

DEWITTEVILLE MILLS.—The undersigned having leased the well-known Grist and Carding Mill lately occupied by D. C. McDonnell, and having put them in first-class running order is now prepared to do all kinds of gisting, carding, dyeing, fulling, and pressing cloth. A call solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in every department. FRANCIS SHIRIFF.

Farmers, Pay Your Money and Save Cash.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general, that we have just received and opened out a large and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Tweeds, Coatings, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Winceys, Flannels, Stoffs, Gingham, &c. Being anxious to reduce our stock of Dry Goods we will offer, as an inducement, TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT on all purchases of Dry Goods over \$1 until further notice.

We invite all intending purchasers to call and examine our stock, as we are confident that it will compare with any in the county. Our stock of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Boots & Shoes is also complete.

We would call particular attention to our stock of Winceys, comprising 20 different patterns. Give us a Call.

WILSON & MCGINNIS.

Athelstan, Aug. 28.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an office in the County building, village of Huntingdon, where he will attend every Thursday, and remain while detained by business. I. I. CREVIER, N. P.

Huntingdon, Dec. 7, 1877.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large Stock of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found in a first-class assortment. Parties requiring Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock as it will be sold Cheap.

A. HENDERSON.

ARCHIBALD & M'CORMICK, Advocates

No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L. D. McCormick, B.C.L. Mr. M'Cormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the Fall of 1876 I purchased the interest of Robert G. Hall in the Marble business, in which he had an interest in this Village. By agreement entered into at that time the said Hall bound himself not to engage in the Marble business in this District. He has since violated said agreement and has been soliciting orders for marble work. On account of the violation of said agreement I have instructed my attorney to enter an action against said Hall for damages.

I have just returned from market with a complete Stock of Marble and Granite. Persons in want of anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call. G. W. DREW.

Huntingdon, June, 1878.

RELINANCE TEA HOUSE.

Dominion Block, Huntingdon.

STOCK and assortment of the CHEAPEST kinds of Teas, Coffees, Cocos, Chocolate, Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Candied Peels, Sago, Tapioca, Rice, Patent, and Pot Barley, Baking Powder, Biscuits, Oysters, Pickled, and Canned Salmon, Peaches, Pine Apples, Flour, Pork, Meal, Mustard, Salt, Soap, Soda, Pickles, Vinegar, Coal Oil, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Matches, Brushes, &c., &c., kept large and varied.

Best possible value for ready pay. Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Grain bought and sold. GEO. Q. O'NEILL.

May 29th, 1878.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

BEGS to inform his many friends and patrons in Huntingdon County that he has removed his office to his new residence, situated on the street leading to Hogansburg, opposite to the residence of H. C. Congdon, where he may be found the first twenty-five days of each month. Those having operations performed or work done can remain, and will be entertained without extra charge. All operations are warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years. Fort Covington, Aug. 7.

MECHANICS' BANK.

Beauharnois, Huntingdon and Valleyfield.

President: C. J. Brydges.

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Head-office, Montreal.

OFFICE at HUNTINGDON next the Methodist church.

Best rate of interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all parts of the Dominion and United States.

Notes discounted daily.

American Bills and Silver purchased on the most reasonable terms, thus affording facilities never before enjoyed in this county.

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Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Valleyfield

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

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

THE price for Auction, Soiree, and other Bills, at the Gleaner Office, is \$1.75 for 25, and \$2 for 50. Parties at a distance by enclosing the price with order, will have their Bills sent by return of mail, postage paid. No abatement made from these prices.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 669.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

TRIAL OF THE ORANGEMEN.

(From the Daily Herald.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.

Present:—The Hon. Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorian, and the Hon. Justices Ramsay, Monk, and Cross.

Messrs T. W. Ritchie and F. X. Archambault appeared for the Crown, Messrs E. Carter and E. Barnard for the private prosecution, and Mr J. Doutre, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott for the defence.

The process of swearing in a jury occupied a considerable time. All persons supposed to be Catholics were challenged, but in order to guard against the possibility of any Orangemen being in the jury, each jurymen as he entered the "box" was first sworn to answer truly such questions as should be put to them, and were then asked by Mr Carter, Q. C., whether they were Orangemen. All answered in the negative but one, a Mr McCready, who answered, with some appearance of astonishment, "That's a remarkable question when answer in the affirmative would be to admit a criminal offense." He was asked to stand down.

The jury as finally sworn in was composed of a very intelligent looking body of men, who answered to the following names:—G. W. Fraser, D. D. Mann, James Davidson, Jas. Norval, George S. Wilson, Alexander Scott, Charles Black, William Perry, James Kemp, John Forrester, F. Lindley and Frank Jarvis.

Mr E. Carter opened the case for the prosecution. He stated that the indictment charged the defendants, David Grant, Frederick Hamilton, Thomas Ingram, Thomas Lilburn and James Gibson, with unlawfully assembling together on 12th July, in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. There was another indictment charging the defendants individually with being members of a secret society, which would come before the Court at a later period. The indictment under consideration did not charge the defendants with being members of any particular order, but that they unlawfully assembled together on the 12th of July last for the purpose of walking in procession under circumstances calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. At Common Law any two or three persons assembling under circumstances calculated to provoke a breach of the peace was in reality an unlawful assembly. By the Common Law the streets should be free and open to any one having occasion to walk the streets. Hence it is that such processions should be put down by the strong arm of the law. It would be shown that the whole of the city of Montreal was in a state of excitement, and that the defendants, in defiance of the Mayor's proclamation, as Chief Magistrate of the city, acting as he did with the concurrence of the Corporation, published a counter proclamation, signed by David Grant, County Master, stating their intention to assemble and walk, that they did assemble with regalia and emblems, causing a very large body of those opposed to them to congregate to the danger of the public peace. This was a violation of the law, as he had no doubt the Court would tell them.

The first witness called was Adolphe Bissonnette, High Constable, Montreal, who testified that he arrested the defendants present, about 9:30 a.m. on the 12th July, on St James street, opposite the Orange Lodge, by virtue of a warrant (produced). Each of them were regalia. There were between 200 and 300 persons in the Hall; Hamilton and Ingram were mounted outside, and appeared to be acting as Marshals. Mr Grant had several interviews with the Mayor during the morning. There was great excitement and several thousand people gathered. Believed if the procession had not been prevented many people would have been killed on the street. There was certainly terror created by the assembly of this immense lot of people.

Hon. Justice Ramsay—was the terror due to the thousands outside or to the two or three hundred inside? (Laughter.)

The High Constable—The terror was due to this: If the parties inside were to have gone outside there would have been a fight; the parties outside would have prevented them from coming out. There was a crowd of people from early in the morning until very late at night.

Mr Justice Ramsay—In the same place? Yes and in different parts of the city.

Examination continued—Most of the parties in the hall had to be taken home in carriages under guard of armed constables. Witness also took several carriage loads. This occupied between two and three hours. In order to keep the peace the militia were called out, also special constables from the city and the neighboring municipalities and the City Police. Believed the militia was not necessary. Believed the police force was sufficient to prevent a breach of the peace. The police and special constables must have numbered 900.

Cross-Examined—There was no doubt but that any attack that was expected would proceed from the crowd outside.

Mr Doutre to Witness—What would have been the consequence if the orangemen had come out? I would have arrested them one by one as they came out. So that you did not intend to arrest those who committed the breach of the peace; but those who suffered by the breach of the peace committed by others?

I was prepared to arrest any person pointed out to me by the private complainant Lawrence Patrick Murphy, according to the terms of the warrant.

Is it not a fact that you had to interpose to prevent the special constables from attacking the prisoners? Well the only thing was that while we were taking one of the prisoners to the station a crowd of the special constables shouted and shook their batons in the air; I ordered them to go back to their places and they did so.

Were those shouts of friendship? No, they appeared to me to be threatening.

C. Contant, another policeman, deposed to finding badges and emblems on 4 of those arrested.

Constable Ferdinand Beauregard—Arrested Ingram who was on horseback apparently waiting for the procession to start. Saw a lot of people inside who were crying, "To hell with the Pope and Popery." Hamilton had a yellow cord around his hat.

Pierre Desmouchel, Constable—Arrested Hamilton, who was in the middle of the street at the time; he had also a yellow cord around his hat. Witness had never heard that the orangemen meant to attack any one; was not inside the hall but would guess, from those he saw coming out and going in, that there were about 250.

Napoleon Langlois, Constable—Believed that if the orangemen had been strong enough in numbers they would have walked.

The Hon Jean Louis Beaudry, Mayor, of Montreal, testified to the receipt of the letter signed John Hamilton, Secretary Celebration Committee, L.O.A., on June 17th; did not remember that it was submitted to the Council; did not think it was; there was a good deal of discussion in the City Council on the matter, two members urging in a very excited manner that the City Council should take steps to defend the orangemen. His worship continued—"What induced me to issue the proclamation requesting the citizens to remain at home, and not interfere with the public peace, was the fear that there would be a breach of the peace on that occasion. I identify the proclamation produced, dated 5th July, 1878, as that issued by me. It was recognized by a counter proclamation, signed 'David Grant, County Master.' I addressed a letter to David Grant prior to the procession, a copy of which I now produce."

Mr Doutre objected on the ground that the original should be produced. Objection maintained.

His Worship continued—"On the 12th July I arrived at the City Hall shortly before nine o'clock to attend a meeting of the Council called for that hour, but there was no quorum. The special constables were drawn up in front of the City Hall, and I was asked to address them, which I did. They were placed under command of officers of the police force and sent to take up their position on St James street. On my arrival there I asked an interview with Mr Grant, which he allowed, his secretary being present. I asked him to desist from walking with regalia and music, expressing my fears that if he did serious consequences might arise. I treated him particularly and he promised to give an answer in half an hour. As I did not get the answer by the time promised, later in the day I went up into their lodge. Mr Grant was there with others of the order and I begged again of them not to insist on walking as it might entail serious consequences and said that if they would walk without regalia or music that they would be protected. A day or two before when I made up my mind that 500 special constables were to be sworn in to keep the peace, I gave the order to my police court officers and they swore them in. I was not present when they swore them in, and do not know how they were composed, or what oaths they were asked to swear to. While I was waiting for an answer from Mr Grant, some provisions were sent to the hall for the young boys. Some made objection to its going into the Lodge, but I said "No, let the boys have something to eat," and allowed it to pass in. After three o'clock, having received no decision from Mr Grant, I sent some one to make the offer to them to allow the boys to be sent home in cabs under police protection. When I was in the Lodge room, about 200 were present. I only identified Mr Grant. There was a large crowd outside. Would suppose that they had gathered, some out of curiosity and some out of opposition. I don't believe the procession would ever have taken place the excitement was so great. It was for that reason that the specials were sworn in. Had the procession formed I fully believe there would have been bloodshed and destruction of buildings in the city. I tried every possible means to prevent the procession from taking place in view of the serious consequences that might ensue. I saw that there was some excitement in the orange hall at the time of my visit. There were members of the Order in the fourth storey and all the way up the stairs, ready to form and start in procession. From what I saw I would say that those inside considered themselves protected from any attack. During the day they enjoyed themselves in these rooms in a manner that was, apparently, offensive to those outside, but I always said they should not be interfered with so long as they were in

the house. Music was played, and some remarks made by those inside. Could not hear what the remarks were, as they were spoken from the fourth floor, and I was on the opposite side of the street. Some of those on the street showed displeasure and discontent but I quieted them.

Cross-examined by Mr Doutre—Had the orangemen come out and formed a procession, I am afraid I could not have prevented a riot taking place.

What kind of a riot? How do you suppose it would begin? Well the opinion was that they would be attacked if they came out. That was my opinion also.

Did you ever suspect that they would attack anybody if they were not attacked?

The answer was somewhat inaudible, but appeared to be to the effect that they might have done so had they been stronger in numbers.

Do you suppose that they were assembling to break the peace themselves? They assembled contrary to law, and in my opinion they committed a breach of the peace.

His Honor wished to know if they showed an aggressive spirit. The Mayor could not say they did beyond what he had stated.

Mr Doutre asked what steps were taken to preserve the peace on 12th July 1877?

His Honor disallowed the question as travelling beyond the record.

His Honor Judge Ramsay explained that the Mayor's intention appeared to be to prevent the orangemen from walking, and certainly, under the circumstances, it was a very wise measure, apart from the legal aspects of the case.

The Mayor continued—About 3 o'clock the orangemen sent Colonel Whitehead to me to say that they would go home quietly and without regalia. I then addressed the crowd at Place d'Armes, requesting them to disperse, which they did, very gently and willingly, but of course they came up again from other streets.

Mr Doutre read the Mayor's proclamation, and asked him why it was not carried out in the dispersion of the mob?

The Mayor—I can tell you that any man, with any kind of judgment, would not have dared to have attempted to disperse that crowd.

What did the crowd number? There were, I suppose, 4,000 or 5,000 on Place d'Armes and about 3,000 on St. Lambert's Hill.

What other means could have been adopted to disperse the crowd? No other means would have succeeded except by shooting. When I requested the crowd to draw back, they went down St. Francois Xavier street, and back by Notre Dame street. The crowd did not interfere with the orange lodge.

Was the warrant for the arrest of defendants issued by your orders? I knew that it was to issue—I agreed to its being issued. I do not know the person who laid the information.

What did the defendants do to warrant their arrest? They were in the streets organizing the procession.

Ald. Nathan Mercer, Sir Francis Hincks, Messrs James Stewart, Hugh Scott, Francis Fortier and Andrew McNally were all examined very briefly, and without deducing any new facts. The case for the prosecution being declared closed.

His Honor asked Mr Doutre to proceed with the defence.

Mr Doutre explained that in the absence of his witnesses he would be compelled to wait until the morning, whereupon the court adjourned for the day.

Thursday, Oct. 17.—After hearing evidence as to who paid for the orange advertisements that appeared in the Witness and Star, Mr Doutre was about to call the first witness for the defence when

His Honor Judge Ramsay said he would like to hear the counsel for the Crown upon the indictment, which he thought set up several novelties in Criminal Law. The defendants were charged with having unlawfully assembled, but he did not see any unlawful intent on the part of those engaged in the assembly.

Mr Carter was fully aware that the indictment was of a novel character, but was prepared to support it by authorities. "Russell on Crimes," p. 388, amongst other authorities, showed that any assembly causing terror in the public mind or calculated to provoke a breach of the peace was unlawful at Common Law.

His Honor did not see the analogy. The terror in the cases cited was of a breach of the peace on the part of the assembly, whereas in the present case others threatened the assembly with a breach of the peace. The evidence was very clear on this point, as even the witnesses for the prosecution had no hesitation in stating from what quarter the breach of the peace was expected.

Mr Carter knew that His Honor had given the case much consideration, and that it would be useless for him to speak further, as he saw that His Honor was against him on the point.

Mr Doutre said he had several witnesses for the defence but he would not insist on them being heard.

His Honor, addressing the counsel in the case, said that while the indictment had been carefully drawn up by the Crown there was not sufficient evidence to warrant him in allowing the case to go to the jury. Then, addressing the jury, he ex-

plained that the indictment had not been framed under the Common Law. It was, in brief, an indictment "for holding an unlawful assembly." Had they proceeded to commit an unlawful act they would not have been indicted for holding an unlawful assembly, but would have been indicted for the act committed. So that, so careful was the law, that it prohibited, not only actions but assemblies calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. It was a stringent law, but a wise one. Had it been proved that it was an unlawful assembly, the defendants must have been convicted; but there was not a tittle of evidence to that effect. The assembly was only exposed to the annoyance of those outside. The assembly was, to use a strong term, ridiculous. It was without meaning and without object. But then, if people objected to a number of persons appearing in the street arrayed in tinsel and orange ribbons, those who objected to such a demonstration might stay at home. So far as he knew, an orange procession was not illegal, though it might be indiscreet. The conduct of the Mayor had been unnecessarily brought into the case. The Mayor's conduct might be open to criticism in his failing to carry out the terms of his proclamation by dispersing the mob, but he did what was of very much greater importance, and it appeared to His Honor that the Mayor's conduct on that occasion was perfectly lawful. It was not only his right but his duty when called upon to prevent a collision between two classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and if he could not disperse the greater crowd, of 8,000 or 10,000 people according to his own statement, without the use of armed force, which he was unwilling to use, he was perfectly justified in restraining the smaller body from going into certain destruction, as Ald. Mercer had testified that many of them would have done. There was such a thing as discretion combined with honest intention, which any person placed in trying circumstances was justified in using. The conduct of the Mayor on that occasion was most discreet and wise. The law did not place an exact limit to the powers of a Mayor, who was as much justified in preventing a collision between the two parties as a common policeman would be in stopping a madman from throwing himself in the river under the pretence that he was about to test a new method of saving life. Imperious necessity demanded interference, and the Mayor had a right to take all means possible to prevent a collision. He went on to show the working of the common law so far as the public peace was concerned. A man had a perfect right to stand upon the street, but not to obstruct the public highway. The police in London and all great towns keep the people continually moving, preventing people in the most peaceable times from gathering in crowds on the public thoroughfares. That, in accordance with the common law, was a matter of common prudence, and therefore, the Mayor in preventing these people from meeting was doing what the law demands, and therefore was perfectly justified in preventing what would have led to a very serious breach of the peace. In conclusion, His Honor held that the learned counsel for the prosecution, with all their research, had not been able to produce evidence in support of the indictment preferred, and therefore he must instruct the jury to acquit.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Judge, after an absence of half an hour, returned into court and said he was ready to hear the second indictment against the orangemen—namely that they had taken an illegal oath.

Mr Barnard, for the prosecution, asked that the case be postponed until next day.

The Judge said he could allow of no further postponements as it would delay the other business of the court.

Mr Barnard then applied for a mixed jury.

Mr Doutre rose to his feet and contended that the application was in violation of the understanding made between the counsel on both sides, when it was agreed that in view of his withdrawing his application for a change of venue a Protestant jury should be impanelled which should not include any orangemen.

His Honor referred to the irregularity of this arrangement, which had no foundation in law, but being a private arrangement between the counsel, His Honor had allowed it to proceed.

Mr Barnard urged his application for a mixed jury, which was of course granted.

Mr Doutre said that as Mr Barnard had chosen to break through his agreement, he (Mr Doutre) would hold him strictly to the rules of procedure.

Mr Grant was then placed at the bar to be tried for having taken an illegal oath and belonged to a secret society.

The following Jury was sworn:—Toussaint Menard, Joseph Tremblay, Ferdinand Blain, John H. Jones, Domina Lalumiere, John McCallum, David McCallum, John Tressider, Severe Pilon, John Larmonth, —Foucault, and Robert Todd.

Mr Barnard explained the case to the Jury in French, and

Mr Carter followed in English, characterizing the case as one of great importance not only to the defendants but also to society at large. The indictment against the defendant was of two counts. The first was to the effect that he had assented to an unlawful oath, and the sec-

ond that he had assented to keep secret the proceedings held in open lodge from any who were not members. As a question of law it might be contested that the Statute did not apply to the orange society, but he would call His Honor's attention to the fact that the 9th section made provision for the exemption of Freemasons. Now, the inference he drew from this exempting clause was this: that the law was couched in such general terms as to include every secret society, and when a sentence had been added exempting one society, it shows that the law must necessarily apply to every society. Subsequently, too, another statute had been passed to exempt the Canadian Freemasons, and this was a corroboration of what he argued for. So far, then, as the legislation of this country and the Imperial legislation was concerned, there was no doubt the orangemen were an illegal Association. Mr Carter proceeded to refer to the facts of the case. The orangemen had resolved to walk in procession, and this it was credibly believed, would have created a disturbance. Happily, however, the precautions taken averted what might have been the greatest fatality which ever overtook Montreal. David Grant was arrested on that occasion by a warrant, and it was a good thing that it so happened. He would prove that Mr Grant was arrested in the apartments of, or stair-case leading to, the orange lodge, and that none were admitted there save members of the Association; also, that a number of persons assembled there for the purpose of holding a procession. This proved he had little doubt as to the verdict. This prosecution was not so much for the purpose of punishing Mr Grant, as to obtain a decision on a question which affected society at large, as well as the peace, happiness and prosperity of Montreal. He appealed to the jury not to allow themselves to be influenced by any party feeling in the matter, but to aid in the vindication of the law, and the protection of society in general.

At this point the Hon. Chief Justice, Sir A. A. Dorian, and Hon Mr Justice Monk took seats on the Bench.

High Constable Bissonnette testified to arresting defendant Grant. He heard the Mayor asking defendant to forego the procession.

Mr Carter—Of your own knowledge, was this an orange lodge where the demonstration was held?

Witness—I don't know, but when I went into the hall they said they would make an orangeman of me, and put a badge around my neck. (Laughter.)

Mr Mercer, alderman, reluctantly admitted that, on being admitted to the hall to confer with the orangemen, he had seen them in regalia. Could not say whether the regalia was that of the orange order or not.

Dunbar Brown, of the Inland Revenue Department, the next witness, declined to say whether or not David Grant was County Master of the orange order, as he might criminate himself.

His Honor remarked that it would be time wasted to bring up such witnesses.

Mr Brown continued: Knew that a building known as the orange hall was situated at No. 81 St James street. Had professionally examined the lease of the building but declined to say that the orange order had occupied the building since he examined the lease, as he could not know without attending it. To the best of his recollection, the lessor of the premises was Mr Alexander Cross, now the Hon Mr Justice Cross. (Amusement.)

Edward L. Bond, Andrew McNally, George Smith and Hugh Scott were examined to prove that the prisoner, David Grant, was an orangeman, but as they all declined to answer because it would criminate themselves, nothing whatever was proven.

Mr Carter declined to examine any further witnesses.

Mr Doutre said as nothing had been proven against his client, he left the case in the hands of the court.

His Honor held that there was no case to go to the jury, whom he proceeded to address. He said the statute under which the indictment was drawn, the 2 Vic, was very stringent in its character, and one that had attracted considerable attention during the last two months. Before this Court had assembled it had been his duty to study it with a view to see how far the criminality was established in the association. The opinion that he arrived at was submitted to his learned colleagues on the Bench and they agreed to the interpretation of the law which he read to the Grand Jury on the day of the commencement of the present term. In order that the jury should have no doubt as to what that law is, he would read to them, not the technical language of the Statute, but a summary of the law as laid down at that time. Having spoken of the second portion of the Statute, under which this particular indictment is drawn, he proceeded to show that this enactment has been reproduced in the C. Sts. L.C., cap. 10, with no alteration, except the correction of one or two errors of construction. Now, this law is taken in part from section 1 of the 39 Geo. III., c. 79, and although on a superficial examination it may appear that the ordinance of L. Canada only reproduces the terms of the English Act, it really differs from it essentially. In the first place it is not confined to certain named societies and every other society of a like kind, but it extends to every society or association whatever, the members whereof shall, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision or any agreement for that purpose, be required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of such society or association. These words are not in the original Act, and if strictly interpreted they lead us necessarily to the conclusion that if two or more persons agree to keep secret any act or proceeding of theirs, however innocent, they shall be guilty of felony. This is evidently not within the intention of the Act, and unless something more than this is established your duty

will be a very easy one. But what, substantially, you will have to enquire, is whether the five persons, or any of them, have taken an oath to do an illegal act, or to have done anything they are bound by law to do; or whether they have become members of a society or association whose rules require or admit the taking of an illegal oath, or of an oath not required or authorized by law; or whose rules require the members, or any of them, to take, subscribe or assent to any declaration not required by law; or, further, whether they are members of a society the names of whose members are kept secret, or not entered into a book to be kept for that purpose, or in which there shall be any secrecy as to persons forming the association, its governing body, or its object. Having read to you the statute, and having explained in less technical language its general import, the Court trusts you will have little or no difficulty in discriminating whether any case presented to you appears to fall fairly within the scope of the law or not. You will observe that it is not your duty to decide on the merits of the law, or whether it may be exceptionally or unduly severe. Neither are you to spring at any conclusion, unfavorable to the accused or the reverse, from any preconceived opinion as to the nature of an orange lodge or the objects of an orange society. Before sending any one here for trial, it is your duty to have reasonable prima facie proof that an orange lodge is illegal under the Act and that the accused is a member of it. It is right the Court should draw your attention to the fact that acting as a member he is the party within the law. On the other hand, you will remember that there is no presumption of guilt to be drawn from the fact that any witness has refused to answer with respect to the orange organization for fear of criminalizing himself. That refusal is justified under the law, sanctioned by the highest legal authority in the Province, and any attempt to get round or diminish the effect of that decision will be a disrespect of this Court, which you will be justified in repressing. It will also lead to a waste of your own time." There are two counts to the indictment, one charging the defendant with having taken an illegal oath, and the other with having agreed to an engagement not to divulge certain things that take place in their lodge. Now, in order to bring this proof home to defendant, it was necessary to show that the party of which he formed a part is the loyal orange association of British North America; and it was necessary, in the second place, for the Crown to prove that this association exacted an oath not required or authorized by law, and that they had rules engaging the persons belonging to them to keep secret the proceedings of this body. Now it became necessary for the Crown to proceed with all possible diligence and care to try and establish all this; but they failed, for the reason that the persons forming the association would not criminate themselves. There existed no proof whatever that this man David Grant was a member of the association mentioned, although there was plenty of proof that he belonged to some association; neither was there any proof that the orange lodge here belonged to the association, or that the defendants possessed or were governed by any rules contrary to the statute. This might appear like extraordinary reticence on their part, but was justifiable, as the law protected persons against criminalizing themselves. So that under the Statute the case against the orangemen was not fully made out, and they were entitled to acquittal. His Honor repeated his remarks in French.

The Jury promptly returned a verdict of "not guilty," whereupon mutual congratulations ensued among the orangemen and their friends at the speedy termination of the case.

Mr. Doutré asked that the other cases be proceeded with.

His Honor—Well, Mr. Carter, I suppose you are ready to abandon the other cases.

Mr. Carter—I would respectfully ask Your Honor for a postponement of the matter until to-morrow morning, in order that I may communicate with my clients, when I expect to be able to report that they have abandoned the other cases.

His Honor acquiesced.

The Court was adjourned until Friday, Friday, Oct. 18th.—The Court opened at 10.15 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Ramsay presiding. Mr. E. Carter, Q.C., addressed His Honor on the subject of the remaining indictments against the Orangemen, stating that he was instructed by his clients to say that they had attained the object they had in view in commencing proceedings against the defendants, namely, the obtaining of an enunciation of the law from the Bench, and as His Honor had declared in his charge to the Grand Jury that the Orange Society came within the provisions of the law relating to secret societies, and considering also that in his charge to the jury in the case of David Grant His Honor had stated that his opinion was concurred in by his colleagues on the Bench, he (Mr. Carter) would withdraw the other prosecutions. He also added that he was instructed by his clients to say that they had no desire to prosecute or to punish the defendants, but simply to have the question decided by the Bench as to whether the Orange Society was legal or not. Its illegality being established, there was an end of the matter.

His Honor said he was glad to hear that this conclusion had been arrived at, as it was not probable from what had taken place that sufficient evidence could be found, and that it was desirable that the excitement arising out of the question should be no longer continued. The defendants now know whether their Society is within the law, and if they continue to remain in a society which is contrary to law they put themselves in great peril, for it may happen that a case may arise when there is a witness ready to complete the evidence. His Honor had further to say that Mr. Carter had carried on the prosecution in a very proper manner; it

is one which ought to come before the Court, for there was a sufficient prima facie case to justify the commitment.

A jury was then sworn in to acquit the several defendants, Frederick Hamilton, Thomas Ingram, John Lilburn, and Alex. Gibson, after which

Mr. Carter, Q.C., addressed the jury, and stated that they had no doubt heard, from the observations from the Bench, that his clients had succeeded in obtaining an expression of opinion from the Bench declaring orange societies illegal, and that he was instructed by his clients to say that they had no desire to proceed with the remaining cases. Before concluding his remarks he wished to call attention to a leading article in that morning's Herald, in which it was erroneously stated that the orangemen had been vindicated, and that it was necessary that the public mind should be disabused on this point, as it was the very reverse, and that he took this opportunity of saying so in the presence of the Court and of the presiding Judge. Mr. Carter concluded by telling the jury that he had called no witnesses, and that it would be their duty to acquit.

Mr. Doutré naively observed that if Mr. Carter was satisfied, he was also satisfied; whereupon

Mr. Carter remarked that his friend Mr. Doutré might take whatever credit he pleased from the fact that if his clients were acquitted it was due to their refusal to answer questions put to them relating to the orange association, and refusing to admit that they were orangemen.

The Jury were instructed by His Honor to acquit, as the prosecution declined proceeding further.

Mr. W. T. Mann, one of the jurors, asked the permission of the Court to say a few words. On the previous evening an article appeared in the Evening Post which did the Jury, of which he was a member, a great injustice; and in the report of the proceedings before the Court, after relating that His Honor instructed the Jury to acquit the prisoners, it was stated that the Jury "excitedly and altogether" returned a verdict of "not guilty." A jury was again called upon to acquit, and they were not, that he was aware, ready "excitedly," if they were ready "altogether," to follow His Honor's instructions and record a verdict of "not guilty." There was another statement in the Post he was not quite pleased with. He was not ever had been an Orangeman, so that the remarks did not apply to him. He had thus addressed the Court because he and his co-jurors in recording their verdict, wanted to be clear before the public.

His Honor having taken communication of the article in the paper mentioned, said it was a very improper one. There were, unfortunately, newspapers that lived on this sort of garbage, and scarcely invited attention. For his part, the learned Judge cared very little about these things. If it was necessary for these newspapers to libel some one, libelling the Court and the jurors was perhaps the most inoffensive way in which they could do it. Those who really desired to know how justice was administered here, have ample opportunity to inform themselves personally. The proceedings are held in open day before all who desire to attend, and those who choose to believe in second hand attacks of this sort are only to be pitied for their credulity. It cannot, of course, be expected that criminals or their friends should like either the charges of the Court or the verdicts of respectable jurors. The motives for these attacks are easily seen through, and they do little harm. In conclusion, His Honor said it may perhaps be the duty of the Crown to apply for a rule and informed the Jury that proceedings taking place in a Court of Justice were just as much matter for libel as proceedings taking place elsewhere.

Mr. Carter proceeded to read the article, and, after a few minutes' deliberation with one of the proprietors of the Post, said that that gentleman desired him to express regret for the appearance of the articles, which had been inserted without his concurrence. He also explained that articles, were often published, as in this case, without meeting the eyes of the editor.

His Honor said editors should take very great care in times of commotion such as we have passed through, and at all times, that inflammatory articles should not appear. The learned counsel had made a very small excuse for so serious an offence—one much more serious than that of contempt of Court. His Honor understood that the Jury did not desire to press the matter; but if jurors were attacked again, he might consider it his duty to instruct the Crown officer to apply for a rule. Jurors are only engaged in this work temporarily, and they might feel sensitively attacked really only deserving to be laughed at.

Mr. Joseph Doutré, Q.C., asked the Court to order that the orange regalias used as evidence in the case be handed over to the parties they belong to.

His Honor—Certainly; I do not suppose any one would be desirous of keeping them.

New York, Oct. 22.—The meeting last night to give expression to the feeling concerning the treatment in English prisons of Fenian prisoners was addressed by Condon, Melody and the Hon. S. S. Cox and others. Augustus Schell presided. A resolution of thanks was adopted to Minister Welsh, S. S. Cox, Roscoe, Conkling and other senators and representatives, whose advocacy of the claim of American citizenship led to Congressional action in the matter.

A stallion owned by Daniel D. Bell, of Rochester, N.Y., which died a few days ago, had reached the remarkable age, for a horse, of 45 years and 6 months. His name was Gumbo, and in his day he was a noted animal. Mr. Bell had owned him for twenty-six years and a half. He retained a remarkable vitality to the last. The Fenian convict Clancy, who was sentenced in 1867, has been liberated.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1878.

THE Dominion Ministry was completed on Saturday, Mr. Masson having arrived and given his sanction to the arrangements. It is as follows:

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior.

S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick, Minister of Finance.

Charles Tupper, of Nova Scotia, Minister of Public Works.

J. H. Pope, of Compton, Minister of Agriculture.

John O'Connor, of Ontario, President of the Council.

James Macdonald, of Nova Scotia, Minister of Justice.

A. Wilnot, of New Brunswick, without a Portfolio.

L. F. R. Masson, Minister of Militia.

H. L. Langevin, Postmaster-General.

J. C. Pope, of Prince Edward Island, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs.

J. C. Aikins, of Ontario, Secretary of State.

Alexander Campbell, of Ontario, Receiver-General.

L. F. G. Baly, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Two of those directly implicated in receiving a share of the Pacific Scandal money, Sir John himself and Langevin, appear in the new ministry. The Irish Catholics made a strenuous effort to get two representatives, but will have to be content with Mr. O'Connor, who must be a remarkable sort of a man, for he owes his seat to the combined vote of the Orangemen and his coreligionists in Russell. Langevin has no constituency and it is said will be elevated to the Senate. Senator Wilnot has wild notions of irredeemable paper being a source of national prosperity, so that, in addition to raising the tariff, we may yet have a worthless currency. Mr. Tilley is the only man in the cabinet who will command general respect, and it is gratifying to see that he, and not Tupper, has been entrusted with the finances. Now that Sir John has his Ministry completed, it is to be hoped he will lose no time in calling Parliament together and demonstrating to the electors how they are all to be made rich by being compelled to pay more taxes.

It will be seen by the telegraphs that a rupture with Afghanistan is almost certain and that hostilities may be commenced any hour. The Eastern difficulty grows worse, the Russians apparently having determined to stay in Adrianople for the winter, which is menacing the Sultan from the heart of his own dominions. The Treaty of Berlin, over which such a noise was made as securing "peace with honor," is treated by both Austria and Russia as a worthless bit of parchment. The situation is very grave, for Britain has so involved herself in the matter that she must now back the Turk.

LORD DUFFERIN took his final departure from Canada by the Polynesian, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday. His last official act was to pay a farewell visit to the nuns of the Ursuline convent, who, for women who profess to have renounced the world, show a love for dignitaries and their pomp that is singular. He will be remembered as the most plausible and adroit of our governors, and if nothing higher than cleverness were required in a ruler he would stand ahead of any of his predecessors. Gauged by the standard of faithfulness to principle, we can not recollect of one that would not surpass him.

EVENTS of late years have taught earnest-minded Protestants in this Province the futility of giving their adhesion to any existing political party, so that to them the names of Conservative or Reformer are of slight import. It signifies nothing to us what a politician may call himself, if he is not disposed to aid in rescuing this Province from the domination of the priesthood. Mackenzie was weighed in this balance, and, to the chagrin of those who expected better of him, found deplorably wanting. That his administration had ceased to command the confidence of the thinking portion of the English-speaking population of this Province, is a fact not to be controverted.

Upon the advent of a new Ministry it is natural that our first enquiry should be, What may we expect from it in the way of vindicating British rights? A glance at the names of the new ministers is sufficient answer, for if the old ones were bad the new ones are worse. Here we are with dismal forebodings upon seeing the effort going on to crystallize the government and institutions of this Province into the form of subordination to the Church of Rome, and, looking for relief from the change of rulers, find to our disgust, the

two most prominent allies of the Hierarchy in office. Manoeuvring for the support of the bishops, Mackenzie extended the curse of separate schools to the North-west territory, shielded Riel and Lepine from their just doom, co-operated with the persecutors of the Okas, and paltered with the New Brunswick school bill, and yet, despite his subservieny, won not what he sought. Sir John A. Macdonald, bound to the priesthood of this Province by old associations, recentments the alliance more firmly than ever by simply taking their ideal statesmen, Masson and Langevin, into his ministry. It is the consummation of Ultramontane expectations—Sir John's bond to the bishops that his government will do nothing to hinder the carrying out of the Papal conspiracy against civil and religious rights in this Province. We do not care what other merit the new administration may have, the presence of these two men condemns it in the judgment of every consistent Protestant.

While thus strengthening himself by a coalition with the priest-party of Quebec, Sir John attempts a similar stroke with the Orangemen of Ontario by giving their ex-Grand Master, Bowell, a portfolio. A more scandalous spectacle than the head of the Orange association sitting cheek-by-jowl with the Chevalier of the order of Pope Gregory and with the leading representative of Ultramontane ideas cannot be conceived. We might fill a couple of columns with extracts from the speeches of Langevin and Masson to show how they are the advocates of what the Orange obligation should lead those who take it to combat, but it is unnecessary to do more than to remind the reader of the stand both Masson and Langevin took with regard to the murder of Scott. Masson said "He held and believed that the execution of Scott 'was not a murder in the sense usually attached to that word,' and going beyond this, argued that his chief murderer was a fit and proper person to sit in the House of Commons, declaring 'he considered Riel 'was entitled to his seat in this House, and consequently he would vote against any motion that would have the effect of retaining Riel in his place.' Of the sincerity of the rank and file of the Orange order no one who has any acquaintance with them can doubt, but unfortunately disgrace is brought upon them and their association by designing men who raise themselves to office on their shoulders.

INVESTIGATION shows that the failure of the Glasgow bank has been due to worse than imprudence—to fraud. There is one consolation, that the directors are in a country where money and social standing have no influence upon courts of justice, and will therefore be likely to meet their deserts. As was to be expected, the financial crisis increases, and daily come reports of the failure of mercantile houses for immense amounts. In Montreal there is trouble among the handlers of produce, owing to the fall in prices and the failure of connections in the Old Country.

We see it stated that the Provincial Government has dismissed the sheriff and prothonotary of Rimouski for mismanagement, and are investigating complaints against similar officials in other districts. There was some enquiry into the doings and standing of the prothonotary for this district, but have not heard with what result. We do not see why it should not be the law that when a debt cannot be recovered from an official and his sureties are worthless, he thereby entails his dismissal. It is very hard that the Government should persist in keeping men in offices of trust who are wholly irresponsible.—It is not expected that the Local House will meet until after the New Year.

The orange trials, save in the sole point of setting the accused at liberty, have resulted unsatisfactorily. On the first indictment, that the orangemen had acted in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, they were, as everybody expected, acquitted. From the first it was palpable that that charge was of the most preposterous nature. Some 300 decently connected men and boys met in a hall to go to church, when over 4000 violently disposed people besieged and, under threats of murder, prevented them carrying out their purpose. To accuse the 300 of contemplating a breach of the peace, instead of the mob that filled the streets, is a strange perversion of the most ordinary ideas of right and wrong. Even Judge Ramsay had to admit that the mob and not the orangemen were the culpable parties, and that there was not a tittle of evidence to support the indictment. While speaking thus, he, very inconsistently, praised the Mayor for his conduct on the 12th. If there is any meaning whatever in his remarks it is, that we are to submit to mob rule. He declares "that an orange procession is not illegal," well, then,

if it is not, is it not the duty of the mayor and all other constituted authorities to see that such processions are not interfered with? If any body of men seek to exercise some privilege in perfect consonance with the laws of the land, have they not a right to expect that they will be protected therein? According to this extraordinary Judge's extraordinary ruling it seems not, for if 4000 men say that 300 shall not engage in a perfectly legal proceeding, it is the duty of the mayor to assist the 4000 in bottling up the 300. In our innocence we have hitherto thought that the law was designed for the protection of the weak, and that in a British colony a law-abiding subject would, at all costs and hazards, have its rights thrown around him, but after this we will know better, and that in the Province of Quebec the strong arm of the law is to co-operate with the law-breaking majority and against the law-abiding minority—especially if that majority is Catholic and that minority Protestant. Here we have five decent men, who were threatened by ruffianly mob on the 12th of July with death while confessedly doing nothing that was illegal, who have been thrust into police-cells, dragged day after day into court, finally arraigned with criminals, and then dismissed by a judge, who pretends to represent British law and justice, with insult and jeers instead of words of sympathy and apology for the grievous wrong that had been done them.

On the second indictment, that the accused had taken an oath not recognized by law and belonged to a secret association, the orangemen did not appear to advantage. All along we have contended that the accused, instead of seeking to baffle and conceal, should have proudly avowed that they were orangemen and produced the oath they had taken. They are conscious that, whether it be judicious or not, (and personally we wish the element of secrecy were eliminated from all societies) it is not morally or legally wrong to be an orangeman, and, strong in their innocence, they should have declared the fact instead of permitting pettifogging chicanery to be used to conceal it. As it has turned out, their tactics have secured their release but have not prevented an authoritative declaration that the orange society and oath are illegal. Had this been Judge Ramsay's opinion alone it would have mattered little, but when he declares his brethren on the bench, Dorion, Monk, and Cross, coincide with him, it may be accepted as the decision of our courts. It is a very remarkable fact to find four of our judges thus unanimous in agreeing that a law passed to suppress disloyal societies applies to an association which if it is not loyal is nothing. However, it is the duty of the orangemen to accept the fact and act accordingly. Obviously their first step is to secure the repeal of chapter 10, and this they should endeavor to have done at the approaching session at Ottawa. Until that statute is annulled they should be careful to give their enemies no handle by making any open demonstration. When that law is blotted out, we will then see if Papal tyranny is going to curtail the privileges of Protestants in going to church or celebrating in a lawful manner, any event they may deem proper.

THE Presbyterian Board of French Evangelization has issued an appeal for assistance. In addition to \$18,000 required to pay off the indebtedness for building purposes, the Board needs \$27,000 to carry on its ordinary work, and unless it gets that sum within a reasonable time will have to curtail its operations. The circular says:

Owing the depression of business and other causes the revenue of the Board has recently fallen off very largely, the receipts for the past five months being about \$4,500 less than for the same period last year. This has seriously embarrassed the Board, rendering them unable to meet the salaries of missionaries, and compelling them with great reluctance to decline several urgent applications for the opening of new stations.

Is there not zeal and energy enough among the Presbyterians of this District to concert a special effort to come to the relief of this great movement, which, politically as well as religiously, is of so great moment to them?

Mr. Cayley, M.P., was ill last week and on Tuesday the Montreal papers reported his death. The Gazette had a very pathetic notice of the career of the young and talented supporter of the National Policy being cut so abruptly. At last accounts Mr. Cayley was alive and likely to continue so, and vainly endeavoring to reconcile the Gazette's portrait with the reality.

A successful missionary meeting was held in the Elgin Presbyterian church on Thursday evening; the Rev. J. J. Casey in the chair. Rev. Messrs Watson, Muir, and Cattanach delivered acceptable addresses. Collection, \$18.

The colonels of all the battalions who served in Montreal on the 12th July are suing that city for the pay due. Mr. MacLaren has the action for the 50th.

THE BLACK BROOK CASE.
THE following is the judgment of Judge Belanger, delivered Oct. 12th, on the Vanier process verbal:

Wm. Cantwell and others, Appellants, and the County of Chateauguay and others, Respondents.

This is an appeal from the homologation by the Delegates of the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon, on the 21st of May, 1877, of a process verbal made by Basile Vannier, special superintendent, named by the County Council of Chateauguay, of certain water courses called "Black Brook" and the south branch of River Outard, or "White Brook," in St. Malachie and Hinchinbrook.

The Appellants urge several grounds in support of their appeal. One of them is that the process verbal is null, because the County Council of Chateauguay had no jurisdiction or authority to name a superintendent to verbalize the water course in question, because the water course, or the part to be verbalized, is wholly within the limits of one local municipality, and that the council of this local municipality alone had the right to take the initiative and name a superintendent. They claim that this appears by the process verbal itself. The appellants would be perfectly right if it was true that the streams which unite at a certain point in the locality were within a single local municipality. But the opposite appears by the process verbal and, consequently, this cannot justify the reversal of the decision of the delegates and the annulling of the process verbal.

Another ground invoked by the Appellants is, that the superintendent did not give the notice required by law for the public meeting called by him for the 6th of March, 1877, and of the meeting of delegates to homologate the process verbal in the townships of Hinchinbrook, Franklin, and Havelock, and in the parish of St. Malachie, and that no certificates of their publication duly attested accompany these notices.

According to the law, the superintendent was bound, before preparing any process verbal, to call by public notice a meeting of all the parties interested, to hear their views, whether for or against the verbalization of the water course in question; and after depositing the process verbal in the office of the council which named him, the interested parties should again be called, by public notice, to the meeting of delegates to homologate it. These notices appear to have been given. They are produced and appear to be regular and according to law. The sole question is whether they were published, or, rather, if it is legally proved that they were published, or whether the certificates on the back of the notices are sufficient and are given by persons competent to legally certify their publication.

Article 215 of the Municipal Code says: "Every notice so given is either special or 'public. Both special and public notices 'must be in writing, except in the particular cases in which, a special notice 'can be given verbally.' Art. 217 says: "Public notices are published; special 'notices are served.' Art. 219 says: "The original of every notice in writing 'must be accompanied by a certificate of 'publication or of service. The original 'of such notice and the certificate which 'accompanies it must be filed by the person who has given it, in the office of the 'council, to form part of the municipal 'records.' Finally 220 says: "The truth 'of the facts set forth in such certificate 'must be attested under the oath of office 'of the person giving it, if such person 'has taken an oath as an officer charged 'with making such services, and if not, 'by his special oath.' This certificate is 'written either on the original notice or 'on a paper annexed thereto."

Let us now examine the public notice given by the special superintendent to the interested parties for the meeting before him of the 6th of March. It is in triplicate. On one of these triplicates I find the certificate of Arthur Herdman, Secretary-Treasurer, of Hinchinbrook, who certifies, under his oath of office, that he published the notice in that municipality. On another I find a similar certificate, given by Alex. A. Fergusson, Secretary-Treasurer, of Franklin; and on the third I find a certificate of publication in St. Malachie d'Orsmont, by Louis Prejent, in his quality of Bailiff of the Superior Court.

The publication of the notice of the meeting of delegates is attested in the same manner and by the same persons, except that Prejent attests his by special oath.

All these certificates of publication, except that given by Prejent under special oath, are, in my opinion, contrary to law and null, and are of no value whatever, in a legal sense. Secretary-Treasurers have no authority, in the capacity of Secretary-Treasurer, to give such a certificate. In order to have the power, they should have taken not only the oath required of them as Secretary-Treasurer, but an oath as an officer charged with the making of such services or publications. The Article appears to me clear and not susceptible of two interpretations.

As to the certificates given by Prejent, one of them is good, because he has given it under a special oath; but the other is worthless, because he professes to act under his oath of office as Bailiff. The Municipal Code does not recognize any more authenticity in the certificates of a bailiff in such matters than those of any other person not specially charged with such services. No exception is made. The bailiff can only act as bailiff, in judicial matters, except by a special provision of the law to that effect, which does not exist in the Code.

I am of opinion, for these reasons, that there is not on the back of these notices or annexed to them, the certificates of publication required by law; consequently there is no legal proof that these notices were published as the Code requires.

It was attempted to remedy this defect in the certificates in bringing these differ-

ent persons and examining them as witnesses at the trial, to prove under oath that they made the publications in question. This proof was objected to, and only allowed under reserve. I am now satisfied that such evidence was illegal. It is a proof in writing, a written certificate that the law requires, and verbal proof cannot take its place.

The appeal is therefore maintained, and the decision or resolution of the delegates of the said counties of the 21st of May, 1877, homologating the said process verbal, is reversed and set aside, and the said process verbal and proceedings connected therewith quashed with costs.

John J. MacLaren, Q.C., for Appellants; Durand & Seers for the County of Chateaugay and Vannier.

The cost to the St Regis Indians of their trial at Beauharnois is \$270, instead of \$175, as at first reported. This will make quite a deficiency in the annual income of the band, unless the Government consents to make it up by withholding the salary of the priest during the time he refused to discharge the duties of his office.

The building of the new school house near Dewittville has been let to Mr Wm. Winter for \$394.

All the dairy factories closed for the season on Saturday. Those of them that sold monthly have no cause to complain, but those that held on, will give unsatisfactory dividends to their patrons. A meeting of the farmers in the neighborhood of the Black river was held at the house of Mr D. Dallaire on Monday to arrange for building a butter factory. Mr Cyrille Turcotte offered to put up the building, but would give the preference to Mr Pettis, as living on the spot, and he agreed to erect it and have it ready for operation by the 15th of May next. A high compliment has been paid the Russelltown factory by an order from Messrs A. A. Ayer & Co. of Montreal to send, on Monday last, 5 tubs of their best butter, designed for the use of the Hon Mr MacKenzie, Sir Hugh Allan, and (on shipboard, we presume) of the Marquis of Lorne and his Princess.

Despite the length of its sitting, the only sentences at Beauharnois were: Justin Vien, for larceny, 6 months with hard labor, and in addition, for escaping from custody, 2 months with hard labor, and Etienne Duquette, assault, \$25 fine or 2 months, fine paid same day.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred a short distance back of Dewittville, on Sabbath evening last, whereby the widow Thomas Cameron came to an untimely end. Upon the evening in question, Mrs Cameron, who was a hale, hearty woman of 72 years, went to the barnyard to milk her two cows. She had not been out five minutes when the family heard the cattle bellowing, and on running out were horror-struck to observe the old lady prostrate on her face and one of the cows trampling upon her with her four feet. With very great difficulty and only after the free use of a club was the enraged animal driven off and Mrs Cameron picked up from the ground; but the vital spark had fled, and she, who a few minutes before had gone out in her wonted health and vigor, was carried in a lifeless corpse. On the following day an inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr Fergusson, and the following additional facts were elicited: That the Cows were Mrs Cameron's own property, raised and tended by herself, and were somewhat petted, and had never before shown any vicious symptoms. That the cow which caused the accident seemed that same morning to be considerably excited and had therefore been taken out and killed. It was impossible to ascertain the origin of the accident, and a verdict was returned of accidental death.

WEATHER RECORD.
Oct. 17—A splendid day; bright and warm enough for July.

18th—Began raining at 4 in the morning and continued to fall steadily all day. 19th—Rained heavily all night. Dr Shirriff reports 3 inches during the past 30 hours, which is a heavy rainfall. At 8 o'clock this morning the sun broke out and there was a rainbow, but the gleam soon passed, and a dismal day of drizzling rain followed.

20th—Cleared up this morning with a shower of snow. The hills are quite white. Rather a bleak day.

21st and 22d—Two very fine days. Roads drying up and the plow at work everywhere.

23rd—Dull, with rain in the forenoon. In the afternoon cleared with high wind.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SMITH.			
Temperature		Rain	
Highest	Lowest	inches	
16 Oct. ... 74	56		.000
17 " ... 78	50		.000
18 " ... 50	50		.000
19 " ... 44	43		3.350
20 " ... 49	34		.000
21 " ... 63	42		.000
22 " ... 63	35		.000

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
Madrid, Oct. 16.—The Spanish Government has received despatches from Morocco stating that the Sultan is disposed to accord full attention to the representations of Spain.

Coburg, Oct. 18.—The Duke of Edinburgh has started for Marseilles, where he will embark on the Black Prince and sail for Canada to welcome the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise on their arrival there.

London, Oct. 18.—The steamship Victoria, from Boston, lost a hundred cattle during a gale.

The steamer Dominion, from Quebec to Liverpool, experienced heavy weather, and lost overboard 514 sheep.

The German Reichstag on Saturday adopted the whole Socialist bill by 221 against 140. Both sections of the Conservatives and National Liberals with some independent Liberals voted in favor of the bill. Bismarck then read a message

closing the Reichstag. He said the Government, armed with this measure, would make a determined effort to offe the prevalent disease. If they were not able to succeed in two and a half years, the Government hoped to obtain further concessions.

London, Oct. 17.—Mr Ashton Cross, Home Secretary, in a speech at Southport to-day, defended the Government's past policy. He said the Government would never cease until by the exercise of their treaty rights they achieved England's great civilizing mission in the East. In regard to Afghanistan he said the Government had no desire to extend the boundaries of the Empire in that direction, but if they found new influences at work there they must be ready to deal with them. The Ameer's answer might be satisfactory and no more heard of the matter, but a volcano might suddenly break upon them, and the Government felt that in that part of Asia there must be no doubt of England's supremacy.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Birmingham on Saturday night, admitted the depression of trade and consequent loss of elasticity of revenue. Nevertheless, he did not anticipate the necessity of asking the country for renewed sacrifices. He condemned the over anxiety respecting the fulfillment of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. The disturbance of water does not cease with the falling of the wind. An important moment would be next May, the period of complete Russian evacuation. He was convinced the Powers would not suffer the Treaty of Berlin, which cost so much, to be set aside. The English Government's policy would be one of firmness, prudence and moderation, and they would watch over the interests of England's Indian and Colonial Empire. The Government would not have the heart of England with them, if it thought the interests of England were limited to these small islands—(meaning Britain and Ireland). One great principle of their policy is the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, and they intended to introduce material improvements in Asiatic Turkey. He then defended the acquisition of Cyprus which, he said, was vindicated by the Government's policy respecting Egypt.

Concerning Afghanistan, the Chancellor reiterated the statement made by Mr Cross, Home Secretary, at Southport, adding that the Government would not allow its attention to be distracted from the execution of the Berlin Treaty.

London, Oct. 18.—The official report of the investigation into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank, just issued, is worse than the most gloomy forebodings. The loss shown in the balance sheet is £3,190,983. This loss, with the addition of £1,000,000 capital, shareholders will have to make good. The report shows the practice of systematic deception. Thus, since the commencement of the year weekly returns of the amount of bullion in hand, which the bank was obliged to make to Government so as to show that its funds were maintained in due proportion to its note issue, have been falsified by adding thereto imaginary sums varying from £60,000 to £80,000. The Directors' report to the shareholders also overestimated amounts of securities and bullion held in reserve by £926,764 and £200,000 respectively, and understated loans they granted by £1,126,764. The Directors furthermore have been in the habit of treating in balance £7,346,357 of bad debts, over half of which is due by four debtors, as available assets. The principal assets of the bank are bonds and shares of the Western Union and railways of the United States, and scrip of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, the value of which is estimated at £858,450 and £374,845 respectively. Crowds were assembled before the bank and Exchange awaiting the report, which caused consternation. A call for £500 per share is anticipated, which, it is thought, half the shareholders will be unable to meet. The remainder of the shareholders will thus ultimately be compelled to pay double.

The whole management of the City of Glasgow Bank, namely, secretary, managing director and six directors were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of fraud.

London, Oct. 22.—There have been runs on some building associations, and a very uneasy feeling still prevails, which may develop into a panic at any time. The reduction of wages by the Clyde ship-builders begins to-day, and will be accepted for the present by all branches of the ship-building trade under protest.

It is reported that England, Italy, and France have informed the Belgrade Government that they will not recognize Servian independence until the civil and political equality of the Jews is proclaimed.

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 20.—A dyke on the Dmictia branch of the Nile has burst; it is impossible to repair it, and 10,000 men are engaged in building a new one. There has been an inundation, which carried away 80,000 acres of land on which were fifteen villages.

The Sultan has authorized Baker Pasha to employ 40,000 men to complete the defensive lines of Constantinople.

London, Oct. 18.—A Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that native armies are forming in Bulgaria and East Roumelia, under Russian officers, equipped with Russian arms, commanded in the Russian tongue, and numbering about 50,000 men. Forceful enlistments continue; arms are distributed by the Russians among Christian villagers in East Roumelia, while the Turks provide ammunition for the Pomaks in the Rhodope Hills.

A Constantinople despatch says the bulk of the Russian forces in Bulgaria is moving southward. The Russian infantry alone in Eastern Roumelia already number 80,000. Another army is near Constantinople; there are 15,000 men in Adrianople.

Prince Labanoff informed Safvet Pasha on Monday that the Russians will not retreat from their present positions until some arrangement has been made concern-

ing Christian fugitives following the Russian army. He reiterated the statement that the Russians will not quit Adrianople until after the signing of the definite treaty.

The essential points in the definite treaty between Russia and Turkey—namely, war indemnity and the time for the withdrawal of the Russian troops—are all unsettled.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking at Wolverhampton, admitted that he was not able to say he was sure there would not be a renewal of war. It was impossible to ignore the fact, he said, that difficulties were being raised against the execution of certain parts of the treaty of Berlin. He declared that he wished to impress on the Powers who signed the treaty, and, above all, the Sultan, the importance of not permitting this great work to be in vain.

Vienna, Oct. 21.—The New Free Press complains that the export of Hungarian wheat is almost at a standstill, partly in consequence of the Americans underselling the Hungarian markets.

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—It is semi-officially announced that the betrothal of the Princess Thyra of Denmark to the Duke of Cumberland will be celebrated in the beginning of November.

AFGHANISTAN.
Simla, Oct. 17.—The concentration of Afghans in the Khyber Pass is causing uneasiness. The garrisons at Peshawar and Kohat are being reinforced. Three Punjab regiments are reported for Ali Musjid, and Candahar largely reinforced.

Bombay, Oct. 17.—The Times of India publishes a despatch stating that the Ameer's reply has been received, and it is unsatisfactory.

Bombay, Oct. 17.—The powerful tribe of Nomunds has divided, and one of the chiefs has offered to join the British. It is stated that desertions from the Afghan army are of daily occurrence.

A Simla despatch confirms the report that the Ameer's reply is unsatisfactory. Another despatch from Simla gives the following substance of the Ameer's message to the Viceroy:—"You may do your worst, and the issue is in good hands." The Ameer's message has been telegraphed to England, and a reply is expected on Wednesday.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—The Sultan has informed Minister Layard that he has written to the Ameer of Afghanistan, calling on him as a good Mussulman to come to an amicable agreement with England.

Several native princes have offered forces for active services.

It is thought an advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some time. Fever is steadily increasing among the troops stationed at Jamrud and encamped on the frontier.

A despatch from Simla says the Viceroy's native emissary, who has just returned from Cabul, considers that the Ameer has been with difficulty induced to take his present course, by substantial offers from the Russian envoy, who was still at Cabul when the embassy left.

MURDER OF AN ORANGEMAN.

A GREAT sensation has been produced at Ottawa by the discovery that Robert McAuley, master of an Orange Young Britons' lodge in that city, has been murdered. He earned his living as a member of the fire brigade, to which he had belonged for 3 years past, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was 35 years of age. On the evening of the 1st October he visited a young woman, Martha Dennison, whom he was courting, and remained from 7 o'clock until after 10, when he left saying he had to be at the fire station by half-past 10. When he left he was in good spirits and perfectly sober. In going towards the fire station he was seen by several parties, but he never reached it. Fearing foul play, search was made for him by his friends but without avail, and his fate was a mystery until Wednesday last, when his body was found floating on the Grand River, with a bullet hole in the back of his head. When last seen he had on his person a silver watch and chain, a revolver, and some small change, and when found those articles were missing, and his pockets were turned inside out as if they had been rifled. The doctors say there are marks of blows on the face, and their opinion is that he was shot from behind, possibly after receiving a few blows, and when dead thrown into the river.

At the inquest no light was thrown on the authors of his death. Suspicion is attached to Patrick Murphy, a brother fireman, a Catholic, with whom he had some difficulty, but nothing was elicited to confirm it. A female acquaintance testified to meeting McAuley on the evening of his disappearance, when, she deposed, we had a conversation in reference to Orangemen receiving threatening letters; he said something about one in regard to himself, but I cannot remember the facts distinctly; he showed no apprehension of danger.

The funeral of the murdered man took place on Sunday, and was attended by about 2,000 citizens. It was under the direction of the Orange Order. The Fire Brigade turned out. There were two bands in the cortege. The religious ceremony was conducted by a minister of the Reformed Episcopal church, of which he was a regular attendant. The event has intensified the spirit of party feeling which has prevailed all summer at Ottawa. Nobody believes he was robbed, but that his pockets were emptied as a blind.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The City Council this evening determined to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the orangeman, Robt. McAuley—\$500 for evidence leading to his arrest, and a similar amount for his conviction. The Dominion and the Provincial Governments are to be asked to supplement the amount.

Reports from several yellow fever districts state they have had frost and that prospects are now looking brighter.

CANADA.

At the St John's Queen's Bench, on Tuesday last, John Orr was tried and found "not guilty" of the manslaughter of Michael Connal at a dance at the house of the former in the township of Sherrington, on 12th September last. It having been shown that the prisoner Orr was drunk at the time, that fact, together with the circumstances of his having been assaulted by the deceased Connal, who was also drunk, appears to have led the jury to regard him as not responsible for the crime.

The Guelph Herald intimates very plainly to Mr David Grant, of Montreal, that because he acted with the Liberal party at the late election he need not expect any assistance from the Ontario Orangemen in bearing the expense of the suit brought against him and some of his fellow Orangemen.

Great prairie fires are raging near Winnipeg. The grass is particularly rich and high this season.

The British Columbia Legislature passed a law levying a duty of \$40 on all Chinamen coming into the Province and a yearly tax of \$10 on those resident in the Province. An appeal having been made to the courts, they have decided that the law is unconstitutional.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been elected member for Victoria, B.C. He will now resign his seat for Marquette.

The 5 orangemen are going to sue Mayor Beaudry for damages: \$5,000 apiece.

On Tuesday the court granted the application for a change of venue in the case of James Russell, leader of the Orange Young Britons' Fire and Drum Band, who fired at and wounded a Catholic, James Harney, on Nazareth street, Montreal, last spring. Russell will be sent to Sweetburg, and tried at the court there next week.

The Local Government having advertised the sale of the site of the Jesuit barracks, Quebec, for building lots, the Ultramontane papers are declaiming against the act as sacrilege and declare the property should be restored to the Jesuits.

There is a marked revival in the lumber business at Ottawa, as indications all the past summer foreshadowed there would be. It is, however, to be regretted that forest fires have destroyed so much lumber in the Ottawa districts that the timber from this time out will be very inferior in quality to any hitherto sold.

COLLISION.—About 12:30 p.m. on Monday as the Cornwall steamer, St. Francis, was steaming up to the first lock of the Lachine canal she collided with two barges which had just left the canal, and which struck her one on each side, damaging her bows. She was immediately placed under repairs, which were completed in the course of a few hours. The barges were uninjured. One of them was the Mohawk.—Herald.

Mr A. E. Gault, of Montreal, accompanied by Mr W. J. Whitehead, Manager of the Hochelaga Cotton Mill, was in Cornwall on Saturday endeavoring to negotiate with the corporation and property holders of that town with a view to the re-erection of the Stormont mill, destroyed by fire four years ago. It is understood that Mr Gault demands a bonus of \$10,000 and the remission of taxation for ten years, and in the event of those terms being acceded to he will put up a mill of double the proportions, and employing twice the number of hands of the one burned in 1874.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 21.—A rather serious shooting affray took place here between seven and eight o'clock last evening. It appears from all that can be learned at present, that two young men named Ryder, with their sister, were driving along the Elora Road, and when near the Baptist Church they came up with two men named Cantfield and Harnbostel, farmers, of Puslinch, who were under the influence of liquor at the time, and were conversing in a loud tone, of voice. One of the Ryders cried out to them, "What d'ye s-o-y?" when Hornbostel stepped into the middle of the road and drew a revolver, and exclaimed, "D— you, I'll show you what I'm saying," pulled the trigger, and fired, the ball taking effect in the right cheek, near the temple of Miss Ryder, causing an ugly wound. She was at once conveyed to the nearest doctor's and attended to. Hornbostel was arrested and taken to gaol. Hopes are entertained of Miss Ryder's recovery.

Thomas McCue was tried at L'Original on Saturday last on a charge of diluting with water milk sold to Mr Stevens' butter factory at Vankleek Hill, and was fined \$25 and costs.

Dean Bond was elected by the Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal to the bishopric of that diocese. A large vote, both clerical and lay, was cast in his favor.

Franklin A. Metcalfe, of Burford, Ont., lately deceased, made a will several years ago, and in said will made his youngest son, Frank, heir of the largest share of his estate and chatties. This young man, who has only lately arrived at majority, voluntarily signed away about \$3,000 to his brothers and sisters to equalize the distribution of his father's estate, to the entire satisfaction of the relatives. A large Cassell's illustrated Bible was purchased by the family and presented to him.

Some time ago the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company applied to the Grand Trunk Company for their terms to allow the cars belonging to the former, with their passengers, to run through direct to the city over the latter's lines from St. Lambert. The reply was considered nothing better than a refusal, as \$10 each way for the privilege of passing each passenger car through Victoria Bridge was demanded, and \$5 each way for a baggage car. It is now the intention of the Company to have their cars brought

over to the city on ferry boats until a new bridge is built, which would destroy the monopoly of the Grand Trunk Railway of access to Montreal from the south.

Meaford, Oct. 16.—James Buckley, a tavern keeper, four miles from here on the road to Thornbury, was found by his brother yesterday hanging from the banister of the stairs in his own hotel quite dead. He had been drinking heavily and ill-treating his wife and family, whom he had driven away a short time ago. He was 41 years of age.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—During a marriage at the colored Baptist Church, Lynchburg, to-night, crowded to its utmost capacity, a piece of plastering fell, creating a panic of the most dreadful character. The bodies of ten women have been already taken out, the wounded being sent to their homes.

From the large quantities of potatoes shipped from the station, we should judge that either the yield in this section has been under-estimated, or more acres were planted this year than previously. Buyers are numerous and prices range from 58 to 65 cents per bushel.—Chateaugay Record.

In Louisiana there have been several collisions between the blacks and whites, with loss of life. Apparently the latent cause is the antipathy of color.

BIRTHS.
At Covey Hill, Franklin, on the 22d inst., Mrs Thomas Haire of a son.

At the Manse, Dundee Centre, on the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. C. Cattanaach, of a son.

MARRIED.
At Chateaugay, N.Y., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. F. Ball, Mr Alex. Thompson, farmer, of Chateaugay, N. Y., to Sarah, daughter of Mr Henry McCracken, farmer, Boyd Settlement.

DIED.
At Beauharnois, on the 18th inst., Norbert, only son of Norbert Roy, Esq., Manager of the Mechanics' Bank, aged 7 months and 6 days.

At Dewittville, on the 20th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Sarah Stevenson, relict of the late Wm. Ferns, aged 82 years. At Athelstan, on the 15th inst., of intermitting fever, Lily Louisa, daughter and youngest child of Mr Wm. Wilson, aged 5 years, 6 months and 11 days.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKET.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, 70 lbs., 75c. @ 90 cents.
Barley 50 lbs., 60c. to 65 cents.
Oats, 40lb., 30c. @ 00c.
Butter, 1 lb., 12c.
Beans, 70lb., \$1.20 @ \$0.00.
Eggs, 1 doz., 15c.
K. N. McFEE, Grain Buyer.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, 70 lbs., 70c. @ 75c.
Oats 40 lbs., 28c @ 30c.
Beans, 70 lbs., \$1.00 @ \$1.25.
Butter, 1 pound, 10c to 12c.
Eggs, 1 doz. 15c.
TODD & NICOLSON.

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.
Montreal, Oct. 22.

This market was extremely dull to-day. Nearly all the beef cattle which were not sold yesterday were sent out to grass, very few being kept over until to-day. No sales were made up to noon. Only one good milch cow was on the market to-day, and she was sold for \$42. A few other small cows were on the market, but were not sold. Sheep and lambs were not so plentiful as last week, but they do not bring much higher prices. A lot of rather lean sheep were sold at \$2 the head; good sheep bring from \$4 to \$5; good lambs from \$2 75 to \$3; common lambs from \$2 25 to \$2 50. A few old lean hogs were on the market, but were not required, and would not bring over \$4 each.

Montreal, Wednesday—Gold 100½. Greenbacks bought at 99 cents on the dollar. Silver, large 6: small 8 per cent. discount. In Huntington greenbacks are bought at 98 cents.

MONTREAL PRICES.
City Bag Flour, \$2 to \$2.10 @ 100lb.
Peas about 75c
Oats about 28c
Barley—75c @ 85c
Butter—Western, store-packed, 7c @ 10c; Western, dairy, 9c @ 12c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c @ 15c; Eastern Townships 14c @ 17c
Cheese—Late make 8½ to 9½c, according to quality.
Apples, famous, \$2 to \$3 @ barrel.
Dressed Hogs, \$5 @ \$5.50 @ 100lbs
Packed Eggs, 15c to 16c @ dozen
Potatoes—70 to 80c @ bag.

THE LAST DAY.

AFTER the 10th of November next, all Notes and Book Accounts due and past due will be collected by our Attorney.
BOYD & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 23.

FOR SALE 190 acres of land in Osnabrock, Stormont Co., Ont. It is beautifully situated on the St Lawrence and has a good brick house and good barns erected thereon, together with a fine orchard. Terms easy. Apply to
W. J. McCLEVERTY.
Woodlands, Ontario, Oct. 22.

COME TO MARYLAND.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale, all sizes, at from \$7 to \$25 per acre. Fruit, Garden, Grain, and Grass lands. Mild, short winters, breezy summers, and healthy climate. Catalogues sent free. Address H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Maryland.

THE Secretary-Treasurer of the County of Huntington Agricultural Society No. 1 respectfully acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the sum of \$25 towards the funds of said Society, from Julius Scriber, Esq., M.P.
D. McFARLANE.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

ALL those who have not paid the assessment due on the 16th September last, are hereby requested to pay the same without delay.
ANDW. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Oct. 24.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have made still further reductions on their magnificent stock of New General Merchandise so as to be able to dispose of the remainder of it without delay.

Undertaken is a list of the immense reductions made:
Men's Brown Overall, 50c; former price \$1.
Men's Felt Hats, 50c; former price \$1.25.
Good Heavy Grey Cotton 5c @ yard former price .12½.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose 5c @ pair .15.
Choice Prints only 7c @ yard.
Ladies' Lisle thread Gloves 8c @ pair .17.
Ladies' Prunella Gaiters 50c @ pair. 1.00.
Men's White Merino Undershirts 50c .1.00.
Men's " " Underpants 50c .1.00.
Men's Paper Collars 12½c @ box .20.
Men's Fancy Braces 17c @ pair. .30.
Men's No. 1 Long Boots \$1.75 @ pair. 3.00.
Men's Linen Coats 90c. .1.75.
Men's Black Lustre Coats \$1.50. .3.00.
Men's Tweed Pants \$2.50. .4.50.
Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50. .2.75.
Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coats \$4.50 .9.00.
Boys' Tweed Coats \$3.25. .5.50.
Cotton Yarn \$1.10 @ bundle of 5lb. .1.50.
All-wool Canadian & English Tweeds 12c @ yard. 1.25.
All-wool White Saxony Flannel 25c @ yard. .40.
White Canton Flannel 15c @ yard. .39.
Very fine Black Lustre 25c @ yard. .40.
Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods of every description marked down below cost.

Parasols at less than half price.
Best Brown Family Soap 5c @ bar, former price 10c.
Eddy's No. 1 Matches 10c @ box. .20c.
Fine Salt in bags 10c @ bag. .20c.
Good Japan Tea 25c @ lb. .50c.
Bright Refined Scotch Sugar only 8c @ lb.
Glass Preserved Jars, filled with fine salt, only 12½c each.
No. 1 Whole Rice 4½c @ lb. .former price 6c.
No. 1 Lard Raisins 7c @ lb. .15c.
No. 1 Salmon Trout 7c @ lb.
Eddy's No. 1 painted Pails 15c, former price 25c.
Large-size Zinc Trunks \$1.75, former price \$2.75.
No. 1 Brooms only 18c, former price 25c.
Butter Tins to hold 35 to 45lb only 23c each.
Butter Tins, to hold 50 to 60lb, only 30 cents each.
No. 1 empty Coal Oil Barrels, only 30c each.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND HARDWARE at less than half-price, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention at the same rate of discount. Terms Cash.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
P.S.—All persons owing the firm of William Third & Co. are requested to call at once and settle, as the firm is positively retiring from business. Store and Dwelling for sale or to let on reasonable terms.
W. T. & Co.
Huntingdon, July 2.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. A. DUNSMORE begs to announce that he is now receiving and opening out Fall and Winter Goods, which are lower than they have been for many years.

Special attention is directed to Canadian Tweeds, Wineys, Flannels, Shirtings, Ladies' Jackets, and Cloth for Jackets.

Dress Goods at a Sacrifice.
Shawls, Mufflers and Woolen Hosiery greatly reduced.
A fine stock of Boots and Shoes on hand. See my Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots. The best TEAS and general groceries to be had in the market at the lowest price. Please examine.

To those indebted I would say, Now is the time to settle accounts. It will not do to put off any longer. Please call at once.
W. A. DUNSMORE.
Huntingdon, Oct. 24.

Auction Sales.

At residence of Joshua Patterson, 2d concession of Elgin, on Monday, 28th October: horses, cattle, vehicles, implements, corn, oats, fodder, &c. 12 months' credit.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

At the residence of C. F. Scriver, on the Dickson farm, Elgin, near Hendersonville, on Tuesday, Oct. 29: 1 mare eight years old, 1 horse eight years old, 1 one-year old colt, 12 milch cows, 2 dry cows, 2 two-year olds, 2 one-year olds, 6 calves, 6 sheep and lambs, 2 pigs, 1 threshing-mill, 1 mill wagon and new rack, 1 double wagon nearly new, 1 new double wagon, 1 buggy, 1 cutter, 2 pair bob-sleds, 1 set of first-class double harness, 1 set of single harness, 1 stoneboat, 1 cooler, 150 new sap buckets, 150 patent spouts, a lot of water barrels, 1 grindstone, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 hay rack, 1 washing machine and wringer, 1 set of harrows, 1 plow, chains, potatoes, about 15 tons of hay, straw, and household furniture, consisting of 1 large dining table, 1 bureau, 1 couch, 2 bedsteads, chairs, 1 Osborne sewing machine, stoves and pipes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The above property must positively be sold. Terms—Under \$5, cash; \$5 and over, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 8 per cent. off for cash. Sale at 10½ o'clock A.M.
L. GUMSON, Auctioneer.

The Farm is also to Let. For particulars apply to Mr Scriver on the premises, or to Mrs. Dickson.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. W. MERRICK, Dentist, will be at the Hotel of P. H. Leahy, Trout River, N.Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29th, and remain four days. Those wishing my services will come early.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

HUNTER BROTHERS are selling goods on the above principles.

BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

We sell good Stoga Boots at \$2. We have also a full line of Men's Kip and "Half Boots. Call and see our Boys' Boots at \$2. Women's Leather Boots from \$1 to \$1.60. We have a fine lot of Ladies' sewed Boots both laced and buttoned. Misses' Boots only 90 cents; Children's Boots from 50c to 75c; Women's Congress Prunellas for 50c.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We open to-day a fine assortment of the above Goods at prices lower than ever. We now

PASS OF KHOORD-CABOOL.

[At a time when war is imminent with Afghanistan, the following account of England's former contest with that country is of interest.]

The retreat of the British army through the Pass of Khoord-Cabool, in Afghanistan, occurred so late as January 6th, 1842, and was signalled by the most terrible disasters. The following particulars of the retreat, furnished by a survivor, will give an impressive idea of the realities of war.

The army which was under the command of Major-General Elphinstone, was compelled to evacuate the cantonments at Cabool, where it had sustained a thoroughly disheartening siege of two months, and to commence a retreat towards Jelalabad—the attempt to settle affairs in Afghanistan, where the British had in reality no right to be, having signally failed. To aggravate the difficulties of the retreat, the period was the depth of winter, the cold was intense, and the troops were inadequately supplied with provisions, fuel, or tent-equipment. Besides, the road lay through a country full of rugged mountains and barren heaths, without any means of shelter or succor. To complete the picture, a powerful and treacherous enemy hung on the skirts of the retreating regiments, and threatened their entire slaughter. The whole affair, indeed, had what is usually called a very ugly look! And ugly it was, sure enough. Orders were issued to cut a passage through the eastern rampart, to allow the exit of the gun-carriages, baggage, &c., and for planks to be conveyed to the river to construct a bridge. These orders were carried into effect, and 2000 camels and zabobs or mules were laden with military and other stores, together with a miserably small supply of materials to shelter the troops when encamped. The 44th regiment is said to have mustered about 600 strong; add to these 970 cavalry, a troop of horse artillery of about 80 or 90 in number, and 2800 native troops, chiefly Hindoos, and the total is 3460 fighting men, with three mountain train-guns and six horse-artillery guns. The camp-followers, which are the annoyance of Indian armies, amounted to about 12,000 men, women, and children—a host of useless lumber in the flight that was to take place.

There was a sergeant in the 44th, named Frederick Maitland. He was a handsome young man, whom misfortune had compelled to enlist as a private soldier, just before the regiment left England, and he was accompanied by his young wife. During the occupation of Cabool by the regiment, a strong friendship had sprung up between Maitland and a renowned chieftain of the Kuzulbash, named Ching Zung. It arose from the sergeant having saved the life of Ching Zung in action, and the grateful Kuzulbash offered eternal friendship to his preserver. The time had now come for him to evince his gratitude, and he prepared to do so most nobly. On the morning of the evacuation, he sought the sergeant, to tell him that he would, with the aid of his personal followers, do all that was possible to protect the sergeant's wife, and that he had already mounted her on a sure-footed and swift camel. Ching Zung was a man of gigantic stature, and of very impressive appearance. He wore the usual dress of his people—wide trousers, tightly gathered round the ankles, and his red cap was surmounted with a small plume of eagles' feathers. A pair of long-barrelled pistols were stuck in his embroidered crimson belt; and a curved yataghan in a Persian sheath, enriched with golden devices and sparkling gems, was suspended by his side. The head of the chieftain, although well shaped, was comparatively very small. His features were swarthy, but finely shaped, and indicative of great resolution. He was of very superior intelligence, and spoke the English language with facility, and in a voice of singular melody and sweetness. As he now conversed with his friend the sergeant, he held a heavy rifle in his hand, loosely slung from a belt over his shoulder, with a bright keen bayonet turned down on the under side of the barrel, but which, by pressing a powerful spring, could be projected and fixed for use in a moment.

Their dialogue was interrupted by a fearful shriek—a woman's cry of agony and despair—that rose piercingly above all other sounds. A few paces off, a little group had already collected, and when Maitland and his Kuzulbash friend strode to the spot, they at once comprehended the cause. Stretched on the cold ground was the lifeless body of a fine young soldier who had been badly wounded in one of the previous bloody skirmishes, and had become in consequence so debilitated that when he essayed, with the aid of his wife and a comrade, to stagger towards one of the baggage-wagons destined to convey the sick, the slight exertion so far hastened the dissolution which under any circumstances must soon have taken place, that he dropped down, gasped a few broken words of farewell, and died. Thus dead, his head was supported on the lap of his wife, the unhappy woman whose shriek, at the moment when he expired, had thrilled the hearts of hundreds. But that shriek once uttered, not another, not a word, not a murmur, escaped her bloodless lips, as with dishevelled hair, and hands clasped together over her breast, she bent with her face almost touching her husband's. His eyes were open, and set in what seemed an affectionate parting look on his beloved wife; and with lineaments to the full as stony as his own, did that devoted creature immovably sit. She shed not a tear; not an eyelash quivered, not a muscle stirred, not once did her bosom heave. Her spirit fled already to rejoin him? At first the bystanders thought so, but they were wrong. On his knees by her side was a pretty boy some three or four years old, sobbing as if his little heart would break. He threw himself on his father's breast—he twined his fingers in his father's hair—he clasped his hands about his father's neck, as had been his wont—he kissed his

father's rigid parted lips. Alas! for the first time there was no answering caress. "O mamma!" cried he, suddenly precipitating himself on the lap of his mother, "father won't kiss me—won't speak!" Even this roused not the mother. She did not stir, but gently laid the head of her husband on the earth, and raised her own face, which seemed not of this world. She unclasped her hands, and putting aside the fair flowing locks of her child, suffered her gaze for a moment to rivet on his features. Then, without a sigh, without a groan, without a struggle, without once opening her lips, she refolded her thin, clammy hands, and fell suddenly backward—quite dead. If hearts can be broken, hers was.

Even in that fearful, busy, life-and-death moment, not one who looked on the group hurried away, but in the contemplation of it, all for awhile forgot their own cares, and the probability that very soon it might be their fate also. Many a manly heart melted, and many a rough hand hastily brushed away a tear.

"Ochone! and what's to become of the poor bairn in a time like this?" demanded a grim-looking Scotch veteran. "Who will, or can care for him?"

"God Almighty will himself do that!" solemnly replied a soldier who was leaning on his musket by the side of the dead bodies; and I will myself see to the child."

With this observation, Frederick Maitland gently took the poor child in his arms, and said kindly to him: "I will be your father henceforward, my dear little fellow." A murmur of admiration buzzed around, and many spoke their gratification of the young sergeant's conduct.

"There," said he, kissing his trembling little protégé, "you see I will kiss you and love you; so don't cry any more, for I shall be your father now."

Children rarely mistrust words which bear the impulse of truth and heartfulness, and wonderfully soothed by the endearing tone, the child resigned himself to his new protector.

"Comrades!" exclaimed the sergeant, "make a grave, however shallow, so that the Afghans may not mangle their remains. Lay them side by side."

No further appeal was needed. Tools were procured, and in a few minutes a dozen sturdy arms had thrown up a trench, and the yet warm bodies of the unfortunate pair were decently interred, not without a few hasty but sincere tears being shed by those who performed the office.

Ching Zung relieved Frederick of the child, and conveyed him to the spot outside the fort where the sergeant's wife was mounted on a camel. She had no child of her own, and received the little orphan with open arms. The Kuzulbash repeated positive orders to his people not to stir from the spot till his return, and then he left them to seek Frederick. He found the latter with his company zealously striving to get it into good order, as it was understood they were immediately to march out. There was no time for further conversation, since in a few minutes the word of command was given, and the foremost files fell into step, and the whole 44th were quickly in motion. Dismal and chilling indeed was the scene spread before them. Crisp and dazzling snow covered every object to a considerable depth; overhead, masses of white curling clouds were packed, pile above pile, like so many fantastic Alpine mountains, and, worse than all, the air was piercingly cold; so cold, indeed, that the threadbare uniforms of the soldiers felt like no clothing at all, and when the march commenced, those who happened to have been standing long in one position experienced great difficulty in moving their limbs. This sensation, however, was much relieved whilst they continued in motion, as the consequent friction and circulation of the blood of course warmed their bodies; but from the very first setting out, their hands and feet were painfully numbed, and their faces cut by the biting air.

When the advance was fairly out, every one naturally looked around for some sign of the escort promised by Akber Khan, but scarcely an Afghan was in sight. Shortly afterwards, a cool message was received from Nuwalk Akber Khan, to the effect that no escort was ready that day, so that the army must please to halt until the next morning for it. The utter faithlessness of the Afghans was now too evident to induce any reliance on a vague promise like this, and therefore the troops continued to march onward until stopped by a stream, over which a hastily thrown bridge was not yet completed. This unfortunately caused a delay of half an hour or more; and cause enough was there to grudge every minute wasted, for the Afghans had now broken into the recently evacuated northern cantonment in a tumultuous swarm, and were destroying all before them. It was nearly twelve o'clock before the advance guard had quite cleared the bridge; and owing to the masses of ungovernable camp-followers, the main body had hardly begun to follow ere it fell into the utmost confusion.

The scene at this period was singularly strange and picturesque—the terrible and the ludicrous blended into one exciting coup-d'oeil. Soldiers, camp-followers, yabobs, camels, baggage-wagons, artillery-guns, all mixed into an inextricable jumble; add to which the sharp orders of the officers, the loud responses of the men, the clanging of steel, the thundering tramp of countless feet, the snorting of the numerous beasts of burden, the occasional accidental explosions of muskets, and the unceasing struggles and cries of many hundreds of women and children, suffering alike from bodily pressure in the wedged mass and from terror, cold, and hunger—forming altogether a scene bewildering to the last degree.

Four o'clock had arrived, and the dusky mantle of approaching night was beginning to dim the face of the earth, before the whole of the main column had struggled over the bridge. By this time, the Afghans poured in one continuous stream

into the doomed cantonments, thirsting for havoc and slaughter. The rear-guard was compelled to give place to them, and hurriedly withdrew to the plain, where it assumed the best position it could beside the piled baggage. Between the rear-guard and the cantonments, sheltered by a small abrupt hill, stood the camel bearing Mary Maitland and her adopted child, and by its side a guard of eight of Ching Zung's picked Kuzulbashes, who faithfully obeyed their chieftain's order not to stir from the spot till his return, nor to permit the slightest molestation of their charge.

On the ramparts, the Ghazees, a numerous and very powerful class of half-insane religious zealots, were lashing themselves into fury by gulping down strong waters, carried in bottles at their girdles, and running round in frenzied circles, vociferating their wild, savage hymns or chants, with the most horrible and demoniac contortions of their features. A few poor straggling soldiers and camp-followers, who had still chosen to loiter about the outworks, were seized by these wretches, who actually tore them in pieces with their hands; and in not a few instances reeking portions of the flesh were swallowed piecemeal.

After awhile, growing tired of hacking and tearing down the various buildings, the Afghans deliberately manned the ramparts, and levelling their deadly javalins (long rifles) at the rear-guard, began a systematic butchery. Soldier after soldier, even at that distance, did they kill, and this without the possibility of the rear-guard making more than a mere defensive demonstration—compelled, as they were, to wait until the passage of the main body was completed, before they could move and properly cover its retreat.

When the firing began, Mary instinctively bent her head in terror, for the bullets whistled at times closely over them; and at length, the party having attracted notice, a ball sped through the skull of the Kuzulbash especially appointed by Ching Zung to guide the camel. The situation of the camel was eminently critical. Where was Ching Zung? He had never been near, since bringing the little boy, who, overcome by cold and grief, was sleeping heavily in Mary's lap.

A few words will explain the chieftain's seeming neglect. From hour to hour his services and his advice had been called into requisition by numerous officers, and now at the very moment when his faithful follower was slain, he was fighting hand to hand against deadly odds near to that very rampart whence the fatal shot was fired. He had gone among the Afghans in the futile hope of inducing them to allow the evacuation to be effected in peace, and soon had to literally cut his way out by a desperate running fight. Aided by his immense physical power and extraordinary skill and perseverance, he finally succeeded in escaping unhurt. Not a moment did he lose in bounding towards his people, and with bloody yataghan brandished in his hand, he seized the tether of the camel, and led it along at a rapid pace.

It was now becoming quite dark, when suddenly a bright glare, projected on the snow in front, caused them to turn round, and then they beheld sheets of flame springing up from the Residency, and every other inflammable building which the Ghazees could fire. A shout, caught up by the hideous voices of the whole fanatical body, hailed the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity, being fed with every combustible the incendiaries could lay their hands on. When the cavalcade arrived at the bridge, they were unable to pass for some time, on account of the swelling throng of fugitives preceding them; and before they reached the plain beyond, the fire had nearly attained its height, presenting a scattered blaze of lurid glow, but uniting in one close column of wreathed flame at a vast height in the air.

What were the feelings of Frederick as he beheld this sight from the halting-place ahead, blended with the uncertainty of the fate of her who was all the world to him! For aught he knew, she might be perishing in those very flames! But safely did Ching Zung convey his trust across the stream, and then pushed forward with all possible speed to join the advance-guard, which was encamped at Bygram—a distance of barely six miles thus forming their first day's march!

Night being now fairly set in, the elements increased in severity to a dreadful degree. As mentioned, the supply of fuel, food, and means of shelter were miserably insufficient. Indeed, there was not a mouthful of food that night for two-thirds of those assembled; fuel could not be found; and the tents in the aggregate were not capable of sheltering more than a few hundreds of people. And what things these tents were! Composed of a single thickness of canvas, such dilapidated, thread-bare, ragged, weather-beaten objects never were assembled elsewhere. These miserable tents were pitched here and there, without the slightest regard to order or situation—in fact, just where the vehicles from which they were unpacked happened to have halted; and no distinction was made between the European and native regiments, the men mixing almost promiscuously together, and leaving their several companies to seek for any little shelter they could obtain, either among the baggage or under the wagons. Horses, camels, and yabobs were scattered on all sides, and in the very heart of the melee; and although their presence helped to increase the confusion worse confounded by separating the soldiers from their comrades, it was certainly an advantage to lie near and among these animals, as their bodies naturally retained much more heat than those of human beings, and consequently they imparted some degree of warmth to those in contact with them. Many men were aware of this, and in availing themselves of it by lying huddled close to the animals, several fierce fights occurred between parties contending for the best places.

It had been early found impossible to

keep, even at the point of the bayonet, the crowds of camp-followers from thrusting themselves into the midst of the troops, and therefore a more party-colored encampment cannot be conceived. Of course, the vast majority of all classes slept without any other canopy than the gloomy snow-charged masses of clouds lowering over their heads. In many places, the snow was only partially cleared away from the spot where the people threw themselves helplessly down; and some, when they stretched their length on the cold bare ground, at the same moment might be said to measure out their graves; for it is supposed that about fifty slept their last sleep that night, and, frozen down to the spot, were left untouched both by friend and foe to rot where they lay.

Piercing were the cries of the children, and heart-rending were the moans and groans of both women and men. But by midnight, a comparative stillness pervaded, to a degree that, considering the elements of which the assemblage was composed, might be deemed astonishing, were it not accounted for in a great measure by a recollection that fatigue, privation, and cold, especially the latter, speedily evoke an antidote which for awhile overpowers them all—sleep, or rather stupor. The whole situation was suggestive of Campbell's lines on Hohenlinden—

"Few, few shall part where many meet,
The snow shall be their winding-sheet;
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Dr Gaillard Thomas, of New York, has written a paper on the substitution of milk for blood in the operation known as transfusion. This operation is at all times a very dangerous one, from the tendency of the blood to coagulate, and the difficulty in effecting a perfect separation of the coagulable components. Hence the advisability of getting, if possible, some other fluid than blood which would answer the same purpose. Dr Thomas mentions twelve cases of transfusion in which cow's milk has been injected into the veins of comparatively dying patients, with good results in all but one case. In that case fresh milk was not procurable, and the ordinary compound of the city dairymen was used instead. The milk of cows and other mammalia, though chemically inferior to blood, is more nearly allied to chyle, the material of which blood is made, than any other known substance, and hence in injecting milk nature is being followed very closely. Dr Thomas says that the operation is infinitely easier than the transfusion of blood, and need not be limited to those cases where there is prostration from hemorrhage, but may be used to tide over the fatal weakness attending Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and other diseases. The quantity of milk injected at one operation, he thinks, must be not more than eight ounces, and it must be drawn from a healthy cow within a few minutes of the time of injection.

As an instance of the height to which Ultramontane intolerance has risen in Ireland the Times has published a letter signed "A Roman Catholic," which contains the following statement:—At half-past ten o'clock mass here last Sunday the large congregation present were informed by the rev. gentleman who officiated that he was greatly astonished to find offensive and insulting placards exhibited in a shop window of Harbor Row, the main street of Queenstown. He said—It is really too bad to have 9,000 Catholics insulted every day in this manner. Such a shop window is a nuisance, and as such, ought to be abated. By law every nuisance was to be put down. They had magistrates and police and town commissioners, and inspectors of nuisances, and why not put down this nuisance in Harbor Row? If a poor man kept a pig in the 'Rock' (one of the back parts of Queenstown) he was forced by law to abate the nuisance, because some of the neighbors had their olfactory nerves offended. This was all very proper. But this impudent attempt to insult the Catholics of Queenstown was a far greater nuisance, and must be put down by fair means or by foul means. If a rat paid visits to his drawing-room and injured his carpet he would not sit down and scold the rat. He would not take up his time and the time of the congregation in scolding this nuisance of a tract shop. He would act towards it as he would towards the rat; he would 'squell' it. He was determined to put down the nuisances; he would 'squell' them. What he said he meant. The following is the placard to which exception was thus taken:—

"Absolutions.—Christ's words to St Paul are in Me! Acts xxi, 18. Not by confessions and priests' absolution." The effect of such exhortation had not a very desirable result as far as the peace and quiet of the inhabitants were concerned, for on Monday evening, about seven o'clock, a vast crowd congregated in front of the tract repository, and conducted themselves in a manner which inspired Mr King, agent to the Irish Church Missionary Society, with anything but comfortable apprehensions, and it is said that they threatened to burn his house. The police arrived on the spot, and in deference to their advice the crowd gradually went away. On Tuesday evening similar conduct was repeated, and again they were moved off the scene; but when they left some few returned and threw stones at the windows, three of which they smashed. Yesterday morning Mr Barry, baker, accompanied by half-a-dozen persons, visited the repository, and in the absence of Mr King took the objectionable placard and carried it off. The matter was brought before Messrs Gumbleton, Beamis, and Starkie, R.M., presiding as magistrates at petty sessions, and they advised Mr King not to replace the placard in the window. His informations as to the damage done to his house were taken, and no further action taken."

The misery among the artisan class of Rome is at present very great owing to the dullness of trade.

The Emperor Maximilian's widow continues to reside at Tervueren, near Brussels. Her first hallucination was that an attempt had been made to poison her in Mexico, and that this design was still directed against her, and she refused all food which her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, had not tasted. None now see her without the Queen's permission, as a strange face produces serious excitement. Sometimes she puts on a splendid dress, her rooms are brilliantly lighted, and she imagines herself receiving guests, whom she addresses in various languages. She has forgotten her accomplishments in the way of music and painting. Her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen, have all along treated her with the tenderest solicitude.

The Italian clergy that a young French Sister of Mercy, Mlle. R., attached to the hospital of the Santo Spirito, in Rome, has just eloped under romantic circumstances. She entered the order of St Vincent de Paul five years ago, at the age of 15, and at the commencement of August last was sent to tend the sick in the above named hospital. Her youth and beauty soon attracted the attention of the doctors; the Lady Superior became disquieted on remarking that she lent a willing ear to compliments addressed to her, and had more than one occasion to reprimand her. This only irritated the young nun, and caused her to become disgusted with her life. "I cannot remain here," she said; "I am resolved to recover my liberty." About ten in the evening on Friday week the gatekeeper at the hospital was awakened by a woman dressed all in black who wished to go out, showing a pass signed by the house doctor. He at first refused, as this was not sufficient; but he allowed himself to be persuaded. A carriage had been waiting near for an hour and a half. The female, who was no other than Sister R., entered the vehicle, in which a male companion was already seated, and they were driven off rapidly. No traces have yet been obtained of the fugitives.

Henry M. Stanley is still in Paris, and has not recovered from the effect of his African fevers. He seems unable, with the best care of himself, to get rid of them. He is yet thin and weak, and recovers so slowly that he is dependent at times of ultimate convalescence.

The English Government has ordered the immediate emancipation of all slaves on the island of Cyprus. Their Turkish owners are furious.

A new crater has been discovered in the moon, which crater, it is declared, was not in existence two years ago.

According to Sir Wilfrid Lawson (in the House of Commons) 350,000 persons were taken up for drunkenness in England and Scotland last year.

At the annual meeting of the Braxted Agricultural Society because the addition of "all ministers of religion" was made to the stereotyped toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of Diocese," several old supporters of the Society kept away, and of three clergymen present only the one who responded stood up.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription, \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months subscription, two dollars for a year and four months. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, if not over 10 lines, are inserted three times for \$1. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.

SEIGNIORY RENTS. PARTIES owing Rents in the Seignior of Beauharnois are notified that the Agency at Beauharnois will be closed on the 1st November, and the Accounts of those then in arrears will be collected by the Company's lawyer. To avoid costs all are requested to pay before the above date.

J. M. BROWNING, Agent.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Godmanchester. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Collection Roll of the municipality of the township of Godmanchester is completed and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned. All parties whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his office within twenty days from this day, without further notice.

Given at the contiguous municipality of the village of Huntingdon this 10th day of October, 1878.

ROBT. HYNDMAN, Secy.-Treas.

FOR SALE, Lot No. 57, on the 3d range of the Parish of St Anicet, containing 100 acres of Bush, principally good heavy timber. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to HUGH McMASTER.

Dundee, Oct. 10.

MRS W. J. HAIRE BEGS leave to thank her numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past and wishes to say that she has returned from Montreal with a full and well-selected stock of

MILLINERY GOODS. Having secured the services of a first-class Milliner she is prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, and as to style, quality and prices will compete with anything in market.

FALL FLOWING! TRY our No. 6 Steel Plows, they have given entire satisfaction wherever introduced and are warranted to do good work. Cooking, Double, Parlor and Box Stoves Having sold a large number of Stoves at the Fair, we have replenished our stock with a new and splendid variety. Just come and see them. Plows and Stoves will be sold cheap for cash.

BOYD & CO.

FALL TRADE.

CROPS are fair to middling, but money is scarce, and the farmer or mechanic is determined to make what they have go as far as possible. This is evident from the manner in which they flock to

J. O. HIBBARD'S, Hemmingford, for there they buy for Cash and at Cash prices, not long credit prices, and thus they make their money draw double interest.

If any sceptic doubts this let him call and judge for himself, for Hibbard, for the Fall trade, offers goods in accordance with the times. He has just returned from both Boston and Montreal, and has now a complete stock for Fall trade.

A large assortment of brown and plain check ducks and cotton shirtings at all prices.

DRESS GOODS.

A large lot of plain Dress Goods in latest shades—Spring price, 20c; Fall price, 15c. Poplin cloths, 12c to 17c. Grays, Slaters, Browns, 12c; Black Lustres, 8c to 20c; Brilliantine for 25c, former price 28c.

BEAVERS AND TWEEDS.

Canadian Tweeds, all wool, 50c; Canadian Tweeds, new checks, for 55c; Ladies' Beaver Cloths and Jackets; double width Pilot cloth for Ladies' Jackets, \$1. Also a large assortment of ready-made clothing and Ladies' Winter Jackets. Jackets cut and made to order. A new lot of prints at 6c. Winceys from 6c up. New Snow Flakes, &c., and a large assortment of flannels. Hemmingford, Oct. 2.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of St Anicet.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to all proprietors of real estate, and resident householders of this municipality, that the Valuation Roll of the dissentient schools of this municipality has been made and completed, and that it now is and will remain in my possession for inspection, by parties interested, for thirty days from date of this notice, during which time it may be amended. Any railwayer may, during the said delay, complain of such Roll, which shall be taken into consideration and homologated, with or without amendment, at the meeting of the School Trustees to take place on the second day of November next at the school-house of District No. 3, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Given at LaGuerre, in the municipality of St Anicet, this third day of October, 1878.

ANGUS McPHERSON, Secy.-Treas.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 15th day of November next exclusively, for the supply of sixty cords of hard maple, three feet long, sound and free from knotty pieces, (bushes), to be delivered at the Court House of the District of Beauharnois on or before the 1st day of July next. Further particulars may be obtained on applying to

L. HAINAULT, Sheriff.

Beauharnois, October 15.

CHARLES TUGGEY, Ploughmaker and General Blacksmith, would inform the public that having purchased the shop formerly owned by John N. Welch, he is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmith work. Those having Ploughs to repair will find it to their advantage to give him a call. New Ploughs constantly on hand. Trout River Lines, Oct. 16.

JUST FANCY—Motto Frames, all complete, at Chalmers's Confectionery, for 35 cents. Hurry up. Huntingdon, Oct. 16.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Furniture for sale, comprising BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c., &c.

Cheap for Cash or Short Approved Credit.

BOYD & CO.

Huntingdon, April 10.

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

NOTWITHSTANDING reports to the contrary, by parties who are interested, I beg leave to inform the public that I have opened a MARBLE SHOP on the province line, south of Franklin, Que., known as Clinton Lines, where I will be able to supply anything in the way of cemetery work, such as Monuments, Headstones, Posts, (in marble, granite, or other stone), Fencing, &c., &c., at reasonable rates, and will guarantee my work and material as good as can be had anywhere. All obligations will be filled as quickly as possible.

Address Franklin Centre, P.Q., or Frontier, Clinton Co., N.Y.

ROBERT G. HALL.

FARM FOR SALE, being west-half of lot No. 12, 3d concession of Elgin, containing 100 acres, 75 cleared, with dwelling house and outbuildings. Apply on the premises or by letter to J. B. STOTT, Atholstan.

Veterinary Surgeon. McCORMICK, V.S., will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, every Friday, weather and roads permitting.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE undersigned, while thankful to the public for their liberal patronage, would inform them that he has just received and opened out a new and general stock of GROCERIES, comprising select Teas, pure Coffees and Spices, Flour of all grades, Butter and Cheese from the best dairies, Bacon, Ham, and Lard, Fish of all kinds, (So, 1 Salmon a specialty), foreign and domestic Fruits cheap, canned Fruits and Vegetables, Tobacco and Cigars of the finest brand, and a full variety of other goods usually kept in a first class Grocery Store.

Fresh Bread, Buns, and Rolls, constantly on hand. Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. Place of business, South side of Upper bridge.

C. S. BERNOWS.

Also, for sale, several choice building lots. Terms easy. For particulars apply to T. BURNOWS.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19.