the week at his own stable. To insure \$10.

CONQUEROR: Monday forenoon he will call at Athelstan on his way to Anderson's Corner, where he remains overnight; Tuesdays forenoon at Durham, remaining overnight; Wednesdays forenoon at Spire's Cameron's, River Outarde, afternoon at Rockburn, where he stays overnight; Thursdays forenoon at James Cameron's, Geddes, 21 concession North Georgetown; Thursday forenoon at James Cameron's, 31 concession, where he remains overnight; Friday forenoon he passes up the Ormatown road to Durham, remaining until 2 o'clock, and calling in the afternoon at Dewittville on his way to Huntingdon, where he remains overnight; Saturday forenoon at Huntingdon, afternoon at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner, \$15.

LORD CLYDE and PRINCE OF WALES: These 2 splendid young stallions will stand the charge on their own stable on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Huntingdon village on Wednesdays and Thursdays; the rest of the week at their own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner, \$15.

PRINCE ROYAL THE FIRST: Mondays, forenoon at Patrick Lee's, on the Green, where he remains overnight; Tuesdays, forenoon at Thomas Lee's, Oxaville, where he remains overnight; Wednesdays, forenoon at Thomas Lee's, afternoon at Joseph Black's, LaGuerre, where he stays overnight; Thursdays forenoon at Sullivan's, St. Antoinette; afternoon at Fort Lewis, remaining overnight; Thursdays forenoon at Dundas; Saturdays, forenoon at Anderson's, afternoon at James Cameron's, Ridge road, where he stays overnight; Friday forenoon at Huntingdon, afternoon at John Sparrow's, New Ireland, where he stays overnight; Saturdays will call at Athelstan at noon, on his way home. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner, \$13.

PRINCE ROYAL THE SECOND: Mondays at Jameson's, Burke Lines, remaining overnight; Tuesdays will call at Powerscourt in passing and stand at O'Neill's on the Lines until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, then going on to Henry Bonaldi's, where he remains overnight; Wednesdays will call at William Isaac Blah's at noon, Robert Brooks in the afternoon, going on to John Nappa's, where he remains overnight and until noon on Thursday; afternoon will call at Frank's Centre, on his way to Rockburn, remaining overnight; Friday forenoon at Herdman's Corner, calling at Athelstan in the afternoon on his way home; Saturdays at his own stable. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner, \$13.

A. & J. BELL, Elgin.

SIR COLIN.

THE well-known Clyde Stallion "Sir Colin," will stand in his own stable under the charge of John W. Brown. To insure, \$10, payable on the 1st of March, 1883. Two or more mares belonging to the same owner, \$5.50 each. All mares once tried and not duly returned, or disposed of before foaling time, will be considered with foal and charged accordingly. Should there be no call for the above price to be paid on said 1st of March next.

A. SOMERVILLE, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, March 20.

HAVING been informed by a number of the patrons of the above horse, that they would prefer paying \$12 to insure, instead of the terms stated in last week's Gleaner, I beg to inform them and all others like-minded, that I agree to their proposition, provided that previous to first service they give me written notice of their intention. It being distinctly understood that all who do not give said notice will pay \$5 or \$10, as the case may be.

A. SOMERVILLE, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, 5th April.

# The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 863.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

**CANADA.**  
The Act relating to the sale of railway passenger tickets in Canada is now in force throughout the Dominion. Under the new law no person, unless he is authorized by the railway company, can sell a railway passenger ticket without being liable to fine or imprisonment. This, if carried out, puts an end to all second-hand ticket selling. Those who travel only a portion of the journey on a ticket can demand the return of that portion of their money within thirty days, less the ordinary fare between the two points for which the ticket was issued.

It was curious that the annual session of the Canadian Good Templars should have been held on the site of an ancient and illicit distillery; but such was the case. The central camp grounds on Smugglers' Bay on the St. Lawrence were, long before camp meetings were fashionable, the scene of the illegal production of spirits. To-day the picture is changed, and where years ago intoxicants were made, temperance men now meet to hold their conference. To the temperance body the reports read by the Good Templars at Smugglers' Bay last week must have been gratifying.

The Ogilvie flouring-mill, just completed in Winnipeg, is probably the finest in the Dominion. It is built of white brick, with five stories and a mansard. The dimensions are 50 x 100 feet; 88 feet; cost \$150,000; producing capacity 600 to 800 barrels per day of 24 hours; running time, day and night; and number of hands employed, fifty or sixty. Plenty of wheat is stored to exercise the mill from now till harvest; 80,000 bushels are in the stacks here, besides large supplies at Emerson, Portage la Prairie and Niverville. Great as this capacity may seem, it is nevertheless inadequate to the wheat-growing powers of Manitoba and the North-West.

Nothing unwritten would make sadder history than the story of a defunct banking institution. All carry down with them in their ruin people who for the most part are induced by the respectability of the directorate or managerial ability of officials to deposit their savings, either for safety or investment. How many widows and orphans have been beggared by the rashness of the parties responsible for the fall of the Metropolitan Bank never will be known. A more hopeless ruin or a more disgraceful abuse of the position of directors was hardly ever seen in the history of Canadian banking than that which was exposed in the courts when they were sued. The final meeting of the shareholders was held to-day at one o'clock in the office of Mr. Wainwright, when a resolution was adopted in favor of finally closing up the concern and abandoning the charter. The meeting was of a private nature, and the abandonment of the charter was agreed to unanimously. The final dividend payable amounts to \$2.55 per share, and when each shareholder is paid that amount he will have heard the last of a concern whose directors promised much, but whose failure was due to the stock speculations by the directors, who used the shareholders' money to do their business with.—Montreal Witness, 6th July.

Captain Antrobus, of the Mounted Police, who has just arrived at Toronto from Battleford, Northwest Territory, says: The Mounted Police are doing their work, but it would seem as though their presence was sufficient to keep order, for the offences are of the most trifling character. The Battleford troop has about 50 men, and in addition to the command of them I am invested with magisterial authority, so that I can dispose of most of the cases arising in my district. Of course my jurisdiction does not extend to civil cases. Attempts to introduce liquor into the territory I believe are greatly on the decline, for so many have been caught that the smugglers have got afraid. The cases brought before me are chiefly larceny, petty thefts, or trifling assaults. The Indians are doing remarkably well with their farming, indeed they are doing much better than they have ever done before. When I left they had their crops in, and seem to be quite happy and contented. Instead of the men loafing around hunting they may be seen in their fields working along with the women. They were nearly starved last winter, and the agent then told them that if they did not work they would not be fed. This set them to working and he kept them at work. It took them a long time to get it throry into their minds that what they were doing was for their own benefit. A great change has come over the Indians at Battleford during the last few years, and a very marked improvement may be expected. There are about 1,500 to 2,000 Indians on the reserves around Battleford. The coldest day was the 15th day of February last, when the thermometer showed 45 degrees below zero. We have all had the best of health; indeed it has completely set me up. On the day I have mentioned we were crushing grain into dust.

**UNITED STATES.**  
Manitow, Col. July 3.—Every horse here is damaged by the water spout of Saturday. The water came from the mountains thru the canons, forming a wall 8 ft. high, sweeping everything before it. During the day several parties of excursionists went up the canons. It is feared several perished. An omnibus filled with passengers was swept from the street and dashed high on the rocks. The occupants were slightly injured. Horses and cattle were swept away. Hailstones measuring 13 inches fell, breaking windows and destroying shrubbery. Total loss \$75,000.

The Toledo Telegram points out that Montreal is not receiving much benefit from the enlargement of the Welland canal, as the St. Lawrence canals between Kingston and that point only contain about nine feet of water. Accordingly much grain is transferred to the State canal at Oswego or the railroads at Ogdensburg and Cape Vincent.

Mingo Junction, Ohio, July 4.—The steamer Scotia with about 500 passengers

collided with the John Lomas in the middle of the river to-night, sinking the Scotia in 15 feet of water. The Scotia was coming up under a full head of steam. When about half a mile from Mingo Junction the John Lomas was sighted coming down. The Scotia whistled for the channel, but owing to a mishap both boats took the same side the Lomas striking the Scotia and sinking her in 3 minutes. The scene on the Scotia was heartrending, and the life struggle frightful. The Lomas was only slightly disabled, and went to work saving those on the Scotia. This task was rendered easier by the bright moonlight, and no doubt many lives were saved for this reason. 74 lives were lost. There seems little doubt that the Scotia was overcrowded. On the down trip she broke her rudder rope, stopped and tied it, and when passing the Lomas it parted again, and swung her in front of the latter. The general opinion is that the Scotia was to blame for the catastrophe. The other boat had the right of way. It appears there had been considerable drinking on board. The officers of the Scotia say only a few passengers were drunk, and the crew all right. The Scotia, after the collision, took fire, and would have burned had she not sunk. She sank on Willis Bar. Had she foundered above or below, or on either side of this spot, she would have been completely submerged.

The Gaiter trial is surprised by that of the Star routers. The trial of these conductors, who defrauded the Government out of an enormous sum for contracts to deliver mails to places which had no existence, is a legal curiosity. The counsel attempted to introduce evidence against the practice of the court, and they proceed in a manner not permissible before any regular judicial tribunal.

Altho politics run high in the States, no less than 3,316,437 male persons of voting age did not vote in the last Presidential election, according to official returns just made public. The non-voting males of adult age constituted 26 per cent. of the whole adult male population. This fact will of itself form a strong argument in favor of the appeal now being made by Mr. Curtis and others to the better class in American society to come forward and take an active part in political affairs.

The Sacramento, Cal., Union of June 26 says:—On Saturday morning, on the road from Santa Cruz to Felton, and about three miles from the latter place, a heavily laden coach and four horses were thrown from the mountain road, with fatal consequences to several of the people on the vehicle. The party were returning from Santa Cruz to Camp Felton, and were residents of San Francisco. The moon was shining brightly and the party was a gay and joyous one, but its pleasure was marred by a nervous feeling occasioned by the carelessness of the driver. Some of the party tried to get out and to relinquish the lines. At about 12:30 o'clock, a point 200 feet from the track was reached, when the stage suddenly went over the grade and rolled over and over until it struck the track below, a complete wreck. Three of the company were killed in the descent, and one died in an hour after. Two others were seriously injured, and the rest escaped with bruises and scratches.

Dover, N.H., July 7.—Yesterday two lads were target shooting with a pistol in a barn of the Rev John Richmond. Annie, the daughter of the clergyman, came into the yard. Edward Frost fired at the target, and the ball struck the girl in the jugular vein, and she died in 15 minutes.

Chicago, July 7.—A stand of corn from Texas, 9 feet 11 inches high, yesterday, was exhibited to the Board of Trade. A letter accompanying it says that the Texas corn crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels this year, against 70,000,000 in 1880, and 23,000,000 in 1881. If this be so, Texas will have a good deal of corn to spare.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Modern Cairo is a shabby imitation of Paris. Only fifteen years ago it was still an Arab city within walls, having gates like a medieval fortress, and narrow, unpaved streets, often ending in blind alleys. "In those days," according to a modern writer, "the Moosky, the principal street of the European quarter, called after the Kantaret of Kosky, a bridge over the canal built by a vizier of that name, in the time of Saladin, was covered overhead by boarding to keep out the sun, and was entered from the Esbekie thro' a great vaulted gateway. Now, the Moosky has paved sidewalks, is macadamized, has no boarding overhead and no gateway at the end. Then when the carriage of some great Pasha came by you turned your back, for four ladies might be in it, as you would be in danger of life and liberty if you were detected looking at them; now ladies of the upper ranks drive about very much as they do here, and various princesses are well known by sight; not very long ago two Turkish ladies appeared riding on horseback on the Shoobera road. To see Cairo as an Oriental city it is now needful to plunge into the very unsavory back slums; year by year the more picturesque features are gradually disappearing."

The whiskey question is simply a question of fact. If the bar-rooms do more good than they do injury; if they build up more honest voters than corrupt ones; if they build up more families than they degrade; if they make more honest men than criminals; more wealthy men than paupers; then the man is not honest, nor fair, nor manly, nor worthy to be a voter if he refuses to vote to continue the bar-room. If a bar-room is an enemy to the commonwealth and civilization if he opposes it or votes to destroy it. But if the reverse is true—if the bar-room is an enemy to society; if it crowds voters; if it fills breaks warm hearts; if it beggars children; if he can vote for such a cause? A vote to place men in office or to keep those who win at the existence of bar-rooms is simply a vote against law, against good order and against good morals.

**MAKING HAY.**—I mow after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the weather promises to be fair for some days, and rake the next day between 2 and 5; the following day about 10 o'clock, turn over the winrows, and after dinner cook up. If the weather is bright and warm all the time it goes in the next day without opening the cocks. I keep plenty of help at work in the potato field about the time of haying, and at the least sign of rain we rake and cook up, in which case it may be necessary to open the cocks more or less before drawing in. But, unless rain does threaten, we never cook up merely wilted grass or clover. The great point in haying is to have the nerve to cut largely just at the beginning of fair weather. How many times I have known farmers, after three or four days to say: "Well, I guess we are going to have some good weather, and I will cut some hay!" And they cut it to get wet, just when they should have been drawing their hay into the barn. They had not learned 'in time of peace to prepare for war.' At the beginning of fair weather it is usually cool, and grass cut after 2 o'clock will not cure enough to be injured by the dew that night, being left in large winrows, the injury is very slight.

Alexandria, July 7.—Arabi Bey said yesterday that England had no more right to interfere in Egypt than any other nation and she must be content to accept such a position. Egypt will pay her debt, but will allow no interference of any kind. European employees will be retained in the service as long as Egypt requires them. The lives of Europeans are safe unless England acts aggressively, in which case the people might rise and carry all before them. Arabi complained bitterly of misrepresentation on the part of correspondents and said if the Turkish troops are sent to suppress the Egyptian army he will resist them to the utmost. "If they come to help us, we will receive them as brothers. Should European troops of any kind come, we will fight to the death." He announced himself loyal to the Khedive, but refused to answer questions about Berris Pacha. While Arabi was most bitter against England, he did not allude once to France or to any other power.

London, July 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr Gladstone moved to go into a committee on the Arrears of Rent bill. He said the Government depended on two million pounds from the Church surplus fund and half a million from the consolidated fund to meet the contingencies contemplated in the bill. He asked the House in the interest of all parties and of peace and order in Ireland to expedite the bill. Mr Chaplin, Conservative, moved a resolution in favor of declining to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects which must demoralize the Irish. Mr John Bright supported the motion to go into committee on the Arrears bill. He expressed confidence in Mr Gladstone's estimate of the cost and means of defraying it from the church surplus; expressed astonishment at the opposition of the Irish members to the emancipation clause; believed if the country became more tranquil the purchase clauses would go into extensive operation; approved the method of making advances, and did not believe the Land Act a failure. Regarding the taunts of half-heartedness flung at the Government, he said there was no virtue more required in dealing with Ireland than patience. All the Irish were not discontented, disloyal and dishonest. The well disposed looked to the House of Commons for means to promote peace and good order, and hundreds of thousands, weary of anarchy, were willing to support the Government as far as they could and dared, in restoring obedience to law. Mr Bright thought the Repression bill would receive the support of the best portion of the people.

On one of his late birthdays Isaac Holden, of the British House of Commons, who, since he was seventy, has built himself a palace costing \$500,000, gave a feast, on which occasion each of his daughters found a cheque for a quarter of a million dollars under her napkin. A wine merchant at Neustadt, Germany, was recently fined 10,000 marks, had his entire stock confiscated, and was sent to prison for three years and a half for making a certain quantity of wine out of substances innocent in themselves but bearing no relationship to the grape.

Rome, July 5.—The Pope in an allocution at the Consistory on Monday said the position of the Church in Italy was becoming worse than ever. The Government, he declared, was guilty of bad faith in refusing exequators to twenty bishops whom he had nominated.

Corporal Wallace, the young Scotch soldier murdered while acting as escort to Mr Bourke in Galway, was 25. He was detailed for special service on account of his high character. His funeral at Dublin took place at the Military cemetery, with full military honors, in presence of Gen. Lord Clarina and staff. A wreath sent by the Viceroy was placed on his grave. A gun carriage and six conveyed his remains, and three full military bands were in attendance. His aged white-haired mother was so much overcome that she had to be supported by her remaining son to the carriage.

M. Goblet, the French Minister of Justice and Worship, in a circular to the Prefects on the forthcoming national fete, leaves it to the option of the municipalities to arrange with the priests for a special service, but states that churches, being municipal buildings, whose interior alone is appropriated to worship, municipalities may at their own expense put flags and illuminations on the outside. Flags cannot, however, be hoisted on parsonages without the priests' consent, unless this can be effected without entering the building; but the ringing of the church bells is not to be dependent on such consent. Difficulties arose on some of these points last year.

London, July 4.—The marriage of the Rev Carr Glyn and Lady Mary Campbell took place at Kensington to-day. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, several members of the Royal family, and Mr Gladstone were present.

According to the British Medical and Surgical Journal, a castor-oil plant was placed accidentally in a room swarming with flies, but almost immediately the flies disappeared, and flies were found under the plant, or clinging to its leaves, dead.

The vineyards of France have been tremendously crippled by the ravages of the Phylloxera, and endless but futile experiments have been made to drive out the evil. The latest and most novel suggestion hails from China—from Dr McGowan, of Shanghai. A great part of the province of Canton is given up to the cultivation of orange-trees, and it is customary with the Chinese to import large bladders full of ants from the neighboring hills to serve as insecticides. The plan has proved very successful, and Dr McGowan thinks new vistas are opened up that would afford profitable study to entomologists and agriculturists. A well-advised importation of their proper parasites might be the secret for wiping out many field and garden pests. He also adds that the Societe d'Acclimation of France might import a number of these bags of ants for the sake of practical experiment on the phylloxera.

Dr Ridge, writing to an English paper, recommends, to prevent the torments inflicted by flies on horses, the application to the latter before harnessing of a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid with six or more parts of olive oil. This should be rubbed lightly all over the animal with a rag, and applied more thickly to the interior of the ears and other parts most likely to be attacked. This application may need to be repeated in the course of the day, but while any odor of the acid remains the flies decline to settle, and the horse is completely free from their annoyance.

All the young fruit trees which do not make a growth of 2 feet for the longest shoots in a season, need additional stimulating with manure if the ground is clean and well cultivated; or if they stand in grass or happen to be encumbered with weeds, good mellow cultivation must be given them. This is the rule for young trees, and the best time, if manure is applied, is late in autumn or during winter, the earlier the better. But manure appears to do the most good on bearing trees, especially apple trees, often giving good annual crops where poor and biennial crops were previously borne. Bearing trees need not grow so rapidly as young trees, but if they do not make annual shoots at least a foot long they need more manure, or both manure and cultivation. The manure may be spread broadcast in winter, covering the whole surface.

A story is told of Charles XII, which illustrates the eccentric hero's peculiarities. During a forced march towards the foe a grenadier of the King's guard stole a spit-roasted turkey from the hut of a poor peasant. The latter sought audience of the King and made complaint of the theft. Sending for the soldier, a huge fellow six feet and several inches in height, Charles sternly regarded him for a moment and then asked: "Is it true, comrade, that you have stolen this poor man's dinner, you, a great brute big enough to eat him and his whole family, body and bones?" The grenadier, probably thinking that he might as well be hanged for a sheep as a goat, rudely made answer: "Sire, I have done him less harm than you did his master, Augustus. You took a kingdom from him, while I have only taken a turkey from this fellow." "But, friend," returned the King, "I perceive a difference between us. I can hang you for stealing a turkey, but you have not the power to punish me for seizing and giving away an empire"—a fine and forcible illustration of regal authority. It is added that the grenadier was granted a pardon in view of his spirit and wit upon making payment to the peasant of his exorbitant price for the turkey.

The latest use to which electricity has been put is the launching of ships. The British turret ship Colossus was released from her cradle at Portsmouth by the simple touching of a button, which caused an electrical current to knock away the dog-shafts, to break a bottle of wine over the ship's nose, and to start up a musical box with "Rule Britannia." The vessel, which weighed 4,420 tons and was the heaviest ever launched at the yard, took the water at once without accident. We are, it appears, only at the threshold of discovery of the uses of electricity.

When the Duke of Sutherland was on this continent last year he was so enraptured with the flavor of the indigenous black bass that he decided on trying to naturalize the fish in Scotland. Accordingly he made arrangements with Mr G. S. Page, President of the American Piscatorial Association, to have a batch of black bass taken over to Sutherlandshire. The consequence is there is a good prospect of that delicious fish soon being at home in Scottish waters.

Prof. Arnold states that the average quantity of milk required at the butter factories (the milk of common cows) will range from 2½ to 24 lbs. of milk for 1 of butter. A quart of milk weighs 2 lbs. and 23 ozs., or if we take the standard adopted at the creameries of the West, where the standard gallon of milk is put at 8½ lbs., the butter value of a quart of milk may be readily calculated. According to this last standard, 2½ gallons, or 10 quarts of milk, will weigh 21 2/16 lbs., or 21 lbs. 9 ozs., and 11 quarts of milk may then be assumed as a good fair average quantity required to make 1 lb. of butter, worth say 29¢ cents. This would give the butter value of a quart of milk at a fraction over 2.63 cents, or not quite 2½ cents at last year's prices. We have also in addition to the above sum the skimmed milk, the value of which will depend upon the use made of it, whether as food for domesticated animals, or as a product termed "skim cheese."

**NOTICE.**  
As I have leased my place of business, dating from the 1st day of August, all book accounts must be settled on or before that time.  
JOHN GARDNER.  
Huntingdon, June 27, 1882.

To the Farmers of Huntingdon.

OUR Mr MURCHISON will visit the western section of the District in a few days, representing the following well-known firms: Noson Bros, Green Bros, Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto Manufacturing Co, Beauchemin & Sons, Cockshutt & Co. See the world renowned TORONTO MOWER, which stands without an equal in the cheap and the best. We call special attention to our Sharp's full patent, self-dumping, solid iron-axle rake, with the celebrated rake attachment for removing hay from teeth, going away with iron rods and wooden pins. Buy a hay rake in season and you can get our self-binding attachment at any time, which can be instantly attached to the table of the Royal, adding no perceptible draught or weight to the machine, doing better work and at one-fourth the price of other self-binders. Communications addressed to B. Murchison, Dundee, P.Q., or to Messrs Green & Baynes, Beauharnois, will receive careful attention.  
Beauharnois, June 20.

Dr. C. H. Wells, Dentist.  
(Licentiate in the Association Province Quebec.  
Dental Licentiate Medicine, Great Britain and Ireland.)

Condensed Nitrous Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. When to be replaced by new ones, teeth extracted and gas administered free of cost. American teeth inserted at \$10 a set. Office, first house south of upper bridge, Huntingdon, opposite the Foundry.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

ROBERT STEEL, dealer in Lackawanna Hard Coal, all sizes, suitable for Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Base Burners and Grates, Lower Port Bituminous Steam Coal for Steamboats, Factories, and Mills. Also American Blasting Blacksmiths Coal at reasonable prices. All orders executed with promptness and dispatch. Terms—Cash on delivery. Farmers coming in with Grain can take a return load of Coal.

Coal Yard on Canal Bank, Valleyfield.

ROBERT McCORMICK, V.S., would respectfully inform the public that he has taken up his permanent residence at Durham, where he is always to be found, excepting Tuesdays, when he will be at his father's, St. Louis, and Fridays, when he will be at Mr's Huntingdon. Office: John C. Lockerly's, next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.

1882 SEASON 1882

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended to them during the past year, and trust that they may still continue to merit the same by furnishing only first-class Machines and Implements of the latest improvement, warranted to do the best work. We are now prepared to furnish the following Machines and Implements at reasonable prices:—  
THREE TOED CORN HOES.  
FIVE TOED CORN HOES.  
NEW MODEL BUCKEYE MOWERS.  
NO. 2 WOOD FRAME MOWERS.  
THRASHING MACHINES, 24 inch Cylinder, Separator and Elevated Horse Powers.  
THRASHING MACHINES, 28 inch Cylinder, Separator and Elevated Horse Power.  
THRASHING MACHINES, 24 inch Cylinder, Separator and Railroad Power.  
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Parties who have Mowers, Reapers, Thrashing Machines, Rakes, &c., to repair, will please bring them at once, so as to be ready when needed.  
All Kinds of Job Work attended to promptly.  
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Huntingdon, June 15.

DAVID BRYSON, Licensed Auctioneer for the District of Beauharnois, which consists of the Counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois. Sells in the English and French languages. No higher charges made for extra distances to travel as all his time is at his disposal for that business. All communications addressed to David Bryson, Howick, P.Q., or to David D. Bryson, Agent, Ormatown, P.Q., will receive immediate attention.

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A FULL assortment of Reapers, Mowers, and Rakes, are now on hand at all our agencies. The Reaper is much improved, all the weak points being made of malleable iron and steel, making it stronger and more durable. It has a lever to raise the outside of the table, which is a great improvement in using green grass, as the whole table can be dropped in an instant. The lever for laying the inside is on the same principle as the outside, not needing to stop and draw out a bolt and raise, a notch at a time, as is the case in some other machines. The tilting lever bar is made of steel this season, as well as the other shafting. Considering it as good, if not the best Reaper in the market, we offer it to the farmers in this vicinity as low as any other Reaper of its merit, and invite intending purchasers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Repairs kept on hand at my place. Also Plain Points for our Plows, No. 5, 6, and 8, can be had at Thomas Gamble's shop.  
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Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.  
To meet the views of those who prefer to make one payment when they insure, instead of running the risk of paying assessments, the undersigned hereby informs all such who insure in the above Company that on payment of a sum equivalent to the amount charged by a first-class Stock Insurance Company, he will give a receipt binding himself to pay all assessments that may be levied during the continuance of their Policies.  
ANDREW SOMERVILLE.  
Huntingdon, Dec. 12.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

PREPARATIONS that would have made Alexandria impregnable in daily progress, the British Government sent instructions to Admiral Seymour, who was in command of the fleet, to notify the usurper, Arabi Bey, and the Egyptian Ministry, that unless the forts were dismantled within 24 hours he would open fire. The Khedive and his Ministers were powerless to conform with such an order, Arabi Bey being supreme, and he is understood to have sent back an insolent reply. On Tuesday morning, the 24 hours having expired, the signal for battle was given, when the fleet took up position and opened fire. Such details as have been received will be found in another column. The result was that the forts were silenced and the Egyptians offered to renew negotiations. At the same time, an expedition, composed of some 10,000 native troops, has sailed from India and will enter Egypt at Suez, and may possibly march on Cairo. Mr Gladstone's action is heartily endorsed by Parliament and people, it being felt that the retention of India and Britain's commercial supremacy depends on Egypt being governed by a friendly power. It would be a mistake to suppose that the contest thus begun is one merely between Britain and Egypt. Russia and Italy are disposed to resent her action, while France, which up to last week, was acting in accord with her, suddenly drew off her feet and has since acted suspiciously. Turkey, of course, is enraged at British interference, but she is impotent. Arabi Bey believes that the Americans sympathize with him, and the conduct of the commander of the American squadron has certainly been indiscreet. The rebellious party in Ireland are in high spirits, and think their opportunity has come.

On Tuesday Mr Foster, accompanied by Mr Hebert, visited Durham and had a private conference with several of the councillors and leading ratepayers. We understand that he stated that the Champlain Junction wished to extend their line to Durham forthwith and his errand was to ascertain what assistance would be afforded them should they do so. He was asked what they wanted, when he said \$20,000. On being told the ratepayers would not vote such a sum, he asked if they would give \$15,000, and on being told they would not, suggested \$12,000, and finally declared if they would give \$10,000 the cars would run into Durham before the end of September. Less than that, he affirmed, the Company would not take. On its being intimated that his assurance would not do, and that any offer to be submitted to the ratepayers must come from responsible officials, he promised to get a written offer from the Hon Mr Ferrier and Mr Hickson, the President and Vice-President of the Company, that for \$10,000 the road would be built to Durham, and that the amount would not be payable until regular trains ran over it. On this understanding, the conference closed, and when an offer comes the ratepayers will be consulted about it. Mr Foster said the road to Howick would be finished in three weeks.

The passage of the Irish Crimes' bill proved nearly fatal to the Government. On Friday evening, before its third reading, Mr Gladstone moved that the clause giving the police power to search suspected dwellings for documents or arms either night or day, be amended by restricting the right of search to the day-time. He was afraid that the power might be abused to disturb needlessly innocent families. The Tories, being of the opinion that the bill could not be too stringent, opposed the amendment, and the Whigs, who dislike Gladstone, sided with them. Before sufficient Liberals could be summoned, the vote was taken, when it was found that the amendment was rejected by 11 majority. Mr Gladstone at once rose and said that, under ordinary circumstances, it would be the duty of the Government to accept such a vote as one of want of confidence, but owing to the precarious state of affairs in Ireland, they would proceed with the bill, which was thereupon read a third time and sent to the Lords. The vote was merely a catch one, for, in a full House, the Government has still a large majority. When the bill becomes law, which will likely be this week, energetic steps will be taken with the disaffected in Ireland. Heretofore in every step it has desired to take to restore peace and security the Government has been hampered by the restrictions imposed by law.

The Rev Mr Crummy, who has been sent as a temporary assistant on the Huntingdon circuit, conducted the services at the Methodist church last Sunday. The ground-plan of the extension of the cotton mill at Valleyfield is now finished, and the contractor, Mr Lyell, expects after this to put up a story every two weeks, and that the immense structure will be closed in before the winter. The extension is the same size as the original mill, but will be even more massively built. The Canada Atlantic is sending over their construction plant, as work is being completed on the North side, to be employed at Lacolle. The wet weather has so hindered operations near Ottawa, that trains to that city will not run before September.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWELFTH.

YESTERDAY, the anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Tewkesbury, the Orangemen of this section held a picnic in Fennell's grove on the Gore. At 9 o'clock the village lodge took the road, and as they paraded along the front street headed by the Huntingdon Cornet Band, they presented a fine appearance. They went to Abetlan, expecting to meet the Elgin lodge there, but owing to its being unable to make a muster, were disappointed. At the Gore road, they met the Brothers of Rockburn and the Gore. In the grove there was an immense assemblage: possibly 1200 being present. The ladies of St John's Episcopal church provided the lunch and were kept busy for several hours. The dinner was good and abundant, and a credit to those who got it up. About 3 o'clock a meeting was organized, when Mr Sellar was called to the chair, and who spoke upon the disabilities Protestants labor under in this Province and the necessity, if they are to hold their ground, of all laws giving exclusive privileges to the Church of Rome being repealed. The Rev John Wilson took as his subject the Altar and the Throne, and showed very ably how essential it was that God's Truth should be the foundation of every nation, and how those people who built on corrupt religions had their social, moral and intellectual life blighted, and had no influence in the world. Julius Scriber, Esq., M.P., who was heartily received, took occasion at this, the first opportunity, to express his deep gratitude for the cordial and earnest support given him at the late election, more especially for the vote polled in his favor in Hinchinbrook, which was unexpectedly large, as he had not supposed there were so few who disagreed with him. He would not forget that and their kind words. Referring to what the chairman had said, that the title system was a main cause of the decrease in the Protestant population, he said he considered those Protestants who left this Province did so from a belief they could do better elsewhere, while the French, made conservative in their temper, stuck by the land. He was under the impression that the legislation hinted at would conflict with rights that had been guaranteed. As to the existing school law, he endorsed the statement that it was unfair and needed to be amended in several particulars. He was decidedly in favor of a non-sectarian system. He touched upon several other topics, and concluded an excellent address amid applause. Mr McEachern, C.M.G., being called upon, made one of the most able addresses, evoking repeated laughter and applause. He reminded the Orangemen of the application to be made for an act of incorporation and wished them success in their effort to get one. Dr McLaron expressed his sympathy with the occasion and made some most appropriate remarks. Squire Cameron, after an apologetic and humorous introduction, spoke on material progress, instancing the advance made in this county in the last 50 years. The Rev Mr Haslam, who spoke at considerable length, dwelt on the effects of a divided Gospel, and more especially deplored the want of unity among Protestants. He said he hoped the time would soon come when there would be but one church, and that the church which was established in England in Apostolic times and to which the martyrs of the Reformation belonged. He trusted that Presbyterians, Methodists, and others who had strayed from it, would speedily return to her pure fold, and thereby enable Protestants to present an undivided front to the Church of Rome. He said a good deal more to this effect and was replied to by the Chairman. The usual votes of thanks and rounds of cheers were then given, and one of the most pleasant celebrations that has been held came to a close. The Band's playing gave much pleasure. The ladies expect to clear about \$350 by the dinner.

HEMINGFORD.

The ever glorious Twelfth was celebrated with more than usual success at Hemmingford yesterday. Four lodges met in the beautiful grove of the Hon Stewart Esq., 2 miles east of Hemmingford village. The official numbers are: No. 41, Covey Hill; No. 61, Frontier; No. 63, Hemmingford; No. 1420, Beulah. There was a larger attendance than was ever witnessed before in Hemmingford, and all seemed in the highest spirits and enjoyed themselves much. The dinner was ample and well served. The following gentlemen gave interesting addresses, which were listened to with great attention, viz: Captain Barr, Hugh Martin, Esq., Dr Glover, and Rev Mr Longue, of Hemmingford. Mr Houston, of Belfast, recited, with excellent effect, the "Breaking of the Boom." Wm. Curran, Esq., ably occupied the Chair. The whole proceedings were of a very pleasant character, and everything went off as well as the most ancient brother of the order could desire.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

HINCHINBROOK—James Rennie and Peter Tully, re-elected. HUNTINGDON—Andrew Somerville and W. W. Dalgliesh, re-elected. GODMANCHESTER—Jos. Lunan was elected in place of John Ford, who declined to serve again. Wm. Dickson, junr., was re-elected. ORMTOWN—Archibald McCormick, carpenter, was elected in place of the retiring commissioner, James Steel.

HOWICK.

The semi-annual examinations of the scholars attending the school in the village of Howick took place on Friday, June 30th, in the presence of the School Commissioners and quite a number of the friends of the children. The highest number of scholars on the roll for the past year has been 47, but this number, as usually happens, was somewhat lessened in the Spring. The fairness and promptitude with which the numerous questions given by the teacher, Miss M. Cameron, were answered, made the proceedings very interesting to the visitors present. A few minutes' recess having been given, the children and friends, availing themselves of a universally acknowledged concomitant of social and harmonious gatherings, partook of a few catables provided by some kind ladies. Meanwhile mysterious movements were observed in a partially concealed corner of the room, and presently Fanny Bryson, Annie Thompson, Thomas Gebbie and William Martin arranged themselves with military precision in line before the audience, each carrying what proved to be, as surmised, beautiful gifts for the teacher. Master Gebbie, in the name of the scholars, read an appropriate address. In a few well-chosen words, Miss Cameron acknowledged the kindness which prompted the presentation and accompanying address, after which, the remaining exercises being concluded, Rev Mr MacKeracher and Mr Thomas Gebbie, junr., addressed the meeting, eulogizing both teacher and scholars on the proficiency manifested during the examination. A report in the Montreal Witness, that the men working on the Montreal & Champlain Junction extension had been discharged for a few days is not verified by facts, as work is proceeding as usual. The Great Eastern survey crosses the English River a half mile south of Howick village.

The Rev Mr Crummy, who has been sent as a temporary assistant on the Huntingdon circuit, conducted the services at the Methodist church last Sunday.

Lieut. Col. D. Baker, of Dundee, has, along with his own commission, received from His Excellency, thru the Department of Militia and Defence, commissions for the following persons, whom, some time ago, he had recommended for promotion, and commissions in different companies of the 15th and 16th Regiments of the Militia, in the Regimental Division of Huntingdon, some of which have been gazetted. The parties are: Lieutenants James Brownlee, of Hemmingford, to be Captain of Co. Division No. 9; Ensign William Barr to be Lieutenant, and Robert Wood, gentleman, to be Ensign; Lieutenant John Perry to be Captain of Co. Division No. 8; Ensign Robert Stevenson to be Lieutenant, and John Thompson, gentleman to be Ensign.

OPENING OF VALLEYFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Is the Gleaner of the 13th October the laying of the foundation-stone of this church was reported, and the expectation then was that it would be ready for worship by May at the latest. Owing to delays caused by the lateness of the season in building the walls, it was not until Sunday that it was ready for the congregation. The new church is substantial, without any particular harmony of proportion or elegance of design. The building is 76x42 feet, with low walls, 14 feet, and a high pitched roof. Jutting out from the west corner is a tower surmounted by a lantern spire, which, as is the roof, is shingled. The end facing the road has a beautiful cathedral window. The walls are of Scotch mason-work with hammer-faced, and are handsomely finished. Entrance is gained by the tower and a door on the east side, which lead directly into a vestibule, 30x7. The church proper is a bright and shapely hall, 37x66 feet, and 28 feet high. The ceiling is open and is supported by 5 heavy trusses of stained pine. The side walls are 13 feet, and the highest point in the ceiling is, as stated, 28 feet. The side walls are paneled with ash for about 4 feet, and the remainder and the ceiling are plastered. The pews are arranged in 3 rows, one at either side, and a row in the centre. The pews are open and most comfortable and are of oiled ash. The pulpit is a wide platform, 2 feet high, with a Gothic-shaped desk for a pulpit, and which is a gift from the Messrs Loudon. It is composed of 6 different kinds of wood, finished in their natural state, and a beautiful specimen of joiner-work. There are 54 pews, which will seat 375. The gallery above the vestibule can be made available and there is space for more pews near the pulpit, so that the church is capable, if ever required, of seating about 600. The church is remarkably well-lighted, for the side-windows, the small, are numerous. There are 4 square-shaped windows on either side, with 2 lancet-pointed ones in each of the gables which break the monotony of the side-walls. They are filled with plain-glass and hung on pulleys, so that the congregation has effectual means of ventilating the church. The large window which fills the south end, and which rises above the gallery, is ornate in design and color. It is 11 feet wide and 16 high, with 4 panels, surmounted by a rosette inside a wheel. Running across the base is the text, "O, pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee." This window cost \$380. At the north end, and placed to bear the ceiling to sufficiently relieve the blank expanse of wall behind the pulpit, is a round window, 9 feet in diameter, filled with richly stained glass. It is the gift of Mrs Laird Anderson of this village and is in memory of her oldest son. It bears the inscription—

This Window PLACED IN MEMORY OF ALEXANDER & CORNELIA ANDERSON BY HIS MOTHER. A.D. 1832.

The design of the window is that of a large wheel in centre, surrounded by 7 smaller ones. It cost \$500. The stained glass was all supplied by Mr Spence of Montreal. The ladies took charge of the upholstery and have seen it done in good taste. The pulpit and desk are of good wood, and the pattern being a small one in black and crimson. All the pews are uniformly cushioned. Light for evening service will be supplied by 4 small chandeliers, which will be increased by 2. The heating is effected by furnaces, placed in a hole excavated underneath the east side of the building. There is no basement or vestry, the intention being, in course of time, to erect a smaller building at the north-east corner, which will also serve for week-day meetings and for the Sunday-school. The architects were Hutchinson & Steele, Montreal. The spire is without a tongue. Is there not some one interested in Valleyfield who will make a present of a bell, and so make the structure complete? The contract for the church was taken by the Loudon Brothers, who sublet the mason work to Mr St Onge, the plastering to Mr Walter Thompson, and the painting to Mr Denis, they, of course, doing all the wood-work themselves. There will be a few extras, which will increase the cost over the contract price of \$7000. The upholstery and other equipments undertaken by the ladies will cost about \$800, which is provided by them. It was done, under their direction, by Mr Townsend of Montreal. The furnaces, grading of grounds, fencing, and other details, will raise the total cost to \$8500. Of this amount \$7624 has been raised, leaving a deficiency of \$876, which it is expected will be cleared off at once, a congregational meeting having been called for that purpose.

The following is a list of subscriptions received up to date:—

Table listing subscriptions for the Valleyfield Presbyterian Church, including names like Alexander Buntin, Montreal Cotton Co., and various individuals with their respective contribution amounts.

Table listing names and amounts for the opening of the church, including Robert Gill, James Sangster, John Rennie, and others.

Table listing total subscriptions for the church, including Montreal Presbytery, Ladies Aid Society, and various individuals.

MONTEAL.

Table listing names and amounts for the Montreal section, including David Morrice, D. G. Greenshields, and others.

SUNDAY.

Table listing names and amounts for the Sunday section, including John Bullough, England, and others.

THE OPENING SERVICES.

On Sunday, 2nd inst., the congregation met in the old church for the last time, and at the evening service reference was made to the past. During the 22 years which had witnessed their assembling within its walls, the Protestants of Valleyfield had increased from a handful of people, to a congregation that numbered nearly 300, with 100 communicants, and for whose accommodation it had long been totally inadequate. They took possession of their new church on the forenoon of last Sunday, when the Rev J. S. Black of Erskine church, Montreal, came up to assist. At the hour of service, the church was comfortably filled. After a short prayer by Mr Black he gave out Hymn No. 1, "Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty." The congregation has adopted the new Presbyterian Hymnal, and find it a great furtherance to congregational singing. Mr Leishman led on a cabinet organ. The portions of Scripture read were the 60th Psalm and the 6th chapter of Ephesians. When Mr Black had finished reading, the Rev Mr Coull led in prayer. After singing

Hymn 231, "Christ is made the sure foundation," Mr Black announced his text to be the 4th verse of the 60th Psalm, "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." Patriotism (said the preacher) takes hold of the human heart everywhere and in all ages. The Romans said, it is sweet and right to die for one's country, and the hardy, stalwart Swiss who went to other lands to serve as soldiers of fortune, especially prized as the bodyguards of monarchs, were well known to suffer from a fever called mal du pays, which caused them in the palaces of Kings to long for their native mountains again. There is not a siphoid of emigrants that seeks the shores of the New World, 5 that has not among its number some who suffer from home-sickness. The South Sea Islander wandered unmoved amid the wonders of the Paris exhibition until he came to a palm tree, when, embracing it in his arms, he clung to it and wept. On the other hand, the Laplander thinks no country is so good as his own. Thus it comes, that before patriotism can exist, in every colony a race has to arise to whom it is motherland. In this Dominion, it is not those who come to it who are its true sons, but those who are to be born here, and to whom her genius and nationality are to be entrusted. When patriotism goes forth, hand in hand, with religion, its power is enhanced, as, for instance, we see in the case of the exiled Jew, longing for Jerusalem, the city of his fathers and the temple of his God.

The banner is the symbol of the nation. The wanderer in foreign lands, long banished in the Dark Continent, or in Australian wilds, or a weary voyager on the ocean, feels life beat more grandly within his veins when he comes once more in sight of the flag of his country. The besieged garrison of Lucknow, in desperate straits, see floating in the breeze the flag of our dear land and know they are safe. The Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, the lilies of France become instinct with life to those who owe allegiance to the land of which they are merely the outward symbol. In the Scriptures the same use is made of the word banner. Thus we read, "In the name of our God we will set up our banners," and again, "His banner over me was love." The church militant is described as terrible as an army with banners, and I ask you to mark the use of the word in our text. The Psalm begins with an expression of contrition for sin and bewails the crushing nature of former judgments. But hope dawns upon the Psalmist, and he declares that God gives a banner to them that fear Him, and so encouraging them to arise and go forward. They were lying prostrate in their misery when the promise of God's salvation came and waved over them as a banner of hope and victory. It is a mystic banner, but clear to the eye of faith as was the cloud and pillar of fire that led the Israelites. The church looks up and sees on the banner the words Love, Truth, and Victory for Father, Son and Holy Ghost—the trinity of blessings in the true God. Until the day dawns when those who sleep shall arise and welcome God in His glory, the church is in the wilderness, an army always on the march, with hosts of enemies encamped around her, and disputing her advance. But Christ is the captain of the church and leads her on. Our danger is to stand idly by and let her march past us, and, by and by, when we see on the edge of the horizon the last flutter of the banner of salvation, we shall realize that we are left in the cold of the wilderness of a lost world.

Christ's banner teaches us three things. First. The idea of an encampment suggests discipline and organization in the Christian work of a congregation or of the church as a whole, for each congregation is part of that army on the march—the Grand Army of the Redeemed. And for a congregation to do its work efficiently, it is necessary that it should attend to its own special duties and not meddle with those of others. The sinking of self is essential to all organized effort, therefore it is necessary that every one of you should be willing to sink your individuality and be ready to take any place assigned to you, and to be content to do its work if God be thereby glorified. Remember, religion lies not in what you are to your family, or neighbors, or even your church, but in what you owe to God. The very essence of religion is in the relation in which the soul stands to God, and the tie that is between you and your Maker will cause you to do cheerful service in the ranks of His army. But what about the solitary who claims to be a Christian and thinks he can do as well alone; can do without joining any church? Suppose an army composed of men of this kind, each unwilling to bow under a leader. They declare they love the Captain, but will not go into His ranks. An army made up of such would be a rabble at best and would accomplish nothing for the cause they professed to have at heart. A church like yours may be composed of members of many denominations, but this should be the place where they love to meet. I know that it is its pastor's heart's desire to make those who, by God's guidance, are placed in this community, not members of the body with which this church is connected, but Christians. I say it with all modesty, that the Presbyterian church is singularly adapted for a community so peculiarly situated as this. It asks the Episcopalian, Methodist, Congregationalist, or Baptist to believe nothing that is not taught in their own standards. Those bodies believe points additional to those insisted upon by the Presbyterian church, but do not differ from which we regard as vital. All that is asked of you is a holy, earnest, and consistent life. She does not ask you to believe in predestination or Calvinism, does not ask you whether you are an Arminian or this or that, but opens wide her arms to receive you. Do you love Christ and are you willing to serve Him? If so, in the words of the Patriarch, we say to you, Come with us and we will do you good.

Secondly, this banner that waves above our heads, suggests loyalty and enthusiasm. As a congregation you have had a past, and to-day you take a new start, and have a record to make. Why should this church not be spoken of as a model one, growing yearly greater and greater in numbers and efficiency. If in earnest, you need a hero, for you cannot be enthusiastic over a principle or actuated by a passion. If we are to achieve what we should, we must follow Christ and not our denomination or pastor. Long ago Scotland's hero, Bruce, lay aying, and he thought of the vow he had long before made that if God gave him victory he would go to Palestine and there kneel before the sepulchre of Christ. Calling the faithful Douglas to his side he charged him, when life had left his body, to take out his heart and lay it in the tomb of

our Lord and there say the prayers he had failed to utter. Douglas obeyed the command, and placing the heart in a silver casket, slung round his neck by a gold chain, he set forth on his pilgrimage. His way lay thru Spain, where the Christians and Saracens were at war. Siding with the Christians in battle, he found himself deserted, and with the Paynims pressing upon him on every hand. Swinging the casket by its chain he flung it before him, and shouting, "On, heart of Bruce! and Douglas will follow thee," he rushed upon the foe. Darkness hid the carnage and when daybreak came, he was found lying dead on a heap of those he had slain, with the casket clasped to his bosom. We have a nobler leader than that warrior of old, whose throbbing heart marches before us, and if we follow, we will surely find that when the shadows lengthen and the day of life has gone, that we will be with Him where there is room for all.

Thirdly. The banner teaches us ultimate victory. It was never intended to be an easy thing to be a Christian; that means a lifelong fight, that you should be footsore and weary on the march. If Christian life-work involves no trouble, no anxiety, no sacrifice to you, you are either near your end and are about laying down your armor, or else you never put that armor on. If a man gives not to the church what he feels to lose, if he does not forgive those whom he does so torture, if he does not bear with those whom he does not draw to, and is not willing to go on shoulder to shoulder striving for the cause of Christ, he is not yet under His banner, against which nothing can prevail. In one of the South American Republics a citizen of the United States got into trouble and was condemned to be shot. This was told the American consul, who, he felt the man was not guilty, yet deserved a fair trial. He hastened to the square where the man stood before his executioners, and as they coming the muskets were lowered. His request for a reprieve was unheeded, when, taking the Stars and Stripes, he wrapped them around the man in peril, and dared them to fire, and they did not, for the foreigners knew that now the nation whom that flag represented, from Florida to Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific was pledged to protect and rescue that life pure and sententious with all its resources and that it dare not be insulted. When we are weary and ready to lie down in despair, let us feel that the banner of the Lord of Hosts is above us and that under it we will conquer. When the Romans crossed first from Gaul to Britain, and saw the savage host drawn up on the shore to meet them, they hesitated to engage with so strange a foe. Seeing this, a standard-bearer of the 10th legion waded to the shore, when, with a loud shout of defiance, the soldiers threw themselves en masse into the water and rushed to the conflict. We, no more than those old Romans, can afford to stand by and see discredit brought on our banner. To achieve that victory which will bring us rest, it is essential we learn discipline, and that can only be acquired within the walls of a church. Do you remember the first occasion of Christian worship—the first time when people came to worship God in Christ? It was when the three Wise Men bent before Him. Ist, when he had searched for Christ; had undergone many long days of marching to find Him. Like them, your duty is also to search for Christ; to come to this church to look for Him. 2nd, when they found Him, they bowed in adoration. In this church it is your plain duty to come and adore Him. 3rd, they gave gifts, and we also must give of our means. God has given a banner to them that fear Him. In the days of Chivalry, lived a youth whose ardent desire it was to be a Knight. He had fought his last battle and was lying in a swoon. His commander, knowing his ambition, told his attendants to buckle on the belt and sword and spurs of knighthood. Recovering for a moment he saw the gay sash, and smiling, died, his heart's wish accomplished. The banner to us may seem a long way off, but when death comes may its folds droop over us and may we feel in a purer form the dying grace of that poor knight in his last hour. In other armies the blind, the weak, the infirm are rejected, but not so in the army of our God, for he will not break the bruised reed, or quench the smoking flax. When the Eastern shepherd strikes a reed in his effort to make a pipe to call his flock, he throws it away and takes another, but not so the Good Shepherd, who rejects a note not ready to do Him service. The High Priest, moving among the sacred lamps, finds one smoking or dim, he quenches it and, removing it, puts another in its place, but not so our merciful High Priest, who with tenderness and most unweary care, takes us and tries to bring the very best out of us. And to evoke the very best out of you is the object of this beautiful church. May it be a blessing to you; may it be a church where the banner of God may ever wave!

After prayer, Mr Black said the congregation by their own energy and that of their pastor, and by the kindness of others, now found themselves in possession of a new church, which was nearly paid for. A deficiency of \$1200 existed which, if they gave as God had prospered them, could be raised before another Sabbath. The collection, amounting to \$92.96, was then taken up. Hymn 252, "Blessed be the tie that binds," was then sung, and after announcements by the pastor, the congregation united in the Doxology and were dismissed by Mr Black pronouncing the benediction.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

In the evening of Monday the ladies of the congregation gave a social in the Cotton Company's clubroom, when there was a respectable attendance. Many who started from Durham and elsewhere, had to turn owing to the rain during the afternoon, so that the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. Addresses were delivered by the Rev J. S. Black of Montreal, the Revs Jas. Watson and J. B. Muir of Huntingdon, and the pastor, Rev Mr Coull. The ladies furnished an unlimited supply of strawberries and cream and ice-cream. The evening passed off very pleasantly and all went home well pleased with the entertainment. The committee in charge of the club grounds kindly assisted the ladies. The net proceeds amounted to \$80, and went to the Building fund. The Directors of the Cotton Co., Sir Hugh Allan,

D. Morrice, Gault, Garth, Grenier, and White, arrived by steamer at noon and after inspecting the mill left by evening boat. The ladies of the congregation sent them a kind invitation to partake of a dish of strawberries and cream, but, possibly, to guard against being trapped, they were otherwise engaged and could not accept.

### THE ST FRANCIS.

A MEETING was held on Friday in the Mechanics' hall, Montreal, of the shareholders of the Lake St Francis Navigation Co., to consider the offer of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. to lease the St. Francis for 10 years, at \$1200 per annum. Mr Senecal, who really made the offer, was present for some time at first, but left before the meeting had done much. He was represented by Mr F. X. Archambault and Mr C. R. Hosmer.

[At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Francis Co. held the day before, Mr Gillespie resigned as President, and Mr McDonald, postmaster at Cornwall, was also chosen a Director in room of Mr Walters, of the Cedars.]

The Chairman (Bickerdike) called the meeting to order, and asked the Secretary to read the requisition of the meeting. The number of shareholders present was found to be 50; no proxies were given.

The Chairman—I may as well state that we have three offers to lease the boat; this one we are to consider to-day, another of \$1400, and another of \$1500.

Mr Archambault—I object to all this as out of order. Who is your \$1500 offer from?

The Chairman—Mr Nicholson of Valleyfield.

Mr Archambault—Well, I don't care, this meeting being convened for a special purpose, must restrict itself to that business.

Mr T. Baird said that he considered this offer of \$1200 for the St. Francis an absurd one. Personally, he would not recommend the shareholders to accept of it. The boat is doing better this year than she has done at any time during the past 7 years. With good management from this out, he could not see why the shareholders would not be better to hold on to her, than to lease her for this trifling sum.

If the Richelieu Co. really wish to lease the boat, let them make a fair offer for her. This offer, after paying the insurance, and the interest on the mortgage, will only leave some \$57 to divide up among the shareholders. If the boat is to be leased or sold, let us do it in a business-like way, and I am convinced we would get \$2000 a year rent for her.

Mr Hosmer here attempted to speak, but was ruled out, not being a Director.

It was then moved by C. R. Hosmer, and seconded by J. T. Prince, that the offer be accepted, and that possession be given on Monday next. Mr Hosmer spoke to his motion, saying that he had been one of the original subscribers, and had never received any dividend; but had seen the boat running down every year, and every year the Directors coming up with the old story that the boat was paying. At the end of the year something always happened to prevent there being a dividend, tho.

Mr Baird—I object to this motion as being out of order, on the ground that the Directors only have the power to lease or sell the boat, and that all the shareholders can do is to advise the Directors, or ratify their action. The charter states that the directors have full power to manage the boat during their term of office; and that they can only be elected at the annual general meeting. Therefore the present board are to do the business for this year, and this meeting is entirely out of order.

We Directors do not wish to lease the boat just now, but wish to run her till the close of navigation, and we will do so. (Applause.) As I said before, such an offer as this is ridiculous. The fact of the matter is this: they wish to lease the boat for 10 years, and at the end of that time, there will be no boat to give back to us. They fully intend that she shall be used up in that time. This year we advanced the rates—

Mr Hosmer—Yes! Because the Richelieu Company allowed you to do so.

Mr Baird—We never asked the Richelieu Company about it. We can manage our own boat, and we did it ourselves. And I am fully convinced that this year the boat will pay. On the grounds above stated, then, I move that the motion before the meeting is out of order.

Mr McDonald—I fully concur with the sentiments of the last speaker. I am an original stockholder, as well as Mr Hosmer, and I consider that I have benefited greatly by the boat, and so has the country, in an indirect way. I was present at the general meeting when the present Board of Directors was constituted, and I hold that, by our charter, no stockholder can interfere with our right to run the boat for this year. Next year the stockholders may elect whom they please, but for this year the boat is ours. This meeting, therefore, can't legally lease the boat; and if it could, it would be sacrificing the interests of the shareholders to do it for the present offer, when there are better offers before the Directors. If we want to get rid of the boat, let us put her up at public auction, and let the highest bidder take her. (Applause.) This offer simply means that they take the boat, pay the insurance on her for 10 years, and we will never see a cent of dividend, nor will we ever get back the boat again. If the boat is burned, we do not get the insurance either, as that will go to pay the mortgage. Unless the directors concur, they can't get the boat, and I for one, will fight it out to the bitter end, and will use what little I have in doing so, before they force me into a bargain of this kind. (Applause.)

J. J. Maclaren, Q.C.—The point of order raised by Mr Baird should be discussed, viz: that the shareholders have no authority, but only the Directors, to lease the boat.

Mr Archambault—We can't regard all these frivolous points of order. They are only raised for obstructive purposes. It is a queer thing if men cannot decide about the disposal of their own property.

Mr Hosmer—Would the chairman please read clause 8 of the by-laws of the company? After the chairman had read it Mr Archambault said that surely settled the matter of the objection. It fell to the ground of itself by their own regulations. He would therefore ask for a vote on it, without any discussion.

The Chairman—I call on the attorney of the boat (Mr Maclaren) to give his opinion on the point of order—

J. J. Maclaren—The act of 1869 governs your charter, and the later act of 1879 does not come in. Section 22 of the 69 act says that the Directors are the only body to make

a contract. Now, the question is, have the Directors the power in this case? I say No. The law gave them the power, but they voluntarily restricted that power by by-law No. 8 of their own regulations; and until that by-law is repealed by them, the boat must remain as she is. In any case, the shareholders, by the Act of 1869, which is above all private company by-laws, have no share in the business, except the ratification of the action of the Directors. It might have been different, if the notice calling this meeting had been differently worded.

Mr Archambault—It is evident that we are brought here to listen to technicalities. We are not boys. We know that the Directors have the power to manage the boat, and all that you are here for to-day is to advise them. The act says that the shareholders may advise the Directors, and therefore this meeting is all right. Your opinion once given, the Directors will have to sign the lease, or we shall appoint others to do so for them, as the law provides. I would therefore move that the point of order be set aside, and that the main motion of Mr Hosmer be discussed.

A Voice—What about the other offers? Mr Archambault—I know nothing of them; and they are only raised for obstructive purposes.

Mr Lalonde—Let the Richelieu Company buy the boat at a fair price, if they want it. They give us no guarantee for its safe delivery to us at the end of 10 years. It is our plain duty to sustain this point of order, that the boat may not be thus sacrificed. (Cries of vote.)

Mr Baird—A word or two more. Why lease the boat for 10 years at a price that we know will never give us a cent, when in 2 months of this year she has cleared \$700 more than for the same 2 months of last year? We had better run our chances on the present arrangement. At the end of the year I have no doubt but that she will be able to meet Senecal & Co., as we have always done so far. (Applause.)

The Chairman then ruled that the point of order was well taken, and that therefore the meeting was illegal.

Hosmer and Archambault appealed against the decision.

The Chairman then put it to the vote of the meeting to sustain the ruling of the Chair, when a terrible uproar ensued; and amidst cries of yes and no, the ruling was sustained by a decided majority of those present.

Mr Hosmer—By clause 6 of the by-laws, if 50 of the stockholders ask for a stock vote, it must be taken. Therefore we want a stock vote to be taken on the ruling of the chair.

Mr Maclaren—You should have made that motion in time, before the vote was taken.

Mr Hosmer—We did so, but could not be heard.

Mr Maclaren—Oh! well; gentlemen, if they made a mistake, we had better give them a stock vote. It is all a farce anyway.

A prolonged period of uproar ensued, the majority of those present claiming that the ruling of the chair had been sustained; and therefore the meeting was at an end.

The result of the stock vote of those present, showed that the Richelieu party had 545 shares, and 24 men, while the St. Francis party had 238 shares, and 29 men. The decision of the chair was therefore declared to be over-ruled.

J. J. Maclaren—I spoke before as a lawyer, and I am fully prepared to maintain the opinion I then gave, in any court, either here or in the Old Country. I now speak as a shareholder. The chairman must put the main motion. But, as a shareholder, I enter a written protest against the vote (voices "Well join you.") It is all waste paper this voting; and the law is so clear on this point, that I decline making myself ridiculous enough to even vote against it.

The stock vote being taken, 204 shares of the St. Francis party declined to vote at all, and signed the protest.

The main motion was then declared carried under protest.

Mr Archambault—As a consequence of the previous motion, I would now move, seconded by Mr Hosmer: That Messrs Milroy and Shackell (two Senecal men) be hereby authorized to sign the lease to the Richelieu Company with the President and Secretary of the St. Francis Company, or by themselves on behalf of the Company, in case the President and Secretary refuse to act, as I suppose they will do.

Chairman—Mr Archambault is right in his position. I would not sign any such lease. I am opposed to all offers, so long as the boat is paying.

Mr Baird raised the same objection as before, and it was evident that all the voting and ruling, and over-ruling, had to be gone thru with exactly as before, as neither party were disposed to give the other an inch of ground.

Mr Maclaren—I think I convinced those who wished to be convinced before, of what the ruling of the law on this point is. Of course I don't expect to be able to convince men whom Mr Senecal brought here in his pocket, and who are here to do his bidding. By the way, Mr Senecal I see has left; have you got your orders?

Mr Lamere (general manager of Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company), Don't fret yourself about our business.

Mr Maclaren—Bylaw No. 20 of your charter is even stronger in favor of Mr Baird's objection to this motion. It states distinctly that all leases, &c., must be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary; and so does the statute. Mr Senecal must steal the seal of the boat, too, before he can get a legal lease drawn out, for the law distinctly states that a lease must be stamped with it. Anything else, signed by any Tom, Dick and Harry, is just so much waste paper. But, if the Directors did lease the boat, there would be the after question whether you could remain as Directors simply to distribute the rent. The Montreal Telegraph case is analogous, and the Superior Court has decided that no body of Directors can do so. I do not speak so confidently on this point, because it is appealed; but I believe fully I can gain the suit before any court. Any one stockholder can (as in the Telegraph case) appeal against the action of the Directors, and, in my opinion, make them take back the boat again.

The Chair then ruled the exception well taken, and the main motion out of order. His decision was over-ruled by a stock vote, as before, and the main motion carried, under protest, as before. A great hubbub then ensued about when they should meet again; but after much discussion it was

finally decided that this special general meeting of shareholders stand adjourned until July 28th, to meet at same hour and place.

### SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

It may be questioned whether competitive examinations are desirable, as much can be said both for and against them; but, as we observe that competition is successfully practised in every avocation of life, we venture to introduce it into our schools. That school in which there is no competition is dead. Work performed cheerfully gives life, pleasure, and satisfaction to the performer, but compulsory work, which crushes the soul under a burden of conflicting feelings or mental agitation, sours the disposition, injures the health, and, if long continued, makes the child a complete wreck morally, physically and intellectually. The most successful teachers, recognizing the beneficial results of legitimate competition, have employed it as the governing principle in their schools, and by its means have been enabled almost to discard the use of the rod. What is the secret of success and progress in every community, in every society, in every trade and in every profession? Is it not competition? We, believing that it is, are determined, with the co-operation of parents and commissioners, to use it as a lever to raise the standard of education in this District. We see no reason why our schools should not compare favorably with those of Ontario, or why the youth of our district should not receive an education in them that would qualify them for any ordinary business. By way of putting our theory into practice, we had a very interesting and competitive examination previously conducted in the different municipalities, last Saturday in the Huntingdon Academy. The Academy hall was comfortably filled with the parents, friends and teachers of the competitors; but there were only two secretaries-treasurers, Col. McEachern and Angus McPherson, and five commissioners—Messrs F. W. Shirriff, M.D., W. W. Dalgleish, Alex. Chalmers, J. Steel, and John Craik. The Revs Messrs Muir, Niven, Watson, Haslam and Ross of Cote de Neiges, and Charles Marshall, M.D., kindly consented to be the examiners, which enabled us to announce the prizes to the successful competitors that evening. As many of the papers showed plainly that the writers were not accustomed to written examinations, it would be well to have monthly written examinations conducted in every school. All did well and passed a very creditable examination, but as there was but one prize given in each branch, the names of the winners are given here—first in the order of merit, according to the number of marks made, and again in connection with the subjects in which they were successful:

Jennie A. Ferguson..... St. Anicet..... District No. 4  
Elizabeth Maw..... Ormstown..... " " 2  
Minnie B. Cameron..... Huntingdon..... " " 1  
Annie McGill..... Ormstown..... " " 1  
Georgina Watson..... Huntingdon..... " " 1  
Matilda A. Arnold..... Dundee..... " " 4  
William Walsh..... Ormstown..... " " 2  
Minnie B. Cameron..... prize in Reading  
Annie McGill..... Writing  
Matilda A. Arnold..... prize in Map-Drawing  
Elizabeth Maw..... prize in Drawing, Geography and Grammar.

Jennie A. Ferguson..... prize in British History, Arithmetic and Dictation.  
Georgina Watson..... prize in Canadian History  
William Walsh..... prize in Arithmetic  
William Walsh and Jennie A. Ferguson were equal in Arithmetic.

A vote of thanks, moved by Col. McEachern, and seconded by Mr Craik, were given to the Examiners for the able and impartial manner in which they conducted the examination. After singing the National Anthem, led by the Rev Mr Muir, and giving three hearty cheers, the meeting closed at half-past 5 o'clock.

### JAMES MCGREGOR.

ELGIN COUNCIL.  
This council met on the 3rd instant. All the councillors present. A bill of Donald McFarlane's, for repairing Barrie and Elder bridges, amounting to \$84.41, was ordered to be paid, also \$4.25 for assistance given to Mrs Savach. A bill presented by A. Bell, for damages, amounting to \$4.50, was ordered to be left over for further information.

The Government has fixed the maximum number of passengers to be conveyed by the steamers named as follows: R. S. Sperry, 48, Princess Louise 57, Beauharnois 52, Bohemia 65, St Francis 63, and C. Anderson 163.

On Saturday evening Charles, aged 15 years, son of Archibald Hastie, Valleyfield, went to bathe with 2 others. He was subject to epileptic fits and while in deep water was seized with one and drowned.

Among the many immigrants brought into the District, was a young couple hired by Mr Thomas Cunningham of South Georgetown. The man said his name was Glen, that he was Scotch, had been a sailor and was 22 years of age. His wife was 18 years old, handsome and stylish in dress. She said she was from London, and that they had been married the day before sailing from Liverpool. They did not agree, he being excessively jealous, while she appeared to rue not having taken a rival in the person of a mate of a ship as her husband. They did not speak for a day or so, and on Monday he wrote a letter telling her he was going to leave her and enclosing a sum of money. In the evening he approached her and asked some questions as to her affection for him when she made a pettish answer. He thereupon drew a knife and stabbed himself. At the sight of his blood her fierce love turned to him and she lavished upon him the attentions the want of which had incited the criminal act. As it turned out, the knife was too short to reach the heart, and had only penetrated the chest. Eager to get rid of such a romantic couple, Mr Cunningham sent them back next day to the city.

The heavy gusts of wind that accompanied the rain on Monday afternoon, developed into a cyclone, such as we read of so common in the Far West, to the East of this. From what we can learn, the storm began at Dunn's mills, where it overthrew several houses and did other damage, and then moved towards St. Louis village, taking St. Etienne in its way, and where it caused much loss. At St. Louis, among the houses it levelled, was one in which 2 of the occupants met with serious hurt and 1 was killed. 1 man had his leg dislocated, another his arm broken, and a boy, 8 years old, was killed. Buildings were lifted up bodily and wrecked, while others were twisted into shapeless masses, the storm being circular. Heavy rain followed the fearful blast. The track of the storm was narrow, but wherever it went devastation

was the result; crops levelled with the ground, trees uprooted, fences carried away, and houses blown down or injured. Such a storm was never experienced before.

On Tuesday afternoon, at Mr Gregg's mill, south of Durham, an accident happened. A lad, named Boujeie, 17 years old, reached over in front of the shingle saw to oil a bearing (which he had been forbidden to do) when his shirt caught in the teeth of the saw, his arm was drawn in and in an instant was sawn off below the elbow. Drs McLaren and Shanks amputated the limb and he is doing as well as could be expected.

On Monday, after a long and painful illness, Mr Simon Fax breathed his last. He was an old resident of Durham and it contained no one who was regarded with more kindly feelings by all. Gifted with attributes of a comedian, his services were at the command of whoever had good object to promote, and at scores of public meetings, socials, and concerts, his songs and stories, so imitatively rendered, gave innocent pleasure to two generations. In his character he was upright and scrupulously honest and was deservedly respected. For many years he was preacher in St. Paul's and originated the Durham Brass Band, a fact they recognized by attending his funeral yesterday and playing appropriate music. The Rev. Jas. Roy of Montreal, who was a nephew, took part in the service. The deceased was a native of Scotland and was 75 years of age.

At the meeting of the Montreal Presbytery on Tuesday, the call from Elgin and Athelstan to the Rev Mr Houston was taken up and considered. It was signed by 190 members and 43 adherents. Peter McFarlane and Andrew Wilson appeared before the Presbytery as commissioners from the congregation. A lengthy discussion ensued on the subject, and finally, on motion of the Rev R. H. Warden, seconded by the Rev James McCall, it was resolved, that in view of the fact that the salary offered is only \$850 per annum, or \$150 less than that paid the late pastor, and in view of the ability of the congregation not being impaired, the Presbytery agree to hold an adjourned meeting at Elgin on Tuesday the 25th inst., at three o'clock, in the hope that at said meeting the call will be submitted with a guarantee of at least \$1,000 per annum.

Rev D. W. Morrison reported in regard to the future of LaGuerre and Port Lewis. The report was received and Messrs Morison, Muir, and Younie were appointed to superintend the work there until the next meeting of Presbytery; Mr Grant, student, to give service at Port Lewis in the meantime. Mr John Brodie presented the report of the Committee on City Mission Work. The report was received and considered clause by clause. The committee recommended that the Rev James Patterson, of Hemmingford, be appointed Presbytery Missionary for the city; that the salary be \$1,000 per annum; that the work be under the supervision of a committee; that the congregation of Hemmingford be cited to appear for its interests at a meeting of the Presbytery to be held at Montreal on Tuesday the 8th of August at 11 o'clock, and that, in the event of Mr Patterson's acceptance, his status, as a member of the Presbytery be not affected. Upon application, the Presbytery appointed the Rev Mr Watson to moderate in a call at Dundee on Monday, the 31st July next, and to report at special meeting of Presbytery. Upon application, leave was granted to the congregation at Valleyfield to sell the old church edifice.

During the storm of Wednesday, June 28th, the house of Duncan Young, of the second concession of Russelltown, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid came down the chimney, which it completely shattered, besides breaking all the windows except one, and setting fire to the house in several places. Strange to say, that the carpet was lying on a sofa, still lit excepted with nothing worse than a pretty severe shock. Some other members of the family were in the kitchen, and they too escaped uninjured, the many of the cooking utensils were broken. The fire was soon extinguished by Mr Young and his family.—Progress.

The late Mr R. Gold, a notice of whose death appears in this issue, was up to the time of his leaving home, about 2 years ago, an active member and office-bearer in the Division of the Sons of Temperance at LaGuerre, and a general favorite in that neighborhood.

The building of a new schoolhouse at Stark's Trout River, has been awarded to Robert Ford for \$650.

The Grand Trunk are reported to have bought a large gravel bed in the parish of St. Philomene for \$4,000.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHERRIFF.  
Temperature in inches Snow  
Highest Lowest in inches Snow  
5 July .. 72 50 .. 0.00  
6 .. 74 50 .. 0.50  
7 .. 82 55 .. 0.00  
8 .. 79 57 .. 0.00  
9 .. 84 63 .. 0.00  
10 .. 85 64 .. 4.00  
11 .. 81 67 .. 4.00

ENGLAND AT WAR.  
The British fleet off Alexandria, July 11.—At half-past 6 this morning, when the order was passed around to load with common shell a gleam of satisfaction shone on the faces of the sailors. The wind and sun were both in the enemy's favor. At 8.40 the Alexandria Sigsbee and Sigsbee opened fire upon the fortifications. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in and the action became general. It was some time before the veil of smoke lifted enough to afford a glimpse of the shore. As nothing could be seen from the deck, midshipmen were posted in the main top to signal the direction of the shells, and accuracy of firing then improved. At 5 o'clock the enemy's fire slackened, two forts being silenced. The others kept up their intermittent fire until noon. The cannonading from the fleet after it got fairly under way was simply the most perfect specimen of naval warfare witnessed in modern times. The guns had been all shotted and trained for nearly 24 hours, but when the order to open fire was given the crews made the guns noticeably nervous, but this was only for a moment. Within twenty minutes from the first shot the men aboard the ships strided to their work in such good style that every shot did just what it was fired to do.

At noon the British under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, landed a party of Blue Jackets and Marines, who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns. On the whole, the Egyptians fought the batteries with more determination than was expected. Several of the earthworks, on which the guns were mounted, were found to be mere heaps of sand. Although the work of spiking the guns of Fort Mex was dangerous, as troops might have been lying behind it, there were plenty men who volunteered to do it. They were obliged to swim thru the surf. The Tweeds, Dress Goods, Lusters, Winceys, Ribbons, Hosiery, Glassware, and all such goods as can be found in a country store.

Having bought for strictly cash, I can sell as cheap as can be found elsewhere.  
Call and try before purchasing elsewhere.  
Produce taken at Cash Price.  
E. A. ONEIL.

found that the British loss was 5 killed and 27 wounded. The heaviest loss was on the Inteflex and Sultan. The Egyptian loss is unknown, but is likely to be severe.

During the afternoon the fleet remained at anchor, awaiting developments.  
July 12, 11.40 a.m.—The Inteflex and Temeraire opened fire this morning on Monrovia fort, which during the night was repaired. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. A signal has just been given to cease firing.  
1.30 p.m.—A flag of truce is shown from the town, and a vessel steaming toward the fleet is also displaying the flag of truce.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 19.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has passed the following resolutions unanimously:—"That we, as men, as Orangemen, and as loyal subjects, deplore the state of anarchy to which Ireland has been reduced by the vacillating and dishonest policy of a Government which, by their conduct in treating with and yielding to those whom they had stigmatized as traitors, has compromised the dignity and betrayed the interests of the empire. That the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, and more than 2000 lodges of Orangemen, deprecate and deplore those utterances of some statesmen in England, who hold out a hope to the Separatist party in this country that crime and outrage may lead to the concession of their demands. The Grand Lodge again asserts the determination of the members of the Orange institution to maintain and defend the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and reprobating and repudiating every attempt to weaken the bond that binds this country to the sister island; emphatically and earnestly declares that the Orangemen of Ireland will resist by every means in their power the severance of the link that unites Ireland to Great Britain and to the Imperial Crown. That we condemn and denounce the clandestine and disloyal negotiations which have been carried on by the Government and the Pope of Rome thru Mr Errington, M.P., and other persons; that we cannot too strongly warn the Protestants of these realms of the gravity and danger of these proceedings, especially in the light of the assumptive warnings conveyed in the Roman Catholic organs, the Tablet and the Catholic Progress."

Five hundred fresh placards, offering £20,000 for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr Burke, were today posted in Dublin.

One hundred and eighty-two Irish suspects are now detained in prison.

Two hundred and eighty-three outages were committed in Ireland during June, of which 5 were murders.

A farmer's herd named Dolough was shot and mortally wounded at Ennis, county Clare, on Sunday.

A railway collision occurred at Cork on Sunday, by which thirty persons were injured and twelve died.

Rioting occurred at Tredegar, Wales, on Sunday, between the Welsh and Irish. Many houses of Irishmen were sacked, and several persons severely injured.

CANADA.  
Hon J. C. Pope having resigned the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, owing to ill-health, and Hon A. W. McLellan having been appointed in his stead, it is understood that the Presidency of the Council will go to Hon Frank Smith.

Montreal, July 6.—On Tuesday last a bag containing mail matter from Ottawa for the Maritime Provinces was put off with others at St. Martin's Junction, on the Canada Pacific railway, to be transferred to the North Shore road. The bag mysteriously disappeared, and was not found until next day, when it was discovered in a wood near the station cut open and the contents rifled.

Quebec, July 7.—Farmers and others are very dependent on the agricultural outlook. With the exception of grass, there is very little growth on account of the continued wet and cold weather.

Dunbar Brown, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for embezzling Lincoln Revenue funds, has been pardoned after serving three years of his time.

Callaghan, who was stabbed last week at Eastman's Springs, is recovering very slowly.

The Quebec Government has decided to issue a new loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars in \$500 debentures, payable on a year's notice from the Government any time after thirty years, and bearing five per cent interest.

The demand for Caughnawaga pilots is greater than the supply, owing to the number of rafts. A raft ran aground on Hog Island, near the foot of the Cedar Rapids Saturday, and a portion of it broke to pieces, some of the raftsmen being precipitated in the river, and with difficulty rescued from drowning by their comrades.

A sad drowning accident occurred on Lake St. Louis, opposite Lachine, Friday evening, the victim being the newly appointed curate of the Indian Church at Caughnawaga. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, who is about 23 years of age, was bathing off the island opposite the quarries at Caughnawaga with a couple of friends, when he got beyond his depth, and was unable to regain his footing. One of his comrades seeing the danger he was in made determined efforts to save him, but was nearly drowned himself in the fruitless attempt. The body has been recovered. The name of the deceased clergyman, who is a native of Belgium, was St. Omer. He was buried at Lachine, in the graveyard of the parish church. The chiefs of the Caughnawagas attended the funeral in a body.

Davitt, in a convention at New York, on Thursday, advocated a grand confederation of the Celtic race throughout the world to assist their brethren in Ireland in their struggle to attain free land, free labor, and self-government.

Important to Contractors and Builders.  
HAYING lately put into our Sash and Door Factory at Athelstan, one of Daniel Munro's celebrated Planers and Matchers, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Flooring and Matching. Good work guaranteed.  
BOYD & CO.  
Huntingdon, July 5.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES  
—AT THE—  
OLD ROBERTS STAND  
CONSISTING OF Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccoes, Soap, Oil, Spices, Men's and Women's Boots and Cottons and Cottonades, Dennim, Ready-made Goods, Shirts, Prints as low as 5 cents, Towelling, Tickings, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Lusters, Winceys, Ribbons, Hosiery, Glassware, and all such goods as can be found in a country store.

Having bought for strictly cash, I can sell as cheap as can be found elsewhere.  
Call and try before purchasing elsewhere.  
Produce taken at Cash Price.  
E. A. ONEIL.

Guiteau's skeleton is to be articulated and preserved at the Army Medical Museum in Washington.

BIRTH.  
At Howick, on the 8th inst, the wife of Mr Wm. Gebbie, of a son.  
MARRIED.  
In Shelby, Michigan, at the residence of D. H. Rankin, cousin of the bride, on the 29th June, by the Rev. R. W. Fletcher, Mr Wm. Dickie, of North Carolina, to Miss Annie H. Rankin, second daughter of Mr Hugh Rankin, of Port Lewis, P.Q., Canada.  
At the Presbyterian Manse, Huntingdon, P.Q., on the 5th inst, by Rev Wm. A. Johnston, assisted by Rev C. M. Mackenzie, of Howick, W. A. Kneeland, head master of St. Gabriel Protestant school, Montreal, to Sarah M., only daughter of Rev Wm. A. Johnston.

DIED.  
In the city of Hermosillo, State of Sonora, Mexico, on the 25th May last, at the age of 32 years and 6 months, Dr Thomas Moore Rogne, son of Henry Rogne, senr., Esq., formerly of Beauharnois.  
At St. Edouard, Napierville, county Que., on the 20th June, Charles A., son of John Forester, of St. Michel, aged 37 years and 2 months.  
At Valleyfield, of typhoid fever, on the 30th June, Donald McIae, in his 80th year. Deceased emigrated from Scotland in 1823 and settled in Dundee, where he was identified from those early times until the past 10 years with the administration of justice, and with municipal and other public matters.  
At Ormstown, P.Q. on the 3rd inst, John McDougall, aged 65 years. Deceased was a native of Partick, Lanarkshire, Scotland.  
At Rockbank, July 4, Lizzie Sloane, aged 12 years and 6 months, daughter of Joseph Sloane, son of Henry Rogne, senr., Esq., formerly of Beauharnois.  
At Columbiaville, Mich., on the 19th inst, Margaret Jane Mullin, wife of Noel J. Hopkins, aged 26 years—formerly of Lachine, P.Q.  
At Hemmingford, on Tuesday, the 11th July, Henry Pigeur, aged 72 years.  
At Albuquerque, New Mexico, on 23rd ultimo, of malarial fever, Robert, eldest son of Mr William Goss of Lachine, aged 25 years.

Montreal, July 11.—Best Ontario bag flour \$2.90 to \$3. City bag, \$3.70 to \$3.80. Butter and cheese firm and in fair demand. Creamery 23 to 23 1/2, good to choice dairy 15 to 21c. Cheese 10 to 10 1/2. Eggs 15c. Old potatoes, Early Rose, \$1.20 to \$1.30. New potatoes could be had at the same price. Dressed hogs \$9.50 to \$10.

Montreal, July 10.—The cattle market to-day was well supplied with ordinary grades. Choice stock at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb. live weight, a few of the best bringing 6 per lb. Inferior lean stock was quiet and easier in price, a lot of 6 very small and scraggy beasts selling at 40¢ to 45¢ per lb. In shipping cattle very few sales transpired, but prices are quoted at 60¢ to 62¢ for fair to good shipping bodies. About 300 cattle were offered at Vigor market to-day, besides a fair number brought in by the boats. A good enquiry existed for lambs, which sold at \$2.50 to \$5 each, and sheep at \$5.50 to \$11, sales being reported at both figures as to size and quality. Calves were in fair demand, and sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 for the smaller kinds, and at \$7 to \$10 for the better quality. Hogs were steady at \$7.50 to \$8.25 as to quality.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS of new importations just received and opened out by  
William Third & Co.,  
COMPRISING  
6 large cases Men's and Boys' Tweed Suits, Men's and Boys' Linen and Luster Coats, Men's Linen, Tweed and Luster Dusters, Men's Rubber and Fancy Tweed Rubber Coats, Men's Overalls and Over-shirts, &c., which will be sold at still further reductions on former prices.  
4 cases Men's, Boys', Girls' and Ladies' Straw Hats, latest styles.  
2 cases Men's and Boys' Felt and Tweed Hats, something new.  
15 cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes of every description.  
1 case Men's White and Colored Shirts.  
1 case Ladies' Merino Undershirts and Men's Merino Undershirts and Pants.  
3 cases comprising Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, Satchels, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Fancy Dress Hats and Trimmings, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's White Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.  
2 bales choice Carpets, Stair Oil-Cloths, White and Colored Flannels, Furniture Prints, Fancy Table Damask, and Table Linens.  
1 case choice Prints and Muslins, Black Grenadines, Black Cashmeres, Black Fannettes, and Black Lusters.  
1 case comprising Fancy Dress Goods, Linen Dress Goods, Fancy Mantle and Outer Cloths, Ladies' Stays Black and Colored Satins and Silks, Ribbons, Berlin and Fingerling Wool, Mottos and Motto Frames, Chromes, Scrap Pictures, Albums, Autograph Albums, &c.  
2 bales choice Wall Paper, Paper Bordering, and Window Blinds.  
3 bales White and Grey Cottons, Canton Flannels, Tickings, and Crochet Net Window Curtains in sets, &c.

A large stock of Choice Groceries, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware of every description and immense quantity of other general merchandise altogether too numerous to mention, which will also be sold at still further reductions on former prices.  
WILLIAM THIRD & CO.  
Huntingdon, July 13.

P.S.—Extra reductions have been made on Men's Frockcoats and Calfcote Gaiters, also on Men's Brogans. W. T. & Co.

AN ALIBI.

CHAPTER II.—CONCLUSION.

ONE morning I was interrupted by the entrance of a client, who introduced a gentleman to me who wished some advice. He was an American by birth, who had passed the chief portion of his life abroad in the south of Europe, where he had married and brought up one child, a daughter, now nearly twenty years of age. On the death of her mother he had desired to return to America; but the great obstacle to this was the fact that his daughter was betrothed to a man of high standing, and the completion of her marriage would effect a separation that he could not think of with any degree of satisfaction. He was not a man of very ardent feelings. He had not loved her mother very much; but the daughter had won a place for herself in his heart, and the marriage had been contracted through the influence of wealthy relatives of his wife, he had found out the repugnance of his child to the proposed match, and had readily lent himself to her design to escape the fulfillment of her forced vows. Leaving covertly, he had brought her with him to this country. But he had been followed by the suitors, and he had not been six months in America, he was already surrounded by persecutors who had convinced him that he must sacrifice one of two things, his daughter or her large fortune. He had unwisely written a great many letters acknowledging the betrothal, and there was thus abundant evidence of the contract of marriage. He wished to know whether the threats that had been made could be enforced, and whether it was so serious an alternative that he was before him. His long absence from America had made him almost a foreigner in his ignorance of our laws.

My quiet laugh at his story reassured him more than words could have done, and he was altogether relieved when I explained to him that his choice was simply to consent to the marriage, or pay such damage as a jury might be induced to give for the breach of contract; and I added that, in my limited experience, I had never known an action of the sort brought by a rejected man, except in the renowned case of Wilkins versus Blake, which was a good precedent for all such cases.

The few words I spoke made a new man of him. He had been living in retirement, having no acquaintances but the foreigners who had tracked him out, and his bankers, who were my clients. He blessed the day which led him to ask the advice of the lawyer, and brought him to my office; and he begged me to go then instantly to his house and see his daughter—an honor I was forced to decline. But I yielded to his urgent entreaties, and promised that same evening to see her; and I did so.

She was a magnificent creature. Let me see now if I can describe her. No, I will not attempt it. Imagine her what you please, only full of life, and gentleness, and exquisite grace, and loveliness. She was one to make young men mad. I was a bachelor of fifty, and not apt to be crazy about women; but my partner laughed at me next morning when I described her to him, and told me I was growing young again.

In a few weeks I was on terms of remarkable intimacy with Mr. Walton's family, and found myself at his dinner-table almost as regular as he was there himself. There were several reasons for this, the chief one being that the old gentleman's affairs required careful examination by a lawyer, and I devoted the evenings to him for nearly or quite a month. The second was, that he and his daughter afforded two interesting objects for an observing person to study. He was somewhat simple-minded, exceedingly warm-hearted and frank; while she was full of intelligence and feeling, and gifted with refined tastes and keen appreciation and love of the beautiful.

"By the way, my child," said Mr. Walton one day after dinner, "what do you suppose has become of Mr. Gaston? He has not been here in two months or more."

"Upon my word I do not know, father."

"Do not be so serious about it, child. I did not think you did know. You speak as quickly as if you thought I suspected you of a secret correspondence with him."

She actually blushed at the suggestion, and looked reproachfully at her father, who continued to speak, but addressed himself to me.

"Mr. Gaston and his mother and brother crossed the ocean with us. They were pleasant acquaintances. Miss Walton enjoyed their society much. He has not been here of late, the Mrs. Gaston has called frequently. He must have left the city. I thought at one time that it was possible young Gaston might be a lover; but he seems to have vanished."

"We met them first in Italy."

"Ah! so we did. You remember it better than I."

"A lover for Miss Walton," said I, looking at her, and meeting her kindling eyes. "On my word, that is a strange idea. What say you to it, Miss Walton?"

"Why strange? May I not have lovers, sir?"

"As many as you choose. But I can't imagine the man bold enough to think of winning you. You are rather one of the sort I should think of buying thru your family, as our friend Count—thought to do, rather than to be approached with idea of winning you."

She laughed, and our conversation ran on in a light, pleasant strain, about love, and love-matches, and similar subjects, until I was led, in some way I have since forgotten, to tell the incident of my late client in the jail of—County.

him. Let us go to-morrow. Will to-morrow do, Mr. Phillips?"

At that moment I recollected that the day for the session of the Oyer and Terminer for—County, which would regularly occur in three months, was, by a new arrangement, changed to this very day. It might be already too late for the trial. At all events the only chance was for the next morning, and it was a long way to ride. But we laid our plans instantly. First a note was dispatched to the residence of Mrs. Gaston, explaining as well as was possible, the circumstances of her son's case. She had supposed him in Europe, as he had sent a note to her to that effect, she being out of town. His long-continued silence had created no alarm, for he was always a wayward and unintelligent person, of violent passions, and given to long wanderings; and, indeed, he had not been so long absent that a letter from across the ocean could be expected. Then we mounted our horses, and rode all night, until the morning, and we reached the old place in the grove, and forgetting that the country courts open at four earlier than we do in the city, we passed a little while for refreshment. It was after ten when we entered the court-room.

I shall never forget the appearance of the prisoner at that moment.

He deserved to hang for the deliberate homicide he was committing. But I had been to pardon him. There was his own design at the loss of such a woman, and then there was the impossibility of proving an alibi except by bringing her to the stand to testify to the humiliating circumstances of that night.

As we entered the court-room, the trial, which had occupied the court the entire day previous, was drawing to a close. The evidence had vastly increased in strength. The pistol-ball was found to fit the pistols which had been taken from the prisoner. Mrs. Davis had testified to the fact that the prisoner, whom she had not seen since the murder until the previous day, had been at the farm some weeks prior to the murder, and had conversed several hours with Mr. Davis, during which time the old man had opened his chest to take out title deeds, and night then have exhibited his gold. It was impossible to say how much had been stolen; but it was proved that Mr. Davis had received a considerable payment in foreign gold a few days previously, and ten pieces found in possession of the accused were of similar description. The horse's tracks were identified, the broken horse-shoe, the empty pistol, the manner of arrest, the behavior of the prisoner, every thing was proved, and the case, which I had thought a very slight one, was actually magnified into very clear evidence of deliberate murder. But the worst testimony of all had been elicited in an unexpected moment. Bessie Davis was on the stand, proving some point of little importance, when she for the first time caught sight of the face of Gaston, and she turned up with a cry of surprise that startled the entire court-room; the next instant she sank, trembling and sobbing as if her little heart would break.

Bessie Davis was well beloved by every person in that court-room, and her conduct caused a universal sensation. The prosecuting officer, who was a clever enough lawyer, but a man of little fitness of feeling, blundered out a demand if she had ever seen him before.

Then the story came out. Bessie had seen him the same day her mother had mentioned, the not at the same time. She had met him every evening after that. He had appointed to meet her on the road near the house, in the gloaming, and he had come each time on horseback, and had walked for half an hour with her.

"What did he say?"

"Ah, Bessie! it was hard to tell that crowded court-room the soft words he had whispered in her ears, the promises he had made, the vows they had exchanged. But so it was, and she gained courage to recount the whole."

"It was just as this commenced that we entered, and the crowd gave way when it was said that we were witnesses. John Gaston was gazing at the beautiful girl on the witness stand with open eyes and undisguised astonishment. Was he dreaming? Could he have made love so desperately as all that, and never have known it? The witness was telling truth beyond a doubt. No one could hesitate to believe that beautiful and simple-hearted girl, as she told the story of her own weakness. She wept, too, at intervals, and her tears told awfully against the accused, who now stood charged with winning that pure and gentle girl's love, with the cruel intent in his soul to murder her father."

"He left me at sunset the evening before he killed—before my father's death. He said I might not hear from him again in six months or more, but he swore on this cross which he gave me, that he would come back within the year, and I promised him—that I would—love—him—and wait—for him."

"Ah, John Gaston—John Gaston, how could you be so faithless!"

My veiled companion had, with myself, pressed up to the side of the prisoner's box, and she spoke these words in a low tone, but so full of fun, of keen enjoyment of a ludicrous scene, that it added to my bewilderment, while it startled him like a flash of lightning. He looked around, whispered a word or two, received a whispered reply, and then a light spread over his face that was totally new to me, and he seemed like a new man. He uttered a loud cry, and reaching out his hand to mine, grasped it with an energy that was positively painful. This sudden movement, and the approach of Mr. Walton, created so much confusion that the court ordered the noise to be suppressed, and I advanced into the bar toward the young lawyer who had been assigned for the defense during my absence. He recognized me immediately, and I begged permission of the court to consult a few moments with him before we opened the defense.

A few words from Miss Walton had put me in possession of the explanation to Miss Davis's testimony, and I now learned all that Mr. Stevens had proposed to do for his client. He was prepared to make a vigorous defense with no sort of evidence in his favor, but he had gotten up some ingenious plans, which were now entirely useless. I took the case up with confidence, and opened the defense by stating my ability to prove the entire innocence of the prisoner, and promised to astonish the court and jury and crowd in general, but Miss Davis in particular, whom I took occasion to compliment in terms that evidently secured favor from many who heard me.

The testimony was brief and clear. Mr.

Walton remembered the day and the evening distinctly. He had himself exchanged his own foreign gold that day with Gaston (called Randall in the indictment), and he could identify the pieces that he had not seen since. "All my gold was of one sort. English sovereigns of the reign of—, and dated 18—." I brought them from London with me. I examined the ten pieces found on the prisoner proved to be the same. The evening before the murder he had left Gaston in his own drawing-room at nine o'clock, with Miss Walton, and he was sure he was there until much later.

Then Miss Walton took the stand. It was a splendid sight to see her. The contrast with Bessie Davis was noticed by every one. Bessie was white and dove-like; Miss Walton was dark, radiant, and queenly. Her beauty took the gazers by storm. No one could help loving and idolizing it. The whole court-room hung on the accents of her clear, musical voice, as if it were a superior being that spoke. She seemed in her element, too. The embarrassment of Bessie Davis had prepared her for her story, and it was much easier to describe her own experience after listening to that simple and affecting history.

As she proceeded the court and jury began to lean toward the prisoner. She told first of all the facts as to his presence with her that night. Then the night previous, and each night for a month. He had never missed an evening since they had been in America. And then she laughed pleasantly, and said that she was sorry to contradict the young lady yonder, but she had a stronger claim on John Gaston than Miss Davis, and she was not disposed to yield it. "He could not have been making love to Miss Davis on those evenings, for the same promises that she says he was making to her, he made to me at those very moments, after dinner, in the twilight, in the drawing-room in—, fifty miles from here."

A smile began to steal over all the faces in the room, except that of Bessie Davis, who was looking in bewilderment from the prisoner's box to the witness's stand. She was puzzled. She did not think for one instant that the beautiful girl who was testifying tonight told the truth. Her face and voice were too pure and guileless.

"I can explain Miss Davis's error. I am sorry it has happened, for she might have been spared the statement which has been drawn from her. Mr. Gaston has a twin brother, so like him that no casual observer can distinguish one from the other. But there is a difference. Mr. Phillips, please ask Miss Davis the color of Mr. Gaston's eyes."

"It was out of order, but the excitement had become great, and all rules of testimony were forgotten. I asked the question, and Miss Davis replied with a blush that convinced us she had often observed them."

"I think they are blue."

"Can you not speak more decidedly?"

"They are blue."

"And Mr. Gaston's yonder could never have been mistaken for blue. They are of the blackest. That is almost the only distinction between the brothers. Miss Davis has known Frederick, not John Gaston, and that Frederick had nothing to do with this murder I am very certain."

"Of course he had not," said a voice in the crowd, and the exact copy of the prisoner forced his way into the bar and toward John Gaston. The meeting of the two brothers was a sight worth seeing.

"Of course the trial was over. And the same might have been said of Bessie Davis, who had nearly fainted when it at length became apparent that her innocent story and confession of the walks under the elm-trees in the gloaming, and all her heart's secret store of love, had, after all, nothing to do with the case, and had been brought out by a mistake."

But Miss Walton and both the brothers were at her side, and when a verdict was recorded, under direction of the court, and we went out to the carriages, the crowd greeted us with hearty cheers that seemed significant of their joy.

"The seconds!" said John Gaston, as he looked out of the carriage window. "Every man of them would rather see me hung than here. They would not have been here if they had supposed there would be an acquittal."

So my story is ended. I leave the reader to gather up the ends which I have failed to work in, and fasten them as he pleases.

They were married at the same time, and it was one of the pleasantest days in my professional history. For I called it a professional affair altogether, inasmuch as I lost sight of all of them immediately, and had no other acquaintance with any of them than this which I have sketched.

I should add, however, that the murderer of Solomon Davis was discovered many years afterward in the shape of a peddler, who betrayed himself in a drunken frolic, and who was convicted and hanged, to the satisfaction of the good people of the county.

The fact that cobras have a taste for music was strikingly illustrated the other day at Pernambuco. A young lady had just sat down to her piano, and was amusing herself with some lively airs, when she heard something rustling beneath the seat, and tapping the ground as if to attract attention. Turning her eyes from the notes before her, what should she see but a cobra, with its hood erect, and swaying it about as it charmed with the music, and keeping time to it. The fair player was not prepared to gratify her musical visitor any longer, so she called for help and had the reptile killed.

There was something extremely ludicrous in the remark of Nepomuceno Lelicier who was blind in his old age, and had an ingenious theory of his own to account for the often-noticed cheerfulness of blind people as compared with the impatience of the deaf. "You see," he would say, "in speaking to a blind man you make him forget his infirmity; in addressing a deaf one you make him recall his."

There are strikes and rumors of strikes everywhere, and labor has good cause for striking. But here is something worth noting. There are no strikes on the farms. There are too many men eking out a miserable existence, stifling in the misery of the city; too few enjoying the blessings of God's free country life. Sure independence awaits the man who tills the soil; sure poverty is the lot of him who toils for another on the pavement. No man who wishes to better his own and his children's lot should stay an hour longer in the city than is needed to earn the means of leaving it.

Hallam Tennyson, a son of the poet, is about to marry a daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

RIDLEY AND LATIMER AT THE STAKE.

THE night before his death Ridley supped with the family of the Mayor. At the table no shade of the stake darkened his face or saddened his talk. He invited the hostess to his marriage; her reply was a burst of tears, for which he chid her as if she were unwilling to be present on so joyous an occasion, saying at the same time, "My breakfast may be sharp, but I am sure my supper will be most sweet." When he rose from the table his brother offered to watch with him all night. "No, no," he replied; "I shall go to bed and, God willing, shall sleep as quietly to-night as ever I did in my life."

The place of execution was a ditch by the north wall of the town, over against Dalioi College. Ridley came first, dressed in his black furred gown and velvet cap, walking between the Mayor and an alderman. As he passed Boardo, where Cranmer was confined, he looked up, expecting to see the archbishop at the window, and exchange final adieus with him. Cranmer, as Foxe informs us, was then engaged in debate with a Spanish friar, but learning soon after that his fellow-prisoners had passed to the stake, the archbishop hurried to the roof of his prison, whence he beheld their martyrdom, and on his knees begged God to strengthen them in his agony, and to prepare him for his own. On his way to the stake Ridley saw Latimer following—the old man making what haste he could. Ridley ran, and folding him in his arms, kissed him, saying: "Be of good heart, brother; for God will either assuage the fury of the flames, or else strengthen us to abide it."

They knelt down and prayed, each by himself; afterwards they talked together a little while, "but what they said," says Foxe, "I can learn of no man." After the sermon usual on such occasions, both undressed for the fire; Latimer, stripped by his keeper, stood in a shroud. With his garments he seemed to have put off the burden of his many years. His bent figure instantly straightened, withered age was transformed into what seemed vigorous manhood; and standing bolt upright, he looked as comely a father as one might lightly behold. "All was now ready. An iron chain had been put round the martyrs, and a staple driven in to make it firm. The two were fastened at one stake. A lighted fagot was brought and laid at Ridley's feet. Then Latimer addressed his companion in words still fresh—after three centuries—as of the day on which they were uttered:—"Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

The flames blazed up rapidly and fiercely. Latimer bent towards them as if eager to embrace those ministers, terrible only in appearance, which were to give him exit from a world of sorrow into the bliss eternal. Stroking his face with his hands, he speedily, and with little pain, departed. Not so Ridley. His sufferings were protracted and severe. The fagots, piled high and solidly around him, stifled the flames, and his lower extremities were burned, while the upper part of his body was untouched, and his garments on one side were hardly scorched. "I cannot burn," he said, "let the fire come to me."

At last he was understood; the upper fagots were pulled away; the flames rose; Ridley leaned toward them, and crying "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" his body turned over the iron chain, the legs being already consumed, and he fell at Latimer's feet.

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

A WRITER in the London Field says:—Marvellous are the escapes from tigers. Col. Warren, of the Bengal army, was carried off, but killed the tiger by means of a pistol he had with him; I believe; and many other sportsmen have recovered after being severely mauled. But the most extraordinary escape was Captain Hill's who, while leading a party of police, was attacked by a noted man-eater in the Yonzaleen hills, and had a stand-up fight. The tiger pinioned his right arm to his side, put his paws on Hill's shoulders, and stood over him open-mouthed, while Hill endeavored to strike him with his left arm over the right shoulder. With a fiendish growl the tiger snapped down at his victim's neck, who fortunately fell at the moment. Thus only the upper fangs penetrated, and the tiger turned over to a complete somersault; and when the man and tiger faced each other again the biped had apparently been transformed into a quadruped, as he was on his knees and hands, and the blood pouring down his face and beard gave him, I have no doubt, a diabolical expression—or at all events the tiger seemed to think so, for he put his tail between his legs and ran for his life. This tiger afterwards killed a Karen, and was shot over the body by means of two guns tied to it, with a string attached to the trigger, fastened across the path he was expected by. To show the audacity of a tiger, I may briefly relate the following:—Our Thirty-sixth Native Infantry was on route to Berhampore, and an officer's servant—who, with the mess kit, had, as is often the case, preceded the corps to the next encampment ground—was, just at dusk, and close to the mess guard, carried off the high road by a tiger. An infant he had in his arms when he was seized was quite unhurt in the awful rush that took place. Early next morning the tracks were followed by three officers, and a. the body had been very little mangled, it was determined to wait for the tiger's return. While a platform was being got ready one of the party went back, while the other two sat a little way off to eat their lunch, and their gun-carriers were scattered about collecting materials for the machan. While thus employed the tiger carried off the body from their midst, in open day, and thru not very thick brushwood, without being observed. To follow up was useless, as the body had neither blood nor rags to leave a trace behind. Tigers were so plentiful close to the large town of Pegu, in British Burmah, that many traps were set for them. In one instance, for lack of something better, Dr. Le Preale, assistant-surgeon of her Majesty's Eighty-fourth Regiment, placed a net and caught a big tiger! An officer of the commission who was sleeping with the doors and windows of his bedroom open had a powerful bulldog, which was chained to his bed, killed by a tiger by his bedside! When I was

at Baulong a poor woman, who was sleeping in the veranda of her house, was fearfully clawed but not bitten or carried off, by a tiger. When the plains of Sylhet are covered with water, tigers ascend the hills, and are very plentiful at Cherra Poonghie, often leaving their marks not only within the compounds of the house, but in the verandas themselves, and no one dare venture out at night without tom-toms and torches. At Shillong we and the sepoys killed several on foot one year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At this juncture, when the electric light is making such a stir, an Englishman has devised a light which, it is claimed, is to rival the electric light. This light is now on exhibition in London. The illumination is the result of the burning of gas and air in combination.

The English sparrow is a bird that is despised by some persons, but he is occasionally seen to have a good deal of sound sense, if not the actual gift of reason. A member of the tribe was noticed the other day to work out a problem quite as well as a creature generally allowed to have more intelligence could have done. He found in the street a bit of cotton cloth, an inch wide and about half an inch long, which he seemed to think eminently desirable as a material to be used in the construction of his nest. So he caught up the end in his beak and essayed to fly away with the prize, but the fluttering cloth interfered with the action of his wings and brought him tumbling to the ground. He attempted the same thing some half a dozen times, and in each case similarly failed, and at last dropped the piece of cloth and devoted himself to a moment of reflection. An idea soon seemed to strike him; he rolled the cloth in a convenient way, took it in his beak in such a way that no ends escaped, and then easily flew to his nest with the compact bundle that he had prepared.—Boston Journal.

In cutting clover, I do so early in the day, let it wilt in the sun, and then put it in small cocks before the dew falls. I keep re-cocking it, always making the cocks larger every time, until it is cured and fit for the mow. The secret with clover, is to cure in the cock.—Lewis.

If you will kick or pound on a telegraph pole or place your ear against one on a windy day, what will the noise remind you of? A hive of bees? Precisely. So it does the bears in Norway. Bears are passionately fond of honey, and when in one of the wild districts Bruin bears the humming of the wires he follows the sound to the post where it is loudest, and begins to tear away the stones, heaped round the poles in rocky soil to steady them, in order to get at the hive which he imagines to be there. In his disappointment and disgust he usually leaves savage marks of his claws in the wood. Nor is he the only victim of the wires. In the Electric Exhibition at Paris they show the top of a thick pine telegraph-post thru which a woodpecker has drilled a hole several inches in diameter. The bird had apparently perched on the pole and taken the humming of the wire for the buzzing of a nest of insects in the wood, and had set himself— or birdfully—to dig them out. Wolves will not stay in Norway where a telegraph line has been built. It was formerly the custom to protect farms by planting poles round them strung with cords, something like rabbit-snares, and gradually the wolves came to respect these precautions, so that a line stretched across the neck of a peninsula would protect the whole district. The wolves take the telegraph for a new and improved snare, and promptly leave the country when a line is built. On our own treeless plains the buffalo hates the telegraph pole as an ingenious contrivance for his own benefit. Like all cattle, he delights in scratching himself, and he goes thru the performance so energetically that he knocks down the post. An early builder of telegraph lines undertook to protect the posts by inserting brad-awls into the wood, but the thick-skinned buffalo found the brad-awl an improvement, as affording him a new sensation, and scratched down more poles than ever. In Samatra the elephants are systematically opposed to telegraph lines, and at least twenty times a year make raids on them. In May, 1876, the elephants tore down the poles for a distance of several furlongs and hid the wires and insulators in the cane jungle, and for three nights in succession they repeated the performance as regularly as the repairs rebuilt the line during the day. The monkeys and apes are about as formidable enemies, as they use the wires for swings and trapezes and carry off the glass insulators as valuable prizes; then, when the repairer goes to correct the mischief, he may be pounced upon by a tiger or driven up the post by a mad buffalo. In Japan the special enemies of the telegraph are the spiders, which grow to an immense size and avail themselves of the wires as excellent frameworks for their webs. So thick are the cords the Japanese spiders spin that often, especially when they are covered with dew, they serve to connect the wires with each other or the ground, and so to stop them from working. In the sea the wires are not any safer, as a small worm has developed itself since cables came into fashion which bores its way thru iron wire and gutta-percha, lets in the water and so destroys a line worth millions of dollars. When a great storm comes on in the centre of the ocean and the cable breaks while it is being laid or threatens to break, no one is alarmed. They fasten the cable to a buoy and come back afterwards and pick it up, or if it is at the bottom of the sea, they drop a dredge, with a mile or so of rope, and fish out the precious thread as large as one of your fingers, almost as easily as you would fish up a penny from the bottom of a tub of water with the tongs. But the little worm no bigger than a needle is more formidable than the elephant on shore or the hurricane at sea.

The way in which grease is devoured by Americans, is gradually devouring them. In nothing is it considered more indispensable than in the flaky biscuit with which good housekeepers pride themselves on poisoning their guests. To make biscuits whose snowy flakiness cast their way into shadow, make yours in this way: One pint of flour finely sieved, two teaspoonful of baking powder and milk or water sufficient for paste; roll and cut rapidly; bake in a quick oven.

After the late war between Turkey and Russia, Bosnia, a part of Turkey was assigned to Austria. It had been hitherto under Moslem rule, but the free circulation of the Scriptures was allowed. Since it came under the control of Austria, the circulation of the Bible is not allowed.

Howick Agricultural Works.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the public that he is now making and will have ready in time for this season's crop, a number of his newly improved Threshing Machines. Any one wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of seeing them at his works. From the general satisfaction given to all who used them last season, he will specially recommend them to the farming community. He has also on hand the Brasher Falls pattern of mill, (long and short cylinder), besides a variety of agricultural implements of his own manufacture, comprising Reapers, Rollers, Crushers, Circular and Drag Saws, Planing Mills, &c., which he offers at reasonable figures. Repairs of all kinds done with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Casting and Foundry Work done promptly to order.

ROBERT MAW.

Howick, July 4.

NOTICE.

AS we intend making a change in our business this Fall we are selling our stock of Hardware, Harvest Tools, Paints, Oils, &c., at very low prices for cash or ready pay.

COWAN & McBETH.

All parties indebted will please call and settle their accounts on or before the 15th day of August.

C. & McB.

FOR SALE.—That eligible farm situated on the banks of Trout River, owned by the undersigned, containing 100 acres. Nearly all under the highest state of cultivation, with sufficient standing timber for firewood. Within half a mile of school, church, saw and grist mills, butter factory, stores, blacksmith and whodrigg sheds, &c. Also the adjoining farm of 62 acres, situated in Elgin. The whole will be sold separately or together as may suit purchasers. A good brick house and the necessary outbuildings are on the property. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, Bonar Massan, Lot No. 50, Township of Godmanchester, P.O. Kensington, Q.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Howick, conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Good stables and sheds and a large enclosed yard for the premises.

D. BRYSON, Proprietor.

Howick, May 2.

DAWES & CO.,

LACHINE, P.Q.

DEWEES and IMPORTERS of Threshed Draft and Carriage Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CALL and see my new goods, consisting of Canada and Scotch Tweeds, extra quality and cheap, Cotton Tweeds, Shirtings, Gingham, Prints, Dress Goods, Towels and Towelling, Cretonnes, Ladies Silk Ties, Gent's Silk Ties and Linen Collars, Silk Fringes and Dress Trimmings, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

A fine selection of Boots and Shoes just opened out and marked very low. The best French Kid Boots and Walking Shoes, at the lowest price. All kinds of French Boots now on hand.

Rubbers! Rubbers!

Ladies', Men's, Misses', and Children's Rubbers, at the lowest price.

Cashmores! Cashmores!

A fresh supply of all wool French Cashmores just in—a great variety kept. Special attention given to Black Dress Goods.

Ready-made Clothing.

Something extra good quality on hand, and much below the usual price.

Family Groceries!

The choicest always kept, as is the case in all our lines, which are sold cheap for cash or ready pay.

No Credit.

W. A. DUNSMORE.

Huntingdon, March 30.

1865 DENTISTRY. 1882

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST,

FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.,

At home the first 25 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted on any of the first-class bases now in use and the best material used. Teeth extracted without pain or danger by the use of Liquid Nitrogen Oxide gas.

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE.

PURE TEAS, UNRIVALED FOR FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND RICHNESS.

THE PICK OF THE MARKET AND VERY LOW PRICES.

FINEST BLACK TEA, INDIAN, JAPAN, PEKOE, and GUNPOWDER TEAS, PURE COFFEES, SPICES, FRUITS, SUGARS, and General Groceries.

"Best House in Huntingdon for Tea."

(PUBLIC OPINION)

GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.

Huntingdon, May 10.

WANTED by the undersigned, good Milch Cows (newly culled), Beef Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Fat Sheep and Lambs, for which the highest market prices will be paid. Any communications left at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, or Donald Campbell's, Ormstown, will be attended to.

Robt. McTearon, May 30th, 1881.

Alan's Corners.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that he will be in attendance at his office in the County Building, Huntingdon, every Thursday, and remain while detained by business.

I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

Caskets and Coffins.

A LARGE assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Best First-class Hearse.

D. SHANKS, Dominion Block, Huntingdon.

Do Not Read This.

THE undersigned has opened out, above the blacksmith shop of T. W. Kelly, where he is now in the receipt of all kinds of Carriage and Sleigh Painting in the newest and latest styles; also, house-painting, graining, and sign painting attended to. Work done at a moderate price. All warranted. Please call.

FRANK N. VOSBURGH.

Huntingdon, May 23. 568

For Sale or to Let.

THE Brick Dwelling-house and Store on King street