

The Canadian Bleuner.

NO. 198.

HUNTINGDON, C. E., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

\$1 A-YEAR.

FARM TO RENT.

The subscriber is desirous of renting the farm in Newfoundland, Lot 27, one mile west of the Plank Road, comprising 100 acres, over half of which is cleared and under cultivation. A new dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings are on the lot. Will be rented for any number of years desired to a suitable party. For further particulars apply on the premises to Mr. Alex. Currie, or to Mrs. John McClellan. March 13, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being Lot No. 43, third concession of Ormstown, comprising 100 acres of excellent land, of which 70 have been under cultivation. There is a dwelling-house, barn, stable, shed, &c., on the premises. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Symons, St. Louis de Gonzague. W. M. WYLIE.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his Farm, being Lot No. 43, third concession of 1100-acre tract, comprising 100 acres of cleared and well-timbered land. There are good outbuildings and two dwelling-houses on the lot. For terms, &c., apply on the premises to ANDREW LAUDER. Post-office address—Rockburn.

FARM FOR SALE.

KNOWN as No. 48, 2nd Concession of Ormstown, County of Chateaugay, containing 122 acres, 80 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. There are good buildings on it. It is well watered, with a never-failing spring. For further particulars apply to W. M. BRETHOUR on the premises. Jan. 17, 1868.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT No. 37, on the front range of Jamestown, River, Ontario, 2 miles from Durham Village, comprising 100 arpents more or less, being all cleared, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation, with good barns, stables and dwelling-house thereon. Also, that well-known and highly-cultivated Lot, No. 26, on the front range of South Georgetown, at Steel's Rapids, with barns, stables, sheds, and dwelling-house thereon, possessing a never-failing spring of mineral water. The above Lots are well-known and require no commendation. For terms or other particulars apply to the undersigned proprietor upon the Lot by "Steel's Rapids," or by letter to Allan's Corner post-office. CHARLES STEEL.

NEW GOODS.

GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

WHO sells the most TEA, and at the lowest prices in the County.

LADIES Dress Goods in great variety at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Broad Cloths, Tweeds, and Filled Cloths at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

BUFFALO ROBES, cheap for the season, at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

BOOTS, Shoes and sole Leather, for sale at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

CROCKERY, Lamps, Chimneys, Hardware, &c., at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

SALMON, Salmon Trout, Codfish, Herrings, &c., at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

ESSENCES, Hair Oil, Dye Stuffs, and a thousand other things, for sale at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

ANDR. W. BROWN, MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS, PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON.

ROBERT M. MAW, HOWICK.

HAVING removed to new and more extensive premises is prepared to furnish with more perfection all kinds of Agricultural Implements manufactured by him, such as HORSE RAKES, FANING MILLS, AND THRASHING MACHINES.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. H. GILMORE.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE!

MOWING MACHINES!

MOWING MACHINES!!

FIREWOOD AND FENCING.

THE DEWITTVILLE MILLS!

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

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BEE-KEEPERS!

Now is the time to supply yourselves with the best

MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE

ever invented. Buy one and from it make all you may require for next season.

No person should be without "The Canadian Bee-keeper's Guide," price 30 cents.

Dr. W. F. Clarke, Editor of the Canada Farmer, writes: "Two years ago I was nervously timid about bees, and did not want a single hive near me. Now, I am over head and ears interested in bee-keeping; and can do anything about bees that anybody else can, and think it the most enchanting of rural pursuits; all of which I owe mainly to your book and your hive. Certainly I never should have become an apiculturist on the old method."

JAMES SMITH, Manufacturer, Beauharnois.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. H. GILMORE

HAS started in the old Photograph Gallery, nearly opposite the Scotch Church, and is taking pictures of all kinds, and not bad ones either. Call and see.

J. H. GILMORE.

Dec. 11.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

The Subscriber would inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has opened an Hotel at the Village of St. Anicet, where all whom business or pleasure take there will find good accommodation. A boat kept for parties desirous of sporting or crossing the lake and conveyances to him.

Give me a call. ALEX. GLENNIE.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE!

MOWING MACHINES!

MOWING MACHINES!!

The subscribers would respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have moved to their new establishment, where they have fitted up new and improved machinery for the purpose of manufacturing

FIRST-CLASS MOWING MACHINES,

on the improved BUCK EYE principle. Every machine will be made of the best material, warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. Parties in want of a first-class machine would do well to give us a call before going elsewhere.

They would also call attention to their large stock of Cultivators, Plows, Castles, Cooking Stoves from \$16 upwards, Singing and Double Stoves, Hollow Ware, Saps Pans, Sugar Coolers, Tinable Skins, Cart Boxes, Circular Wood Saws for horse power, &c.

From turning and repairs done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

GILLIES & BOYD, Huntingdon Foundry.

Huntingdon, Jan. 31, 1868.

HUNTINGDON & CAUGHNAWAGA MAIL LINE.

The Stage for Caughnawaga leaves Huntingdon every morning (except Sunday) at half past six o'clock and reaches Caughnawaga in time for the 3 o'clock train.

Those intending to visit town will consult their comfort and save time by going with the stage, all travelling by night being thereby avoided, and they leaving home at a reasonable hour in the morning, and arriving in town as early as they would by the boat.

Parties from Montreal whom business or pleasure call to visit this section, will see the country to much advantage by preferring the Stage, the drive during the summer months, while the roads are good, being a most pleasant one. To catch the Stage at Caughnawaga passengers require to leave Montreal by the 7 o'clock train to Lachine.

Covered carriages and careful drivers.

BROWN & SPENCER, Proprietors.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

PRESIDENT: ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS: George Cross, Esq., James Reid, Esq., Francis W. Sheriff, Esq., M. D. John Symons, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq. SECRETARY AND TREASURER: A. Somerville, Esq., Huntingdon.

AGENTS: William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middleton, Hamilton; J. G. Cowley, Teo Houta; Thomas Clarke, St. Philomena; Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Alex. Glennie, Elgin; Dr. Anderson, Darham; Thomas Gebbie, Howick; Alexander McIntosh, Atholstane; Jas. Y. Cameron, Dundas; J. I. Creever, St. Anicet; James Bisset, Huntingdon; J. C. Manning, Franklin.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the Agents or Secretary.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE)

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

INVESTED IN CANADA, \$500,000.

CANADA;

HEAD OFFICE, Tonpion's Buildings, Place d'Armes, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. John Young, Chairman.

Hugh's Taylor, Esq., Advocate.

R. D. Collins, Esq., Merchant.

The Hon. Chas. Wilson, M.L.C.

Wm. Sibley, Esq., Banker.

Legal Adviser: Strachan Bellane, Q. C.

Medical Adviser: Wm. Fraser, M. D.

Secretary: A. Davidon Parker.

All business transactions finally disposed of in Canada, and Agencies established generally throughout the Province.

LIFE ASSURANCE

transacted in all its branches. The advantages offered embrace all that seems desirable. Premiums moderate as compared with those adopted by the majority of Offices in Canada. Fixed rule for Surrender Value of Policies. Half Premium system adopted.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Resident Secretary.

A. SOMERVILLE, Agent, Huntingdon

Montreal June 21.

JOSEPH BEAUCHEMIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office at the Registry Office, Huntingdon.

D. SHANKS, AUCTIONEER.

is prepared to undertake all Sales on the most reasonable terms. From his long experience in this line, he trusts to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Speaks both French and English.

DR. MCKAY, Graduate of Toronto University, and Board of Army Surgeons, Chicago.

Residence—Presbyterian Manse, English River. Particular attention paid to diseases of the throat and lungs.

VALLEYFIELD WOOLLEN MILLS.

The highest price paid for good CLEAN WOOL CLOTH EXCHANGED FOR WOOL.

Fulling, finishing, and dyeing done on short notice and at reasonable terms.

People sending Wool or Cloth must send directions with it, and put there names on it.

A. GLENNIE is our Agent at St. Anicet

ANDERSON, WATTIE & CO. Valleyfield, Sept. 16.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watch-making is not that by it the Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the duplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision of labor.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear, in fitting tools and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the highest mousing, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time-keeper from the start.

The system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company as there are different sizes and shapes, to suit all tastes and means, and every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., established in 1850, has grown into proportions which entitle it to a rank among the manufacturing enterprises of America. The quality of these instruments has been thoroughly tested by minute comparisons and the result is decidedly in favor of the home-made over the imported.

The first duty of a watch is to keep good time. Its other uses are of a derivative and secondary character. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham Establishment, for it turns out watch movements at just about one-half of the cost of imported movements, and the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor timepiece of the machine-made will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand-make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance and admits a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It has been estimated that we pay Europe \$5,000,000 a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured at a less price, of better quality, less likely to become disordered and so arranged that in case of injury or violence the injury may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.

From the N. Y. Times.

The country has reason to be proud of the American Waltham Watches, for they are a splendid specimen of American operative genius and industry. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham Establishment, for it turns out watch movements at just about one-half of the cost of imported movements, and the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor timepiece of the machine-made will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand-make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance and admits a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It has been estimated that we pay Europe \$5,000,000 a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured at a less price, of better quality, less likely to become disordered and so arranged that in case of injury or violence the injury may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.

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FIREWOOD AND FENCING.

The following is a correct list of the Timber Lands still offered for sale:—

JAMESTOWN.

2nd Range, No. 23.

5th Range, No. 12.

6th Range, No. 4.

7th Range, No. 21, 22, 23.

8th Range, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.

EDWARDSTOWN.

1st Range, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20.

3rd Range, Nos. 2, 3, 14, 16 and 17.

5th Range, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14.

6th Range, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

1st Range, Nos. 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17 and half of 25.

2nd Range, Nos. 8, 15, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

3rd Range, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

GODMANCHESTER.

1st Range, Nos. 9, 13.

2nd Range, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

4th Range, Nos. 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

TERMS:—

One-third cash, and the balance in two years with interest. Satisfactory mortgage security to be furnished. A liberal deduction will be made when the purchase-price is paid in cash.

J. M. BROWNING, Agent.

Seignior's Office, Beauharnois, March 3, 1868.

Why are cobblers eligible for medical diplomas?—Because they are all skilled in the art of healing.

When is a cake not a cake? When it is ice all over.

What is the best sign for a bad inn? A violin (a vile-inn.)

Why is a lover like a knocker? Because it's bound to a door (adore).

Why is true wit like a diamond?—It cuts as well as shines.

A curious boy in Lochwinnoch parish, Scotland, asked his mother about the origin of man, etc., and was answered:—

'We are all made of clay.'

'Are the horses made of clay too?' he asked.

'Oh, yes, was the reply; 'all of clay.'

'Then, mother, Duncan Donaldson, has but one leg; has the clay been unco dear d'ye think, when he gangs wi' a timber one?'

'Patrick, you fool, what makes you stale after the rabbit, when your gun has no lock on it?'

'Hush! my darlin', the rabbit don't know that.'

'Ms, why is a postage stamp like a bad scholar? 'I can't tell, my son; why is it?'

'Because it gets licked and put in a corner.'

'Susan, put that boy to bed.'

Why is a printing press like the forbidden fruit? Because from it springs the knowledge of good and evil.

CLEARING SALE

AT AND UNDER COST OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF DRY GOODS,

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, March 16.—The Fenians are still attempting to induce soldiers of the regular army to join their organization. A man named Mahon, charged with being engaged in the business, has been arrested here. The evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments. In the House of Commons last night the debate on Irish reform was resumed in committee of the whole. Mr Gregory, member for Galway, rose in support of Mr Maguire's resolutions and denounced the long continued English misgovernment of Ireland. Of this there seemed to be no end, for now when the Irish people asked for reform in the land, in the Church, and in the educational system the Ministry evaded their demands and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favoured the present system of national schools. Mr Gladstone then took the floor, and for the first time in this debate gave his views on the question at issue. He said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church establishment, it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject; and meanwhile Parliament should lose no time in declaring itself in favour of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained hopes that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely upon time as a cure for the evil. Seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their contentment was that they possessed the fruits of their own labour, and enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep; the alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one; not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the Island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention. Mr Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one of which he approved of was that for political reform. He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for relief of Irish tenants was urged by Sir Robert Peel, but without success; and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish church establishment. It was known that the system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the government, and closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action. Mr Disraeli followed Mr Gladstone. He commenced by saying that he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled—a supernatural emergency. Even the Ministry which proceeded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the arguments of Mr Gladstone against five out of the six measures embraced in the Government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events, or affected the plans of the Ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure, and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was not satisfactory, but why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for three hundred years? Under the influence of a panic he declared that if pressed on an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a-half of men. Mr Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked for was time. Mr Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn and the debate ended.

Paris, March 17, evening.—The Corps Legislatif today adopted an amendment to the new law on public meetings, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for the general Councils.

London, March 17.—Thompson and Mullany have been tried and convicted at Manchester on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

Cork, March 17.—An attack was made last night upon the house of Squire Glasgow, near this city, by a party of men in disguise, but the assailants were driven off.

London, March 18.—The whole plan for Church, Land, and Educational reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

Dublin, March 18.—Mr W. Johnston, the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in the County Down, for taking the lead in an alleged illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the city of Belfast. Capt. McKay, who was recently tried at Cork on a charge of murder and acquitted, was to-day put upon trial again on a charge of treason and felony. Messrs. Meehan, Corydon and Mullany are the chief witnesses against the prisoner.

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-night, Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government Bill for reform in the representation of Ireland in the Commons. There is to be no alteration in the county franchise, but in the boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all five pound householders instead of ten pound, as at present. No action was taken upon the measure.

Vienna, March 19.—In the Reichsrath today the announcement was made by the Ministry that the project for the authorization of the rite of civil marriage ought to pass in spite of the Concordat. While they regretted the ill-will of the Pope, the Ministry considered such an enactment indispensable to the well-being of society, and should press its adoption by the Reichsrath.

London, March 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr Forster alluded to the state of the laws in regard to the allegiance of the British subject, saying this matter especially demanded attention in the bearings it had upon the relations of this country with the United States. He thought the time was now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained the law on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time two millions of the Queen's subjects were living in the United States as American citizens, in practical violation of these laws. It was the difference which arose between England and America in regard to the rights of adopted citizens which caused the war of 1812, and now the difference which still existed was counted on by the Fenians as likely again to embroil the two nations, and thus further their treasonable designs. In conclusion he urged that Great Britain should abandon her claim of life allegiance in the case of emigrants to foreign countries, and advised the appointment of a mixed Commission to settle the question forever. Sir Robert Collier followed with a speech in which he supported the views of Mr Forster. Lord Stanley then addressed the House, and speaking of the principles upon which the laws were founded, admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obsolete. He informed the House that Her Majesty's Government had already made advances for the settlement of the questions at issue, and declared they were willing to meet the Government of the United States half way. There were many difficulties in the way of an adjustment, but he was happy to say they were not regarded as insuperable. He stated that the Foreign Office was now in communication with Mr Seward on the subject, and concluded by expressing his approval of the proposition of the member from Bradford, Mr Forster, for a mixed commission.

Cork, March 20.—The jury, in the case of Captain McKay, have brought in a verdict of treason. Sentence has been deferred by the Court.

London, March 20.—News from the Abyssinian expedition is of an encouraging description. The advices from Annesley Bay state that Gen. Napier and his forces were twenty miles south of Antalo on the 25th of February. The General had an interview and entirely satisfactory conversation with Kassai, the Chief of the Tribes of the Tigre district.

Cork, 21st.—Capt. McKay has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for a term of 12 years.

Vienna, 21st.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected the motion made by the clerical party to defer action upon the civil marriage bill until the change is made in the Concordat.

Rome, March 21.—The Pope gave a very gracious reception to Admiral Farragut and suite to-day. The Admiral will remain in Rome a month.

Florence, March 21.—Garibaldi has written a letter to the U. S. Minister, Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, declining to be an agent of the U. S. Government.

Vienna, March 22.—Most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy are made over the recent action of the Reichsrath in the civil-marriage bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the Concordat. Yesterday, when it became known that the Upper House had rejected the motion of the clerical party to defer the passage of the bill, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city was generally illuminated.

Manchester, March 23.—The Fenians Thompson and Mullany, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of police-sergeant Brett, have been reprieved.

London, March 23.—Advices from Abyssinia continue favourable.—Mr Gladstone has introduced resolutions abolishing the Church Establishment in Ireland. They will be debated next week.

Vienna, March 23.—The civil marriage-law has finally passed both Houses of the Reichsrath.

London, March 23.—An Imperial ukase has been promulgated which completes the absorption of Poland into Russia as an integral portion of the Empire.

The birth of a son to the Crown Princess of Prussia, increases the number of Queen Victoria's grand children to twelve, viz:—Princess of Wales, three; Princess Alice of Hesse, three; Princess Helena, one.

The Emperor of the French was suddenly seized lately with a violent asthmatic attack, and his difficulty of breathing was so great that he had to be taken to an open window. It is stated that his Majesty is now in the enjoyment of his "usual health."

During the recent Carnival the Pope delivered an address, in which he severely censured the selfishness of ecclesiastics. He was continually receiving petitions for good places and emoluments for those who had taken vows of perpetual poverty. According to His Holiness the secular priests viewed poverty with equal disfavour. They loved ease and luxury, and had a special liking for money, "which was devoted to acquiring superfluities, instead of being employed in relieving poor families."—Having expressed this rebuke to the "religious orders," the Pope proceeds to deal with public affairs. He takes a very gloomy view of the state of the Italian Kingdom. "Italy by her part in recent events has destroyed herself." With reference to Rome and its ruler, he draws a very different picture. "Rome was in no danger. She would suffer, but would remain under the rule of the Popes."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. TUESDAY, 17TH.

A short discussion took place on the annexation of the Hudson Bay Territory. The Government said they regretted the Imperial authorities had not replied to their address, but believed all would be yet right.

Mr Savary (Digby, N.S.) desired to take this opportunity of saying, on behalf of himself and sixteen colleagues from Nova Scotia, that their presence here was not to be taken as expressing assent to the Union or the way in which it was carried. They were entirely in sympathy with the object for which the repeal delegation had gone to England.

Mr McGee expressed his regret that the hon. member for Digby (Mr Savary) should have felt it his duty to protest anew against the Union of the Provinces.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill entitled, "Act respecting the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States, in relation to the extradition of offenders."

Mr Rose introduced a bill respecting the currency. He remarked it was desirable that the Canadian currency should be assimilated as far as possible to that agreed upon by the International Conference held in Paris. A bill was now before the Congress of the United States for adapting the currency of that country to that basis, and until that bill became law it would be inexpedient to alter the currency of Canada. Hence his bill provided that it should be left to the Governor-General in Council to decide by proclamation the currency of the Dominion. If the bill before Congress became law, as was expected, then the present currency of Nova Scotia, which was nearly the same as that agreed upon by the Conference in Paris, would be adopted, thereby making five dollars currency equal to the American half-dollar, or 25 franc piece of France, and nearly equivalent to the British sovereign and five dollars present currency of Nova Scotia; otherwise the present Canadian currency would be extended to the whole Dominion.

In reply to Mr Holton, Mr Rose said, no reference was made in the bill to the silver nuisance. He would say, however, that the measure passed last session had proved effective, and now they could deal with a specific quantity, which was not likely to be increased.

Mr Rose said, the notes of Nova Scotia were redeemable in any part of Nova Scotia, but not in Ontario or Quebec.

In answer to Mr Morris, Mr Rose said, the bill gave no additional power to coin money beyond that already proposed.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr Connell inquired whether the Promissory Note Act was to be construed as imposing duty on notes under twenty-five dollars.

Mr Rose replied that this was a legal question on which the Government could not be expected to express an opinion.

Mr Connell moved to refer the return of names and salaries of officers of Government and Legislature to the Select Committee.

Mr Young referred to the great expense of the Civil Service, and favored the appointment of the committee. He applauded the economy of the Ontario Legislature.

Mr Blanchet said judicious economy was proper enough, but comparisons between the local and general legislatures were unfair.

Mr Cartier said, if the motion were carried, it would strike at the standing committee appointed by the House, and by inquiring into the expenses of the departments, it was striking at the system of responsible government. The latter was not directly responsible for the expenses of the House, but was for that of the departments.

Mr F. Jones believed the expenditure had been unnecessarily increased, and thought the whole system wrong, every new government having their friends and relations to provide for. If retrenchment was necessary in Ontario, it was much more so here.

Mr Rose said most of the members named for the Select Committee were already on the Contingent Committee, and believed the appointment of the Select Committee would be attended with many practical difficulties. The Government must be trusted to administer the public service with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency. The civil service bill, to be taken up shortly, would also afford protection against extravagance, and attempts at economy should embrace the whole system, not any particular part. When detailed estimates of expenditure were before the House it would be time for any member to say where a reduction could be made.

After some further discussion, such parts of the return as referred to officers of the legislature were referred to the Contingent Committee, and Mr Connell's name was added.

Mr Masson moved for correspondence on the subject of the colonial military expenditure and military defence of the Province of Canada.

Mr Cartier replied that the Government had no objections to the production of the papers asked for, and that, in fact, it intended to bring down every thing relating to the defence of the country, in order to enable members to be in a position to understand every thing in connection with the Militia Bill which he intended to bring down in a few days.

THURSDAY.

In reply to Mr Holton, John A. Macdonald proceeded to explain the nature of Dr Tupper's mission to England. He had been sent in order to reply to Mr Howe's allegations in favor of a repeal of Confederation. The Government had requested Mr Galt to accompany him, but he had declined, on the ground that he regarded the selection of Dr Tupper as offensive to the people of Nova Scotia, and injured the prospect of a successful issue to the mission.

Mr Dorion thought of the two courses open to the Government—reconciliation or the reverse—they had chosen the latter, and by doing so they had assumed the responsibility of the ill-feeling

excited in Nova Scotia. He felt certain the appointment of Dr Tupper would be regarded as an insult by the people of that Province. He did not wonder that Mr Galt refused to accompany Dr Tupper as his second, his aid, and assistant, and make himself responsible for all his quarrels and difficulties.

Mr Mackenzie while approving of sending a mission, felt the selection of Dr Tupper was not a wise one.

Mr Cartier said they did not send Dr Tupper to have any contest with the Nova-Scotia deputation. His principal business would be to afford to the Imperial Government information with regard to the state of affairs in Nova Scotia. With regard to the policy of the Government, he could assure the House it would be as conciliatory as possible. Nothing would be left undone that could be done to satisfy the people of Nova Scotia that they were not injured by the Dominion.

Mr Savary of Nova Scotia, did not fear that Dr Tupper would have any effect in opposing the unanimous wish of the people of Nova Scotia; but it was perhaps befitting and in perfect keeping with the manner in which Confederation had been forced upon Nova Scotia, that the gentleman who had betrayed his country, who could not travel among his own constituents in safety, who did not dare to proceed from Halifax to the centre of the Province, so deep was the feeling against him, should now be sent to England to plot against the interests of his Province. The people of Canada knew little of the excitement which prevailed in Nova Scotia,—excitement for which neither he nor any member from Nova Scotia was responsible, but which was mainly caused by the action of Dr Tupper, assisted by the hon. gentlemen opposite. The Government had not in any of their measures attempted to conciliate Nova Scotia, and now they had added an insult to the injury, and had rendered reconciliation impossible. He thought Mr Galt had shown wisdom and good sense in declining to go, and characterized the appointment as an act of madness. Should a similar course be pursued another session, the feeling in New Brunswick would become as strong as it was in Nova Scotia.

Several Nova Scotian members spoke in the same strain, and the appointment was condemned generally. The House adjourned at an early hour.

FRIDAY.

The whole time of the House was occupied in a wearisome and personal discussion about the Kamouraska election, which, it will be remembered, was prevented by a riot, so that no member was returned. Mr Chapsis, the candidate, having been elevated to the Senate, his petition was withdrawn, and the Government moved that notwithstanding that, that there should be no new election in that County until the whole circumstances be considered by a Committee. Mr Holton, and a number of Lower Canada members, held that such a course was unjustifiable, and that they had no right to disfranchise a County for any time because a few rowdies had interrupted the proceedings at the nomination. A vote being taken, the Government motion was carried, so that no writ will be issued in the meantime, and the County will continue to be unrepresented.

MONDAY.

In reply to questions, Mr Rose said it was intended to introduce a bill limiting the rate of interest, and Mr Cartier said the Government did not know that any body of young men, known as Papal Zouaves, had left Canada with the intention of fighting against a nation with which Great Britain and Canada are at peace. With regard to the young men who had gone away, Government did not know those amongst them who may have received instruction at our Military Schools. Mr Mills asked for correspondence with the United States relative to making that country pay the damages inflicted by the Fenians on Canada. John A. Macdonald said there was no such correspondence. The House sat only a few hours.

TUESDAY.

Two bills organizing departments and one relating to the extradition of criminals were advanced a stage. On Mr Rose's resolution regarding the currency, reducing the dollar to the value of 97 cents, so that \$5 would be nearly equal to £1 sterling, a debate arose. Mr Holton was opposed to changing the standard of our currency when there was no urgent necessity, and thought the motion might be left over to a future period. Mr Rose replied that it was impossible to have one currency for Nova Scotia, and another for New Brunswick, and another for the old Provinces of Canada, and that it was absurd to think that they should have to wait for the legislation of a foreign country before legislating respecting their own. This and the other resolution, giving permission to Banks to issue legal tender notes, were passed, and will be debated on at length on Friday. The House then adjourned until Thursday, Wednesday being a Church holiday.

The residence of the Rev. Mr Leslie, near Cork, Ireland, was attacked on Thursday night, 27th ult., by a large body of armed Fenians. Admission was demanded in the name of the police, but the inmates refused. The Fenians, numbering about twenty-four, all of whom were armed, fired several shots at the door of the house. Mr Leslie discharged a revolver at the assailants. The attack lasted over a quarter of an hour. Mr Leslie's butler rang the workmen's bell, which communicates with the house; and the Fenians, fearing a surprise by the police, decamped. A large force of constabulary soon arrived, and proceeded to scour the country around, but no arrests have been made up to the present. Bullet marks are apparent on the wall and the door of the house.

Havana, March 17, 1868.—When Madame Ristori was announced to play in the character of Teresa the Bishop of Havana interfered and denounced the performance to the authorities, but was not much heeded. The Bishop in consequence ordered the curates in all districts through which the country was to pass on his tour through the country not to ring the church bells in his honor. Yersundi returned and telegraphed to Madrid, whence he received reply to make himself respected. The directors of the Administration are unanimous on the subject. The Bishop has been put under arrest in his own palace, but will probably be sent to Porto Rico to await orders from Madrid. The Cadiz mail steamer has been detained one day by General Lerundini to take aboard two of the refractory curates.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is issued every Friday at \$1 a-year, payable in advance. For papers sent to the States, 25 cents additional has to be remitted for postage. The following parties will receive subscriptions: Mr. N. Walsh, Durham; Mr. Blackett, Allan's Corner; Mr. Gobbie, Howick; Mr. Symons, St. Louis de Gonzague; Mr. Carson, Port Lewis; Mr. Oliver, Rockburn; Mr. James Burke, Hemmingford; Mr. John McDonald, La Guerre; Mr. James Anderson, The Gore, Hinchinbrooke; Mr. Peter Macfarlane, Elgin; Mr. Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Mr. Cantwell, Franklin; Mr. W. Moore, Covey Hill; Mr. John Davidson, Dundee.

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ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER REGISTER.

TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	REMARKS.
MARCH 7 a.m. 3 p.m. 10 p.m.		
18 40 36 28	E	Showers of snow.
19 20 38 20	E	
20 28 38 30	E	A little snow.
21 32 36 30	E	Light snow.
22 16 34 30	W	
23 28 45 28	W	
24 27 40 30	W	Shower of snow.

HUNTINGDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

MR PICHE'S CONDUCT AS QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The office of Crown Prosecutor is a most important one, for on the manner in which the gentleman who fills it discharges his duty, depends, in a great measure, that enforcement of the law necessary to the protection of society, by his securing the conviction and punishment of criminals. So onerous are its duties, that the post is supposed to be always filled by lawyers of the first standing, men eminent for their professional talent and the purity of their private character. Of late years, however, the reverse has been the case in this Province, the office having been bestowed by Mr Cartier as a reward to his political supporters,—as a means of enabling them to earn that livelihood which the public justly considers they do not merit, and therefore denies them. To such a degree has this been carried out, that men have been actually appointed who, if even-handed justice prevailed, instead of wearing the silk gown of a Q. C. and appearing in the character of public prosecutor, would stand in the dock.

Among those who owe their office to favoritism, we may safely class Mr Piche. No one who has heard him at our Bonsharnois Court can say that nature has bestowed on him the talents requisite for a successful prosecutor, while the most careless on-looker must have noted, as he heard the bills of indictment read out, that he has degraded his office into one of mere money-making, oblivious of the ends of justice and the rights and feelings of the accused. Queen's Counsels are paid by fees. For each bill of indictment they receive \$6, and for each trial \$20. With an honourable man this system works well enough, for while it induces him to prepare his cases to the best of his ability, so that a true bill may be found, it is a saving to the country when such a result is not attained. With one, who is not so, however, it is obvious he can abuse his position to make a great deal of money by it, by manufacturing as many bills of indictment as possible and endeavouring to induce Grand Juries to return them all as true bills. No matter whether the accused be convicted or not, or how much they may be harassed by waiting on from day to day and term to term until all the indictments are disposed of, or how long the time of the Court be occupied, or how justice, thus made a source of profit, may be brought into contempt, he gets all he wants—his fees. There have been Queen's Counsels who have pursued this course before, but none that we ever heard of, who has done so to the same extent or so systematically as Mr Piche. Hardly a case comes into his hands out of which he is not able to make two or more indictments. A man was accused of manslaughter by throwing a stone: Mr Piche indicted him for that and simple assault, though how he could be guilty of the latter, if found innocent of the former, it is hard to conceive. Another, for stealing an old bridle and kettle, was indicted separately for each of these valuable articles, on the ground that they were not found together. For taking some papers, no less than three indictments were hatched against a poor Canadian. But the cases connected with the Gleaner furnish the most glaring instances. To Mr Piche they proved a perfect mine of wealth, he making nearly a dozen indictments out of them, tho' if he had done what he knew was right, what was consistent with the ends of justice and the honor of the profession which he belongs to, he would never have brought them into Court. For example, the writer of these lines was charged with taking off a padlock from a door; a simple enough act, yet out of it Mr Piche, with a genius peculiar to himself, managed to make two indictments, thus: the padlock was a moveable, and therefore the taking of it was larceny and might form an indictment by itself; the hasp and staples were

fixtures, so the taking of them was a more serious offence, and he accordingly put them in a separate indictment as stealing! The total value of the articles was estimated at fifty cents. Is not this a fleecing of the public; a making a farce of justice? If it were not too scandalous to be amusing, nothing could be more ridiculous than to see, when a prisoner is acquitted on the first indictment, the jury solemnly re-sworn on each succeeding one and returning a formal verdict of "not guilty"—the jurymen doing nothing else for 15 or 30 minutes but kiss the Sacred Volume and utter the requisite words, until all the remaining indictments (which fell to the ground on the loss of the first) are despatched. Sometimes, to make it appear as if he had other evidence to produce, Mr Piche gets one indictment left over till next term, when the unfortunate person accused has to give bail, attend at a loss of time, comfort, and money the Court when it re-assembles, and then only to learn that the case is given up. It would be a low estimate to put Mr Piche's fees for the term of last November and that of last week at \$700—and all for four days' attendance.

It is high time such outrageous conduct were put a stop to, and that he who has thus made a job of his office is dismissed. If Mr Piche is continued in his place, if he is again sent to our Court, not he alone will be to blame, but Mr Chauveau and his Cabinet. Let Mr Ouimet examine the result of the different Circuits which Mr Piche has attended, let him compare the number of indictments with the number of parties accused and with the number of convictions, and he will see that every allegation we have made is strictly within the truth. At the late session of our Local Legislature, Mr Dunkin, in the course of his admirable speech on the Budget, expressed the determination of the Ministry to exercise all due economy in expending the grant for the Administration of Justice, the large amount of which they regretted. If he and his colleagues were sincere in this promise, let them prove it by the instant dismissal of Mr Piche, and the substitution of a man of a different stamp in his place.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

On Wednesday next the new rates of postage come in force. On and after that day letters will go for 3 cents instead of 5, as heretofore, and to the States for 6 cents instead of 10. To the Old Country no change will be made. On newspapers there is a reduction; weekly papers will be charged 5 cents a quarter instead of 6, but no credit is to be given. If the postage is not prepaid, the postmasters are directed to charge one cent on each paper they deliver. If a person posts a paper to a friend in Canada he requires to put on a cent stamp as at present, but if he sends it to one residing in the States or Great Britain he must put on two, so that in the latter case the rate will be doubled. Papers posted, however, to the States or Britain from the office of publication will be charged only 5 cents a quarter.

THE ARBITRATION.

Col. GREY of New Brunswick has been appointed the third arbitrator as to the division of assets and liabilities between this Province and Ontario. It is to be hoped they will soon set to work, for it is understood they will take a long time to complete their task.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Court opened on Monday, and on Tuesday the answer of the President to the charges was handed in by his counsel and read; it being quite a long document. The Court then adjourned till Monday next, when the trial will be begun in earnest.

THE LAST OF THE GLEANER CASES.

It will be recollected that at the trials last November, the Queen's Counsel, much against the will of the Judge, insisted on leaving over one of the indictments against the proprietor of the Gleaner until next term. This was done partly to annoy the accused, and partly to coter Mr Piche's disgraceful conduct in ever bringing these cases into Court. On Friday last the case was called, the indictment accusing Robert Sellar of trespass, accompanied with a breach of the peace. A jury, composed as follows, was sworn in, viz., John Ogilvy, Wm. Bennett, Wm. Leith, Wm. Curry, A. C. Brown, Geo. Fiddis, Francis McCaffrey, Wm. Sinton, John McCarty, Wm. Cavers, James McCarty, and Archibald Finlayson, when J. G. Boyd (the originator of the whole prosecution), in the absence of Mr Piche in the Grand Jury room, rose and said the Crown abandoned the case. The Judge, turning to the Jury, said the Crown Prosecutor having found there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the accused, he dropped it, and it was their duty now, therefore, to return a verdict of "not guilty," which would order to be recorded. Altho' the case did not thus receive a hearing, yet it will cost the country all the same, the Queen's Counsel receiving his fees in full and there having been no less than five witnesses subpoenaed and paid for their attendance.

Mr F. S. Propper has been appointed Pretive Officer at Hemmingford.

The Spring Term of the Academy commences on Monday, 6th proximo.

On Sunday the Rev Mr Early will preach in St Paul's at 2 1/2 p.m., and in St Johns at 10 a.m.

The numerous friends of Mr Joshua Brendner will be gratified to learn that he has been appointed Preventive Officer, in the place of the late James Botham. The office has been removed from Powerscourt to Athelstan.

Crossing the St. Lawrence has now become impossible. At Beauharnois several parties have nearly been drowned in attempting to cross, while a farmer lost near Port Lewis a horse, in driving between two head-lands, as a short cut.

Spring has apparently fairly set in. The ground is drying up fast, and the plough in many localities has been started. Should we have a continuance of the present weather, ploughing will be general next week.

On Friday a house at Powerscourt, only recently built and which has been used as a store, was burned, under suspicious circumstances. It is there a little doubt but that it was the act of an incendiary. The stock and building were insured in an American company.

The Seigniorial Line Road case was argued at the late Superior Court term, Mr Wm. Robertson appearing for Godmanchester and Mr Cassidy for Beauharnois. The Judge took the case in deliberation, and will give his decision next Court, which is in June.

The Circuit Court should have opened at St. Martin on the 2nd inst., but the Judge finding his other duties prevented him from being present on that day, directed it should be adjourned until the 12th, when, however, he was also unable to appear. The disappointment to suitors was very great, many of them having travelled a considerable distance. How long will the Government persist in delaying the appointment of sufficient Judges to attend to the business of the Province?

The Court of Queen's Bench for the District opened at Beauharnois on Friday, his Honor Justice Johnson presiding. In charging the Grand Jury, he said while it was a gratifying proof of the absence of crime in the District to find so few cases on the calendar, yet, if the Magistrates who had sent them had done their duty, there was no necessity of their coming before this Court, for they were all of a trifling character, and such as they were fully competent to have dealt with. The sending of such cases to be tried here, was nothing short of a robbery on the public chest and an abuse of the Court of Queen's Bench. By these remarks he did not mean to reflect on the officers of the Court, for a system was to blame and not the men. Insignificant as were the cases, and tho' they should never have been called upon to consider them, yet as they were before them, it was the duty of the Grand Jury to examine them, and return bills according to the evidence laid before them. There was nothing to prevent all the business being got through with in a few hours, and then returning to their homes that day. The Jury then retired and in a short time returned with true bills against three prisoners, and were finally discharged in the afternoon, having found all true bills except two, which they ignored. Mr Fitch appeared as Queen's Counsel. The following is a list of the cases dealt with: Robert Sellar, trespass, &c., not guilty; Thos. Gibson, perjury, not guilty; Nicholas Gravel, assault, not guilty; these cases were left over from last Court: Boucher, larceny, 2 indictments, not guilty; Gauthier, larceny, 4 indictments, not guilty; Elliott, perjury, bill ignoramus; Dr Wilding, compromising felony, bill ignoramus; J. McLaren, perjury, true bill, but the indictment was quashed. The Court adjourned in the evening, not one of the accused, as will be observed, being convicted. Hugh Smith and his daughter, against whom a true bill was found last Court, appeared to answer to a charge of assault with intent to murder, and plead guilty to a simple assault. The Judge, in fining them \$4 each, remarked that the case should never have come before him, but been decided by the magistrates who committed them.

Constable John Nott, sworn—I am a police constable, and I remember being in Bangor on the 12th July last. I was in Newtownards that morning. I saw a number of persons in a field beside Bangor on that day. There were between 15,000 and 20,000 persons in that field. There was a platform in the field, and I saw Mr Johnston on it. The general number of them were sashes and decorations, and there were colours and drums. Some of the sashes were blue and some orange. There were also rosettes. About a thousand were rosettes. I counted fifty flags. There were between sixty and seventy drums. Mr Johnston wore two sashes. One of them was of a dark colour. The other was orange or yellow. I think the dark sash had an orange border. There were forty or fifty files. While in the field, I heard the "Protestant Boys" played. I should say that it is a party tune. The processionists stayed in the field two or three hours. They passed me, on the way home, with flags and drums, and music playing. They were walking two and two after the flags. At the crossroads, where I was standing, I heard the "Protestant Boys" and "Boyne Water" played. The "Boyne Water" is a party tune. William Mawhinney and Thomas Keating were in the procession. Keating had a sash. There was a crimson flag, with orange or yellow borders on it, carried by William Mawhinney. Some of the party returned to Bangor. I never saw so many people there. I believe they were holding some sort of meeting. They were very orderly. I did not hear a memorial read. I have seen Masons' processions. They carry crimson and blue and white. I saw no white colours displayed in Bangor. The town was perfectly tranquil.

Sub-Constable Joseph Burke deposed to seeing a platform and Mr Johnston addressing the multitude. He had on two sashes. I heard the "Protestant Boys" and "Boyne Water" played. I went in company with Constable Nott and Sub-Constable Boyce to the cross-roads, when the crowd began to come. The crowd passed us at the cross-roads. They then played party tunes. Mr Johnston was there, and Keating and Mawhinney carried a flag.—Keating had an orange colour and a small mallet in his hand.—Mr Johnston had two sashes. In my judgment all processionists are calculated to provoke animosity. The one I saw that day might not excite animosity in Bangor, but it would do so generally. Bangor is almost an exclusively Protestant district.

Acting Constable Thomas Mooney gave evidence generally corroborative of that of the foregoing witnesses.

Mr Falkiner addressed the jury, and said he appeared for Johnston of Ballykilbeg, who was put upon his trial before the men of Down, and who, he declared, was no criminal. He was glad the Attorney-General had been sent to that part of the country, as when he returned to Parliament he would be able to refute the flippant statements of statesmen in England who asserted that Ireland could be no other than discontented while people continued to dispute about religion. He could tell them that if all other parts of Ireland were like Down, there would be no occasion for suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act. The county had been made the object of slander, and the statute under which the prosecutions were brought was the result of panic, and should never have been passed. Counsel argued that the procession was a great meeting, calmly held, and

thing plain in this case, it is this—that if it be proved there was this procession; if it be proved that there was an exhibition of banners and colours; if it be proved that there were party tunes played upon these instruments, then it is plain beyond all question to your intelligent and conscientious minds that that procession and that parade was calculated and tended to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Thomas Hartley Montgomery, examined—I am a Sub-Inspector of police, stationed at Newtownards, and I was there on the 12th July last. I had a force of thirty men under me on that day. The usual number under my charge is ten. On that morning large bodies of men came in from different parts of the county and mustered in Conway square. Some came from Comber. A number came from the direction of the railway station. The general muster took place between ten and eleven o'clock. There were at least ten thousand persons present. When they mustered in the square they had forty-one flags. A great many of them had sashes and rosettes of an orange, blue, and crimson colour.—They had about eighty drums, on which they played. They marched round the square twice, and then went off, two deep, behind their flags, in the direction of Bangor.—They proceeded round the square with the flags hoisted and the drums and files playing. They stopped in the town about an hour and a half. Mr Johnston was there. I saw him in the square, marching with the body. There was a flag following. He had on two orange scarfs and an orange rosette. I heard the "Protestant Boys" and "Boyne Water" played in the square. I was nearly in the centre of the square at the time. I saw the party returning in the evening. It took them an hour to come into the town. I saw Mr Johnston returning. I then saw one orange scarf on him. I remained in Newtownards the entire day. In my judgment, the procession tended to produce animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Cross-examined—I never saw so large a number of people in Newtownards before. They flocked in on the southern side of Newtownards in large numbers. It was a general assembly of the inhabitants of that part of the county. I won't swear that the procession did create animosity, nor will I swear it did not. I heard the object of the procession was to hold a public meeting at Bangor afterwards. I knew there was to be a large assembly of people in one of Lord Bangor's fields, but I did not know the object of the meeting at the time. I am quite certain Mr Johnston wore an orange sash on the occasion. I know others who were there. The conduct of the processionists was orderly and peaceful.

His Lordship proceeded to say—Gentlemen of the Jury, I have to inform you that the meeting was held in a field belonging to Lord Bangor. The three persons accused had a perfect right to hold a meeting, not only of the number of 20,000, but of the number of 200,000; they had a right to hold a peaceful and ordinary meeting to petition the Prime Minister of the Crown for his assistance towards repealing the Act of Parliament. It would appear from the replies received to the memorial, which documents have been read, that Lord Darby did not consider that occasion had arisen for repealing the Act.—One of the worst ways of repealing an Act of Parliament is, to use a popular expression, the way of flying in the face of it. One of the worst ways to get an Act repealed is for a man to take the law into his own hands, and say to the Executive—"I will repeal it myself." His Lordship concluded by stating in reply to the questions the jury had to decide were, did they join in procession by unlawful assembly, and did they join in procession by which was calculated to create animosity among her Majesty's subjects.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

His Lordship passed sentence on the prisoners as follows:—William Johnston, William Mawhinney, and Thomas Keating, you have been severally convicted of an offence against an Act of Parliament, called the Party Processions Act. The facts of the case were really so evident, so conclusive, and so clear, that I might almost say there was virtually nothing for the jury to decide.—They, therefore, were necessarily coerced to bring in a verdict of guilty against you and each of you. The procession—the subject-matter of the indictment against you—formed in the town of Newtownards under circumstances which included a violation of the Party Processions Act under the very circumstances which it forbade—namely, a violation of it by the use of party insignia and by the having of music playing party tunes. This procession was formed upon the 12th of July under the ostensible purpose of petitioning for repeal of the very Act of Parliament which those who planned that procession and formed it were ostentatiously violating. You observed yesterday that several persons upon being arraigned pleaded guilty to the offence of a violation of this Act of Parliament. Having done so, they exhibited by that fact, as well as by the counsel who defended them, their regret for having violated it. The same course might have been open to you. You preferred not to do it. It was quite your right to follow that if it concurred with your own view and conscience. At the same time, you have taken away from the Crown, who in these cases did not call upon the court for the infliction of any sentence of punishment, the grounds upon which they made that application to the Court, and you have taken away from me the grounds upon which I could comply with it, because there was an expression of regret for the offence which had been clearly committed.—I am, therefore, obliged in this case to adopt a different course; and accordingly the sentence of the Court upon you, William Johnston, is that you be imprisoned for a period of one calendar month, and, at the expiration of that period, you enter into security—yourself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each—to be of good behaviour for a period of two years, and, in default of doing so, that you be imprisoned for a further period of one calendar month. The sentence of the Court upon you, William Mawhinney and Thomas Keating, is that you be imprisoned for a period of one calendar month, and, at the expiration thereof, you enter into security—yourself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each—to be of good behaviour for a period of two years, and, in default, you are to be further imprisoned for a period of one calendar month.

The prisoners were then removed.

could never be brought within the meaning of the Party Processions Act. It was a great constitutional display, and could not possibly be dragged within the jaws of the statute. Mr Falkiner continued to address the jury at some length, with much ability, after which, Mr Kiskey addressed the jury for his clients, contending that they had merely assembled to memorialise Lord Darby, asking a repeal of the Party Processions Act, and that their proceedings were perfectly legal and within the law.

Mr M'Donnell replied briefly. His Lordship, in charging the jury, said—Three persons are indicted for the breach of an Act of Parliament, called the Party Processions Act. Now, gentlemen, with the history of the passing of that Act, you or I have nothing to do. It is an Act of Parliament for better or for worse—an Act of Parliament, unfortunately, which has made itself known in different localities by the fact of persons having violated it, and having been prosecuted under it. Well, there are three persons before you, one of whom appears to be a gentleman of position. The facts of this case are really not much disputed. On the 12th of July a procession, consisting of a great number of persons, met in the town of Newtownards—I suppose by previous communication, or by previous notice. We have it in the evidence of the sub-inspector of police stationed there, that those persons arrived from various parts by road and rail, and they met as if at a common rallying point, in the square of Newtownards, and that one of the accused—Mr Wm. Johnston—was there and then present; that they formed into a procession two deep, with flags, to the number of over forty, flying, and with drums beating and files—to the number of seventy or eighty—playing; that the early part of the procession, like all such processions, was formed in a certain array, and walked two deep; that the end of the procession increased, and, like all large processions, became a little confused; that Mr Johnston was there walking, as he believed and stated; that he had on two orange sashes and orange rosettes; that he joined, and appeared to take an active part in this procession; that they marched round a square; and that the files—and, I suppose, the drums, so far as they could assist in it—played up a tune called "The Protestant Boys," and another called "The Boyne Water." Now, all that is deposed to by Mr Montgomery as having taken place in the town of Newtownards before the procession started. The procession went out to Bangor. They there held a meeting in a field—as to which there is some peculiar explanation, to the effect that it belonged to my Lord Bangor, or somebody else. I don't suppose there was any particular virtue or vice in the field.

Mr Falkiner—I merely wished to show it belonged to a peer of the realm. I think it was of importance to show that this particular meeting was held in a field belonging to Lord Bangor.

His Lordship proceeded to say—Gentlemen of the Jury, I have to inform you that the meeting was held in a field belonging to Lord Bangor. The three persons accused had a perfect right to hold a meeting, not only of the number of 20,000, but of the number of 200,000; they had a right to hold a peaceful and ordinary meeting to petition the Prime Minister of the Crown for his assistance towards repealing the Act of Parliament. It would appear from the replies received to the memorial, which documents have been read, that Lord Darby did not consider that occasion had arisen for repealing the Act.—One of the worst ways of repealing an Act of Parliament is, to use a popular expression, the way of flying in the face of it. One of the worst ways to get an Act repealed is for a man to take the law into his own hands, and say to the Executive—"I will repeal it myself." His Lordship concluded by stating in reply to the questions the jury had to decide were, did they join in procession by unlawful assembly, and did they join in procession by which was calculated to create animosity among her Majesty's subjects.

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The prisoners were then removed.

SYMPATHY FOR MR JOHNSTON.

On the 4th inst., a meeting was held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, Ireland, to express sympathy for Mrs. Johnston and family, who have been deprived of the endearing association of one whom we have always regarded as the working man's friend.—Mr Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. The hall was crowded in every part, there being about 4,000 persons present. The speeches were moderate in their tone, and the conduct of the present orderly. The action of the Government in imprisoning him for walking on the 12th, was warmly denounced, and the following Memorial to Mr Disraeli, the Premier, passed unanimously:—

HUMBLE SHEWETH—That great injustice has been done to Ulster Protestants through the partial operation of the Act against party processions, and we respectfully ask on behalf of those whom Lord Darby has characterised as a 'loyal, industrious, brave, energetic, and religious population,' that they be relieved from this injustice.

We need not recall to your recollection the fact that processions on a gigantic scale have more than once taken place in Dublin; one of them was to celebrate the funeral obsequies of a traitor; the other in honour of the memory of O'Connell; and more recently the processions in Dublin, Cork, and elsewhere to honour the memory of the murderers of one of her Majesty's peace officers. In these processions were freely borne banners and badges of green, and music suitable to the objects commemorated was played through the streets of the metropolis.

Then the Law Officers of the Crown decided that these demonstrations were not illegal, and no notice of them was therefore taken. We do not quarrel with the decision. But we claim that demonstrations such as Ulster delights in are just as legal.—And we conceive we have fair cause of complaint that, while such things could be done in Dublin by those differing from us in religion and politics, another interpretation of the law was promulgated for Ulster, and loyal and peaceable Protestants were set to jail for commemorating in public those great events which secured to all classes of her Majesty's subjects civil and religious liberty.

Sir Hugh (now Lord) Cairns declared in the House of Commons that he could hardly help being surprised at any country that boasts of its freedom being content to be told that it is to be deprived of the liberty of using banners, flags, music, &c., of any kind, and, while deprecating the wisdom of processions, said—"A higher end is, I think, attained by accustoming the people of Ireland to tolerate, on the one side and the other, matters which we in England look upon as indifferent." And Mr (now Chief Justice) Whiteside said—"I will not say a syllable in favour of that law. It is very doubtful whether, in a free country, there ought to be such a law."

In advancing the opinion of these most eminent lawyers, we respectfully ask you to secure for Ireland, as has been successfully done in Canada, the repeal of an Act which has been ever a source of irritation and annoyance to Ulster and will continue to be so as long as it remains on the Statute-book.—And your memorialists, &c.

CANADA.

The driver who was robbed and thrown from a train on the Grand Trunk Railway near Prescott, has died from his injuries. Before his death he particularly described the appearance of the three men who robbed him, and one has been arrested. They got little money, he having forwarded a large sum by express for safety, so that the thieves were disappointed.

Bellefleur has suffered severely from a frost, bridges, mill dams, &c., being swept away. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The Journal de Beauharnois says:—A collector of Beauharnois borrowed, 4th May, 1863, seven dollars, and gave his note at 15 days, with interest afterwards at the rate of a quarter dollar a week, or 165 per cent. interest a year. On the 18th February last, the lender brought action for \$63.75, or nine times the original amount, without counting the costs of suit, which will be \$24 if uncontested, or \$40 if contested.

Toronto, March 17.—The Hibernian Benevolent Society turned out in procession to-day about 400 strong, marching through the principal streets. Last Sunday, the priests in all the Catholic Churches forbade any such demonstration taking place, and denounced all taking part in it. The procession intended going to St. Michael's cathedral, but it was refused. The procession was in direct defiance of the authority of the Catholic Church. After the procession, the crowd was addressed by Patrick Boyle, President of the Society, in a style which savoured strongly of Fenianism, the proceedings, which passed off quietly, concluding by the crowd giving three cheers for the three Fenians who were hung at Manchester, Allen, Larkin, and Gould.

The Montreal News says: The precautions adopted by the military authorities on the night of the 17th instant, and subsequently, were consequent on the receipt, by the Commander of the Forces, of a telegram from the Governor-General, notifying that information of a reliable character had been furnished, pointing to the destruction of the Artillery Barracks, at Quebec gate, by Greek fire. There is reason to believe, from the proved character of the individual furnishing the information, that, but for the vigilance of the authorities, serious mischief might have ensued. It may be added that many suspicious-looking strangers were observed wandering about the streets on St. Patrick's day.

Hon. Mr McGo has communicated to Attorney-General Osimet his wish that, if not inconsistent with the interests of justice, the Montreal West election rioters should not be further prosecuted at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench, especially as it does not appear that the real authors of the riot were among those arrested at the time and held for trial.

A Kingston paper, of Wednesday week, contained the following: At two this morning an alarm of fire was rung. It was soon ascertained that the steamer Empress, lying at Gildersleeve's wharf, was on fire. The vessel was burning fast, which portion was first consumed, the flames spreading rapidly forward until she was in a general blaze. Engines were brought down, but it was some time, however, before the steam could be brought to bear. Towards the close the steamer consumed slowly, and it was sometime before the mast fell to which the bell was attached, and the walking beam. The steamer eventually burned to the water's edge and settled in the slip, the heat melting the ice about

her sufficiently to let her down. The Empress was formerly the New Era, and was sold to Mr Lynch, of Beauharnois, for \$15,000 in April 1865. A brother of the owner has been in charge during the winter, and the owner himself was here a few days ago to prepare her for the opening of navigation. There is said to be an insurance of \$15,000 on the vessel.

The 'Sarnia Observer' says:—Over \$1000 in American silver, being then in the safe of Mr L. Howell, was seized under the allegation that it had been smuggled from the States by that gentleman two or three days before the seizure. The affair has created a good deal of speculation in Sarnia, some sympathizing with Mr H. in his loss.

A few days ago a Quebec telegram announced that an American lady, a novice in a convent in that city, had escaped from her domicile in the attire of a maid servant. The Chronicle says that the lady in question eloped on A. H. Wednesday from the Ursuline Convent, in company with a young gentleman, a merchant of that city. The adventurous couple are now said to be enjoying themselves in the United States, having proceeded thither in order to be married.

On Saturday night last a fire took place in St. Paul St., Montreal, in the progress of which an explosion occurred which killed two firemen.

The father of a child has been committed for trial in Quebec for murdering it by harsh treatment.

The ice on the Laclaire canal is breaking up, the water in the canal being higher than it was all winter.

The last Gazette contains a General Order authorizing the Volunteer Companies to proceed with their annual drill at any time that may be most convenient to them.

A contractor has offered to build the Intercolonial Railway by the Robinson route for \$31,000 a mile, and frontier route for \$38,000.

UNITED STATES.

A Portland paper says that, on Wednesday, all along the shores of the bay there, immense numbers of frozen fish were cast ashore, chilled and dead by the almost unprecedented cold weather of the past winter. Such an event has not been known for many years. Thousands and millions of runners are piled along the frozen beach.

Cincinnati, March 18.—The steamer Magnolia, of the Cincinnati and Maysville regular packets, which left here to-day with about one hundred cabin passengers and a large amount of freight, exploded her boiler twelve miles above this city at half past one o'clock this afternoon. The greater portion of the cabin was carried away, and the boat afterwards took fire. About forty persons were killed, several of them being burned to death.

The trial of Jefferson Davis, which was to have taken place the fourth Wednesday in March, was postponed until the 15th of April.

Philadelphia, March 21.—This is the most wintry day experienced for many years in this city. The snow is now two feet deep and drifted in some places to the depth of four feet. The streets are almost impassable for the cars, and most of them have ceased to run.

John Savage, Head Centre of the Fenians, has written a letter denying in the most positive terms that the Fenian Brotherhood is a secret society. He concludes by saying: To prevent the possibility of any mistake on the matter, I desire to say that I am the Executive of the will of the last (VI) Congress, and that assembly of the Fenian Brotherhood declared against making the organization a secret society.

Buffalo, March 20.—A man, supposed to be James Phelan, who arrived on the Grand Trunk Railroad from Canada to-night, stabbed three passengers just before the train reached the depot. The man was arrested and is thought to be insane. Messrs Short and Ludwig, of Buffalo, are stabbed slightly, and W. J. McCarthy, of Port Colborne, seriously in the shoulder and back.

Instead of paying the members of the Wisconsin Legislature by the day, as formerly, they are now paid by the year, at the rate of \$350 each; and the result is, that their business is despatched much more promptly, while the quality of their work is thought to be better than before. This plan is also adopted in the proposed new Constitution of New York, but the members have \$1,000.

A fine collection of Irish sparrows has recently been imported and presented to the city of New Haven.

General Longstreet says that "when a man talks of a new war, you may be sure that he did not fight in the last one."

The New York Times realizes fully the calamities that a war with Britain would bring on the States. It says: "The Southern Confederacy, its dizzy garment rolled in blood, would have an awful resurrection. It would be supported by British gold, and animated with the wildest hatreds and thirst for vengeance. Canada, incensed by Fenian raids, and aided by the British fleets and armies, would give us an ugly fight on our northern border. Our sea coast—Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific—would be menaced by British cruisers, and we would do well if our fleets matched those of England, broadside to broadside, on the high seas. The Mormons and the Indians, from the Blackfeet to the Comanches, would infest the heart of the continent with hostile hordes."

DIED.

In the Parish of St. Anicet, on the 19th inst., William Gordon, Farmer, a native of Nairnshire, Scotland, aged 65 years. He was a much esteemed and devoted Elder of the Presbyterian Church at La Guerre, and was a man worthy of his name and place of nativity.

At Ormstown, on the 9th instant, Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr Robert McIntosh, aged 5 years and 10 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Sup. Extra, do Extra, do Fancy, do Super from Can. wheat, do Strong do, do Bags per 100 lbs., Rye Meal, barrel of 200 lbs., Oatmeal, do, Wheat, 60 lbs., Corn, 50 lbs., Oats, 32 lbs., Barley, 48 lbs., Rye, 56 lbs., Pease, 66 lbs., Butter, 66 lbs., Cheese, 66 lbs., Lard.

Montreal, March 24.—Greenbacks are worth 7 1/2 to 80 cents in bills, and 90 to 74 in silver. Gold 138 1/2. Silver, 4 1/2 discount. In Huntingdon Greenbacks bring 73 cents in silver.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, per 100 lbs., Oatmeal, per quintal, Barley, per 50 lbs., Peas, per 70 lbs., Oats, per 40 lbs., Beans, Canadian, per minot, Flax Seed, Butter fresh per lb., Butter salt per lb., Eggs, per doz., Potatoes, per minot, Onions, do, Apples, do, Fowls, per pair, Turkeys, each, Geese, do, Bees Wax, per lb., Green Hides, per ewt., Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., Hay, per 100 bils., Straw.

JOS. ROY, Market Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

On Monday, March 20, at the residence of Mr Thos. Rember, 2d Concession of Ormstown: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, Household Furniture, &c. Terms—\$4 and under, cash; over that amount 6 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday, 21st March, at the residence of Mr James McElroy, 3d Concession of South Georgetown, (Tullochgorum): Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Carts, Roller, Fanning Mill, Horse Rake, Ploughs, Harness, Dairy Utensils, &c., without reserve. Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over \$5, 10 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a.m. DAVID BRYSAN, Auctioneer.

On Thursday, 2nd April, at the residence of Mr Henry Platt, junr., 2nd range of Hiechbrooke: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Harness, Waggon, Sleighs, Cattle, Sny Buckets, a quantity of Hay, and Household Furniture. Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount 10 months' credit on approved joint notes. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a.m. DANIEL SHANKS, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday, 7th April, at the residence of Mr Henry McDonald, Trout River: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hog, Bob-Sleigh, Harrow, Harness, &c. Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount 9 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. DANIEL SHANKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD in the Parish of Ormstown, 6th Range, Lot No. 19, comprising 139 acres of land, of which 89 are on one side of the road and 50 on the other. They will be sold either separately or together. There is a bush on both farms and they are well watered. There are a dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. The above property, owned by David Thompson, will be sold by auction on Wednesday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the premises. DAVID BRYSAN, Auctioneer.

COAL OIL AND PRODUCE.

WILLIAM THIRD & COMPANY ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have just received an additional supply of Messrs. W. B. & P. Waterman's PURE PORTLAND KEROSINE COAL OIL, which will be sold by the Barrel or Gallon at a very small advance on cost.

W. T. & Co. also beg to state that they are paying 10 CENTS per bushel FOR TALLOW, 12 " " " LARD, 25 " " " BUTTER, in Pieces, 25 " " " FOR CHOICE DAIRY, 25 " " " FRESH EGGS, 25 " " " per bushel FOR GOOD, SOUND MERCHANTABLE OATS.

P.S.—Five Tons of A. H. McLeod's celebrated No 1 Family Flour just received, and will be sold cheap. Huntingdon, February 27, 1868.

SHOEMAKER WANTED.

A GOOD SHOEMAKER can find constant employment and good wages by applying to the undersigned. A. McCALLEN. Huntingdon, March 27, 1868.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by EMMA G. JEFFRY, his wife, who has left his domicile. NICHOL PORTEOUS. St Louis de Gonzague, March 16, 1868.

HAY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has Forty-five Tons of Stock and Timothy Hay for sale. JAMES GLENNIE, Esq. February 6.

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that Village Lot, situated next the Evangelical Union Church lot, on the road leading to Lake St. Francis. The land is good, and has a good fence in front. It is six by ten rods square. Terms reasonable. Apply to Rev GEORGE ANDERSON, Huntingdon, March 23, 1868.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, by authority of Justice, to the highest and best bidder, at the Registry Office of the County of Huntingdon, in the Village of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the hereinafter described immovable property, belonging to the community of property which existed between the late William Hunter, in his lifetime of the Township of Godmanchester, farmer, and Margaret Crawford, his widow, to-wit:—

A lot of land being the one equal third part and portion of Lot number Twelve, in the second range of the Township of Egin, in the aforesaid County of Huntingdon, being the south third; bounded on the north by the property of Barnabas Lanktree, on the east by the property of Alexander Shearer, on the south by the public road, and on the west side by the public road, containing sixty-six acres and two-tenths, more or less, in superficies, with a house and a stable thereon erected.

For conditions apply to the undersigned Notary. J. BRACHEMIN, N.P. Huntingdon, 26th March, 1868.

ON BANK SERVICE IN CANADA.

My first contributions to the Canadian journals were suggested by Ballagan, and appeared next morning. They were intended to inflame public sentiment, and related certain fables of Ingram's feats at running stock out of the colony. On the same night, every freckle from Toronto to Quebec was made acquainted with the fugitive's person. Vengeance was sworn against him wherever two farmers met together. The farmer in the field kept one eye ever upon the river; each canoe, barge, smack, and steamer was subjected to espionage; the whole frontier was hunting down one man. We knew that he was adrift in his bateau, for now and then some body would spy him for an instant gliding along the edges of bluffs, or sculling through fields of marine-grass, or vanishing behind a woody cape or island. Thrice he attempted to land, but the country-folk drove him back with execrations. The dairy-maid would not give him a cup of milk; the Indian refused him bread and fire; once some little children turned his boat adrift, but he swam astram, and recovered it. Thus, friendless, hungry, and at bay, he moved for ever northward toward the cold gulf, till, having entered the romantic territory of the 'Thousand Isles,' we lost all traces of him. Our voyage through this picturesque of archipelagos was rendered thrice entrancing by the adventure which had developed it. There are said to be literally a thousand islands clustering in the broad neck or estuary of the St. Lawrence. Many of them can scarcely afford foothold to a bird; others support a single miniature tree; some sustain huge masses of rock, piled in eccentric forms, and holding in their crevices the palms of climbing vines; a few are large and heavy with turf and woodland, and all are verdant as spring. A voyage among them is like the reading of a poem or the passing of a dream; one seems to be far aloft in a balloon, gazing at the diminished land and sea; for were there but little folk to inhabit these pigmy continents, we should have Liliputia indeed. Here, in winter, the drift-ice heaps up crags and monuments, and the flocks and fields crush up in summer, as if they would bear the Thousand Isles away to their Arctic home; the wild birds bring forth their young upon the surface; the cold spawn of the fishes grows warm and vital beneath; the striped and spotted snake lies among their debris, charming the sparrow and the blue-jay; and the wolf passing from land to land, bays here in the dead midnight to howl. Not a human being tenants the Thousand Isles; they are sprinkled here and there in wondrous irregularity; the deep river winds in and out among them as if lost or tarrying; and the tourist passing by is reminded of some tableau in the melodrama, too beautiful and unexpected to be real.

In pursuit of Ingram, we explored every islet of this region. We found a hundred traces of him, for he was for ever flitting to and fro—now the embers of his fire, now the coils of his rifle, now the report of some alarmed fisherman, whom the fugitive had passed like an apparition. One day at sunset we saw him—a ragged, haggard, hatless being, standing upon a rock scarcely larger than a man's hand, with the waters churning around him, and his bateau at his feet. He was sharply outlined against the red sky, and he stood in an attitude of despair, leaning wearily upon his rifle. I thought of the Wandering Jew, or the last Indian of his race, halting on the brink of the Pacific. Suddenly he beheld us; gnashing his teeth, and lifting his clenched hand, he leaped into his vessel, and scullied away like the wind; we lost him in the darkness, and saw him no more for many days.

Two weeks had now been consumed in this singular pursuit. At last, Ballagan became troubled and doubtful. It was possible for Ingram, changing his position every night, to lead us upon a wild chase for a year. He could plunder bars and river-craft for nourishment, and fish and game were plentiful. Desperate, in view of the penalty of his offence, we knew that roving among these green islands was consonant with his adventurous nature. Fresh from five years' imprisonment in the jail, and hopeful of guilty gain, he would leave no artifice untried to retain his liberty; and Ballagan feared that he would surrender himself to the Canadian authorities, when the Justice of Mr. Pepin Petit might be manifest. One day, at Alexandria Bay, we received a dispatch from a station far down the river; Jules Ingram had been seen near the head of the First Rapid; he had failed us, and with a long start, was making his way vigorously towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Every stroke of the oars was a new hope to him; in ten hours, he would pass the American boundary-line, and then our difficulties would be multiplied tenfold. Ballagan acted with his usual decision; we took the first express steamer, and pushed on with all the energy of current and steam. It was midnight when we reached the head of the rapids, and as it was forbidden to descend them in the darkness, the vessel halted at a quay, and waited for the morning. It was a grand steamer—a floating palace—and having walked with Ballagan up and down the cold promenade-deck, listening to the roar of the waters, I wearied of his impatience, and retired to my sumptuous stateroom. I was soundly dreaming; my heart was back among the Thousand Isles, and our wild search was all forgotten, when raps upon my chamber-door brought me to my feet. It was Ballagan, and I knew by his blank, sphinx-like countenance that something was to ensue.

'Come out at once,' he said, in deep, unimpassioned monotone. 'Help me to launch the boat; you are to go on the water with me. No finching or, by the Great American Eagle, your life isn't worth a rush-light.'

'A pronouncement of danger crept coldly upon me; I knew that he saw me falter, but I did not admit it. I marked in the gray dawn from the windy deck the awful surging of the rapids, and their spray in white extracts of mist, and dashed upon black rocks, imperfectly revealed, as if meaning to wrest them from their everlasting base. The whole wide St. Lawrence was a boiling, seething, boiling, and churning,

and clamouring. The boles of some huge trees were passing down the current, and I marvelled to mark them tossed aloft like reeds, the waters catching them as they fell again, and hurling them high into the air, till, passing from cascade to cascade, they emerged at last a mile below, bruised, and scorched, and broken. Of what advantage would be a man's strength struggling with such an element? Pharaoh and his host, with all Egypt at their back, might have gone down in a twinkling there. Traditions extolled of Indian hunters whose skilled hands had guided the canoe through this same flood, but no living man had dared the experiment. Huge steamers went down shivering, and some had been torn into splinters, while sailing craft of all descriptions made the detour by canal.

'Do you see something stealing along the margin yonder?' said Ballagan to me. 'I have remarked it for an hour.'

'I took his proffered glass, and recognised distinctly an approaching bateau, and a wild figure in a gray coat sculling in the stern. It was Jules Ingram. He was making energetically for the Canada shore, for he seemed to have an intuition of his proximity to the rapids; and ever and anon, as he advanced, his face was turned to regard the steamer distrustfully.

'Crouch here by the gunwale,' said Ballagan; 'when I give the word, run out the lines of the bateau. I shall have the oars; take you my rifle in the bow. Be cool and steady, and obey my orders.'

No soul was astir upon the vessel: we watched the guilty man with our hearts in our eyes. It required no effort of his to drive the bateau towards us, for the velocity of the current impelled it at racing-pace. At each instant, the dawn grew brighter; at each instant, the victim drew nearer. We marked him with the naked eye at length—a face like that of a wild beast, half furtive, half ferocious, and gant with hunger and anxiety; his grizzled hairs, uncovered, shaded his savage beard, and his inflamed eyes glared cavernously from their dark, deep sockets; his clothes were rent and stained; his feet were scuffed and bare; yet with all this wretchedness, the attitude of the man was that of pride and defiance; it was the consciousness of deserved misery, for which he could not apologise, and which he had determined to endure.

The wharf to which we were moored kept him out of view of the rapids till he had drifted directly beneath us, and then the danger broke suddenly upon him. He seemed stricken dumb, and the oar quivered in his fingers. At the same moment, Ballagan called out to me to loosen my line. The boat dropped like a bolt, we clambered down as hastily. The detective seized the scull, while I crouched with the rifle at the bow, and the tourist passing by is reminded of some tableau in the melodrama, too beautiful and unexpected to be real.

It was a pause of a second. The wretch gave one fierce glance at the shore, the steamer, and the extractor, and then, with the impulse of despair, struck out boldly for the rapids.

He had not the strength of Ballagan, but he was a better hand with the oar. His hair-blizzed in the wind; his rags fluttered, and his eyes distended till their pupils grew small and glittering. Both men worked with the energy of death; the one to overtake and capture before the sluice had pulled them in; the other to intimidate, perhaps, by a semblance of engulfing both, or failing, to make that semblance a terrible reality.

My senses were marvellously acute; there was no tiny moving thing in nature which I did not observe; the twitter of a passing swallow; a chip moving on the waves; a little fish fluttering at the surface; a distant hawk, swooping like a speck in the sky; the rocking of the boat, and the crack of a splay in the oar; each earned device upon the stock of the rifle; the first sunbeam; the cry of an alarmed man upon the steamer, and the passengers hurrying upon deck. It was the awakening of every energy—prelude to a violent death—admonishing man of the glory of that organism which a moment is to shatter for ever.

I had still hope, for we glided yet smoothly upon the current. It must be that we were gaining upon Ingram; he dared not perish with his crimes upon his head; he meant to turn and submit; there was still time to escape the extractor. Should I stop his career with the rifle? I lifted the bright barrel, with murder half-way in my heart; my nerves were taut as wires; I could have dropped him dead at his helm as readily as one wings a crow. He saw me glance down the groove, and his face froze my blood; it was mine reflected—all the agonies of man's nature pleading for life, life, life!

'Do not fire, boy!' cried Ballagan between his teeth; 'I will take him alive, or die with him!'

On, and on, and on we galloped—the two carsmen with black faces wrenching the waters apart, and I could hear the hard breathing of both till the roar of the river absorbed all sound. So quickly ran my thought, that I likened the noise of the waters to human speech; they seemed to be shrieking: 'Drowned, drowned, drowned!' and the cry rang out so sonorously thrilling that I caught myself repeating it. I wondered if each drop of water had not identity, and the waves a community of intelligence, and every cataract a like ambition, and that ambition now—my death? Still I saw everything. There was a rocky island covered with trees, just in the edge of the rapids; that was our last salvation; if the boat passed it by, there was nothing left for hope. Already the spray was lipping us; the waters were hoarse and thirsty; I looked at Ballagan with dry, mute eyes, but saw no mercy there.

'Pray, boy,' he said—'pray for us both, and hold fast! I am going down the flood.'

The island passed us at a wink. I felt the boat lifted bodily, and the earth seemed to leap up and crash it as we fell. Again we vaulted aloft, so far that in the terror of the end I had time to note on the crowded decks of the steamer one woman praying with clasped hands, and another who had swooned; the planks of the bateau were bent like wither of straw, the waves

gushed from stem to stern; I was lifted from my feet, and hurled against Ballagan, but he stood at the oar like a rock; I saw through my drenched eyes the forger as rigidly fixed; his vessel moved like a winged thing, rather of the air than of the element; and even in this time of despair, his face was dark and haughty. Something stood amid-stream as I gazed—black, jagged rocks, and we were hurled upon them. The craft seemed encircling to atoms as we struck; it rose vertically, and the foam gushed in at the bow. I knew that this was all. Once more I marked the white waste of waves, the vanishing islands, the fitting banks and trees and dwellings; and as a soft vision of home blinded my wet eyes, I called upon the name of One mighty to save, and clutched the cold planks, and knew no more.

A thunderbolt apparently awakened me, and a terrible weight was pressing upon my chest. I was lying in the bottom of the boat, now half-full of water, and Ballagan was holding me fast with his foot. I could scarcely see his face for smoke, but a moment revealed him, standing grimly erect with the rifle at his shoulder.

'Rise!' he said, releasing me; 'we are fast striking. Bear a hand with the oar, and give me place in the bow.'

I staggered up tremblingly; we had passed the rapids; they were churning behind us; the felon glided on before, but I marked that the scull had splintered in his fingers, and he was wringing his hands in pain; the bullet of the detective had broken his arm fairly at the junction of shaft and paddle, and his arms were palsied by the shock. In a twinkling he leaped for the second oar, but ere he could employ it, the bateau collided, and he met Ballagan at the gunwale, knife in hand. The detective, clabbing the rifle, struck him a powerful blow, which stretched him prostrate like a dead man.

The hunt was over; the felon was captive at last, and as we headed his launch for the shore, our own went down in ten-fathom water.

We landed upon the southern bank of the St. Lawrence; and Ballagan, with his usual promptness, decided to undertake the will passage of the adjacent forest, in preference to returning by steamer, with the prospect of trouble from provincial officials. I have not the space to describe many exciting incidents of this journey. We kept southwards for three weeks, travelling on foot, and came to habitations at the foot of the Adirondac Mountains, in the state of New York. Jules Ingram was duly indicted upon four bills of forgery; but the hardships of his frontier exile had been too great for his feeble constitution. He died in the dock, cool and self-reliant to the last.

Ballagan earned money enough to retire from the police body; he has found his quietus in the late civil war; but in the interregnum, we had frequent glimpses over the fate of Pepin Petit, Esq., the eminent stock-dealer, who perished in the Cedar Rapids, accompanied by two unknown persons.'

THE OLD BARN.

No hay upon its wide-spreading lawn,
No horses in the stalls,
No broad horned oxen, sheep or cows,
Within its time-worn walls.

The wind howls through its shattered doors,
Now swelings to and fro;
And o'er its once frequent floors,
No footsteps come and go.

Oh once, alas! each vacant bay,
And every space around,
Was teeming with sweet-scented hay,
The harvest of the ground.

And well-fed cattle in a row,
At mangers ranged along,
Each fastened by an oaken bow,
Stood at the stanchions strong.

But where so long old Dobbin stood,
His master's pride, and care,
And from his hand received his food,
All now is vacant there.

Then these broad fields, from hill to plain,
Way-d in the summer air,
With choicest crops of grass, or grain,
Now left so bleak and bare.

How sweet the music of the flail,
Resounding far and clear,
As borne upon the passing gale,
It reached the distant ear.

The blackbird hallo'd the drowsy morn,
From out his rusby perch;
The sparrow sang upon the thorn,
The cat bird on the birch.

The robin from the highest tree
Sent forth his whistle clear,
His soul partaking of the glea
That wakes the vernal year.

And childhood's merry shout was heard
The farm-yard choir among,
Which, mingled with the note of bird,
Enriched the tide of song.

The master on his daily round
With conscious pride would go,
His fitful dog close by him found,
Attending to and fro.

Old honest 'Trip' long since has gone,
And moulders 'neath the wall;
No more he takes the welcome bone,
Or hears his master's call.

The kindly master too has died,
The mstron in her grave,
And dead, or scattered far and wide,
The remnant of their race.

But peace, and blessings on the past,
The pret now would say;
Our joy cannot forever last,
Nor sorrow ever stay.

The practice of burning coal-oil in lamps in bed rooms, through the night is a dangerous one. The gas generated by the lamp in a poisonous nature, and exceedingly detrimental to health, affecting the lungs very seriously. If the lamp is allowed to burn, as when in common use, the gas is nearly all consumed in the chimney, but when the wick is turned down so as to give a dim light in the room, the gas generated is not consumed, escapes into the room. If the windows and doors of the apartment are tightly closed, as is generally the case in the winter season, the occupants cannot escape the injurious effects. If it is necessary to keep a light burning, let the wick be kept fully up.

THE INNER LIFE OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

There are few conditions of life about which the general public know as little as they do about those of the soldier. The barrack-room is to them an unknown land, and a soldier's private life a mystery; so much so, that we frequently find the most absurd statements put forward and received as truths, when a soldier's career is the subject of discussion. We hear, too, very often of the harsh treatment of the soldier by those who have command over him; such cases may occur, but they are very rare, and the soldier has always his remedy.

We will commence with the recruit, who, having enlisted, received a certain sum in cash, and also his kit, consisting of under clothes, boots, brushes, razors, and uniform, is at once told off to a room, and commences his career as a soldier. During the summer hours, that is, between March and October, the recruit, in common with all soldiers, turns out as early as 4 past or half-past 6, and drills for an hour before breakfast. This consists of either the elementary drill of marching, or manual and platoon exercise, or the more advanced of company or battalion drill. Usually, at a quarter to eight breakfast takes place, and at a quarter to nine parade for drill, which then lasts two hours; at a quarter to one o'clock dinner, and at a quarter to two parade for drill again, which is one-half or two hours in length. Tea takes place in the evening at six, or later, according to circumstances, and the soldier is then free until roll-call at 9 or 10 p.m., at which hour he must be in his barrack-room to answer his name. Half an hour after roll-call, the lights in each room must be extinguished, and the men are then supposed to retire for the night.

Here is a mere outline of the daily life of a soldier, but there are considerable variations to this, of which we will treat before entering into details.

When a man has completed his course of elementary drills, he is termed 'a duty-man,' which means that he is fitted to perform regular duties where a knowledge of drill is required, such as mounting guards and sentries to be supplied, so the soldier mounts guard every second, third, fourth or fifth night. It rarely happens that the duty is so severe as to require guard to be mounted by the same man on alternate nights; every third or fourth night is, however, not uncommon.

When a guard is made up, there are always three times as many men forming the guard as there are posts to be supplied with sentries; thus, as the duration of a sentry's tour is two hours, he is altogether eight hours on sentry when on guard. A man who mounts sentry at 11 o'clock is on from 11 to 1, from 5 to 7, 11 to 1 at night, and 5 to 7 in the morning. Thus he may lie down in the guard-room and sleep from 7 till 11, and from 1 to 5, making by no means a bad night's rest. Again, should he belong to the second relief, as it is termed, his tour of sentry would be as follows: 1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m., 1 to 3 a.m., and 7 to 9 a.m. When on sentry, a soldier must be perpetually on the alert; he must watch who approaches his post; be ready to distinguish officers, and give them their proper salute; be on watch to turn the guard out when any armed parties approach; and must never close his eyes, or for a moment relax his vigilance. The soldier is usually so crowded upon, being rarely if ever alone, sleeping in a room with twenty other men, unshod, shoulder to shoulder, &c., that it is rather an agreeable change to some men to have an opportunity for being alone, such as is afforded by mounting sentry for a few hours. The reflective man rarely finds this duty tiresome, whereas the unthinking consider sentry the most wearisome of all labors.

Another duty—namely, picket—is less onerous than mounting guard. A man on picket parades in the evening at about sundown, and is then broken off, unless there is some disturbance expected in or near the garrison. At roll-call at night, the picket parades, and if many men are absent, it is directed to march about the town or barracks, in order to take up any men who may be absent, or creating a disturbance; but at about 10 or 11 o'clock, the picket is dismissed, and the men retire to their rooms.

There are various duties a soldier is called upon to perform, which come under the head of fatigues. He has to cook the dinner in turn for the men of his room; to be one of a party to fetch coals and provisions; to scrub out the room on a particular day; and so on. All these duties come round in turn, and each soldier therefore has to try his hand at the various labors required of him.

Comparing the actual amount of hard work performed by a soldier and the average of the rural population, we find the soldier's life one of comparative ease when he is in a garrison and during peace. He is always well protected from the weather; is well clothed; enjoys his fire, no matter what the price of coals; has meat once a day, and generally a pint of porter with his dinner; has his tea and breakfast; and also may have the use of a good library, where there are newspapers, as well as books, and where he can sit in a quiet warm room, during his leisure hours. The anxiety felt by the labourer as regards his subsistence is of course unknown to the soldier.

The actual comfort and prosperity of a soldier depend very much upon the men into whose society he is forced. Living in the same room, dining at the same table, and being almost all ways together, the annoyance is great if one's companions are distasteful; and among so many as there are in the army, there are always men who will be obnoxious to the well-principled. If several men of a room are bad characters, drunkards, or grumblers, a man who separates himself from them is not usually treated as an upstart, and finds it difficult to obtain either peace or quietness. When, however, the majority of the men are good soldiers, the bad characters, being in the minority, are kept down and are not therefor able to annoy the others. A system used to be common in the army, but has lately fallen into disuse, we are inclined to

think, with loss to the service: this was for the men of a company or room to form themselves into a judge and jury, and to punish any man who misbehaved himself. When this system was carried out, a drunkard who came home, and went to bed, thus avoiding being found out by the authorities, and who then shirked his proper work in consequence of pleading sickness, would be sure to meet with punishment from his comrades; whereas his commanding officer might have a difficulty in dealing with the case. There are several offences which, whilst they are very unsoldierlike, are still scarcely punishable by military law. For example, we were once aware of a soldier who invariably complained of illness, and deceived the medical officers by the statement of his pains, whenever he was detailed for guard, the man disliking sentry-duty. The men of his room did his work for a long time, but at length determined to try him by their own laws, the result of which was, that he received such punishment as prevented him from again repeating his deception.

A soldier is very much under the power of the non-commissioned officers with whom he serves, and his prospects in life may be ruined if he should meet with an unjust or severe man. Fortunately, the selection of men to be made non-commissioned officers often depends upon the man's conduct and character, and it rarely happens that an unfit man is selected. Still, instances have occurred where there has been the most harsh conduct practised by non-commissioned officers, and where soldiers have been driven to desperation thereby. The evidence of a non-commissioned officer is and must be taken before that of a common soldier. This is the foundation of military discipline; and thus, if a private states one thing and a corporal the opposite, the corporal's evidence is taken, and the other man's rejected.

In order to maintain that strict discipline which is essential to the union of an army, it is necessary to have a code of crimes and punishments quite different from those which come under the head of civil offences. A soldier when on duty is a most responsible agent, and upon him the fate of an army, or at least of several lives, might depend. Therefore, if a private soldier were either drunk when on duty, or asleep on his post, when on sentry, runs a fair chance of being shot. The most common crimes in the British army are drunkenness and absence without leave; after this comes losing or making away with regimental necessaries, desertion, insubordination, and malingering, or feigning disease. If a soldier is proved to have been drunk, and was not at the time on duty, he receives a punishment which varies according to his character and the nature of his offence. If drunk on duty, he must be sent to a court-martial for trial, except under very special circumstances. A commanding officer, before a prisoner is brought, can give the following punishments, or any part of them, according to the degree of the crimes committed: Stoppage of a day's pay for each day, or portion of a day, a man has been absent without leave; heavy-marching order drill to the amount of fourteen days with confinement to barracks; confinement to barracks to the amount of twenty-eight days; confinement in the dark room for one hundred and sixty-eight hours. If a soldier should believe that he is unjustly punished by his commanding officer, he may appeal to a court-martial for trial for his offence, and if this court consider his punishment too severe, they may allot another; but if the man's appeal is groundless, and his punishment merely adequate to the offence, then the man would receive an additional punishment, on account of his complaint against his commanding officer.

We remember a case where a man was ordered fourteen days' pick-drill with confinement to barracks for having been absent two hours from roll-call. The man's previous conduct had been good, and his last offence committed eight months previously. The man appealed, and was tried by a regimental court-martial at his own request, and the court allotted him seven days' simple drill, thus expressing an opinion against the commanding officer.

If a soldier is possessed of good-conduct badges, he obtains one penny a day for each. When a regimental punishment is given him—that is, anything beyond simple drill and confinement to barracks—he at once is deprived of one of these for a certain period. Very young or inexperienced officers, and sometimes also others whose sense of discrimination is not acute, are inclined to award very inadequate penalties to offences.

We will now give some idea of the scale of punishments that would be awarded for certain offences, supposing the man's character was not very bad. If very bad, then a slightly heavier punishment would be allotted:

Absent from roll call one or two hours: three days' confinement to barracks, with drill. Absent two hours from roll-call, and returning drunk; one day's pay mulet, five days' pick-drill. Absent from roll-call, and not returning till brought back by picket at 1 a.m., drunk; two days' pay mulet, seven days' pick-drill. Absent from roll call 9th, not returning till morning of 11th: three days' pay mulet, ten days' pick-drill. Absent, drunk, and riotous: forty-eight hours' cells, and seven days' pick-drill, pay mulet. Refusing to obey a non-commissioned officer when ordered: cells and pick-drill, according to the offence, this being a serious military crime. Absent four days, and making away with regimental necessaries: a regimental court-martial—probable punishment, forty-two days punishment, and stoppage of pay. Desertion, and making away with necessaries: a garrison court-martial—probably eighty-four days' imprisonment, and stoppages to supply the deficiencies. Habitual drunkenness, that is, four times drunk in twelve months, or twice drunk when on duty: a garrison court-martial—the same as above. Striking a non-commissioned officer: a general court-martial—to be shot, transported, or to suffer penal servitude, and be dismissed the service.

It is not a very uncommon event for a soldier who is anxious to escape from the service, to attempt to maim himself, so that he cannot perform his duty. Should a man be found guilty of his crime by a court-martial, he would be liable to serious punishment, the offence being one that must be checked with a firm hand.

There is sometimes a very severe trial of skill between the sick pretender and the medical man; one or two instances will serve to illustrate this.

A private soldier having determined to escape from the service, made up his mind to sham deafness. He went to work systematically; first failed to hear those who spoke in a low tone of voice, and soon after became, to all outward appearance, stone deaf. The surgeons suspected, but could not prove that he was shamming; they tried every expedient to test the man, but none succeeded in doing more than showing that he was very deaf. So well had the delinquent trained himself, that even when a pistol was snapped off in his room, when he was asleep, he did not seem alarmed or disturbed. At length he was brought before a medical board for discharge, but the doctor who suspected him of shamming, asked to be allowed to apply one more test, which was granted.

The man was, as he thought, fairly examined, was admitted to be deaf, and was given his discharge paper. Although he could not read, yet he knew the value of the paper he held, for all his schemes had succeeded, and his discharge was insured. He left the board-room, conscious merit beaming on his face, and walked along the hospital corridors. As he joyfully strode off, a door was gently opened, and a voice in a whisper inquired: 'Is it all right, Bob?'

'All right,' said the deaf man.

'Have you got your discharge, Bob?' whispered the same voice.

'Here it is, my boy,' said Bob, as he approached the door, expecting there to meet a confederate.

'Let me look at your discharge,' said a sergeant, as he opened the door. 'Oh, I see it is blank, not filled up, and not signed. You are my prisoner, on a charge of feigning deafness.'

Bob was at once as deaf again as a post, but it was too late. Two surgeons were in the room, and had been witnesses to how well Bob had when he believed himself a free man. He was tried for his offence, received a heavy punishment, and came out of prison a wiser man.

A man was in the habit of feigning great pain in one of his legs; the treatment adopted produced no effect, and still the man returned to hospital. Suspecting a case of shamming, doctor called the hospital assistant, and asked him for the 'searing-iron.' The man took hint, and brought in a small iron.

'To-morrow,' said the doctor, 'we must fix this leg; we must first pass the heated iron down this side of the thigh, then make two cross burns, and then a diagonal. In three weeks or so, the leg will be well again.'

On the arrival of the doctor on the following morning, a rapid cure had been effected; the leg was well, and the man begged to go back to his duty.

This practice of shamming has caused the innocent often to suffer for the guilty; sometimes a young soldier, suffering only from change of diet and other causes, is unfit for duty for a short time; but upon visiting the hospital, is drenched with a bowlful of seum, or some such compound, and he is consequently unwell for days—it being found a useful expedient to make a large dose the fee for entrance into hospital.

A soldier's life is one free from many of the cares which trouble men in the same rank of civil life; the soldier need have no care for the morrow; he is provided for, and if he conduct himself well, may count on promotion provided he can read and write, or has sufficient industry to learn; for there are always schools at which he may acquire knowledge. Many non-commissioned officers have brought up their sons to be soldiers, have trained and taught them, and at length have enlisted them. There are many appointments which deserving non-commissioned officers may obtain in the army, and even the commission is open to every soldier. There are, it is true, certain drawbacks. The herding together in the same room of twenty or thirty men, is not pleasant to most men. To be ordered about by a young non-commissioned officer, proud of his power, and injudicious in its use, often infuriates those who have not disciplined themselves; but, looking at the life of a soldier in all its aspects, and comparing it with that of the mechanic, considering also the amount of spare time of a soldier, his comforts, the care that is taken of him, the prospect there is for promotion, and the prizes within his grasp, England ought never to be in want of honest and courageous men to fill the ranks of her army.

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NEVER MIND A PINCH.
Never mind a pinch, boy,
Never mind a pinch;
Set the wedge the closer;
Heroes never flinch!
Mind it fits the cloth, boy,
Firm, and tight, and strong;
N'er to worthy labour
Did indolence belong.

What if frequent effort
Frequent failure seems?
From narrowest mountain springlets
The mountain torrent streams.

Then lift the mallet high, boy,
Strike it like a man;
Never mind your marbles,
Labour while you can.

See, the rift grows wide, boy,
D-e-p-er sinks the wedge,
There's your sturdy block, boy,
Spit it from edge to edge!
Then never mind a pinch, boy,
Labour while you can,
Fit your wedge the closer,
And strike it like a man.

Stains in marble caused by oil can be removed by applying common clay saturated with benzine.

The Ugliest Hood in the world.—Falschood

Why is an old man's house more easily entered than a young man's?—His gait is broken and his looks are few.