

A DOLLAR OR TWO
WILL Buy a large amount of Goods at
H. L. BEERWORTH'S
 Brick store on the Province line, known as
 the McCoy Place.

I have a large and complete general stock
 which I am selling at exceedingly low rates
 on the motto of "Large sales and small
 profits." Positively no goods misrepresented.
 If goods are not found as represented
 they may be returned, and the money will
 be refunded. ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
 TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT CASH
 RATES. I shall not be undersold by any
 dealer either in the States or Dominion. To
 prove this assertion, please call and be con-
 vinced, as I mean business.

READ A FEW PRICES:
Boots and Shoes.

Men's D. S. and Tap boots, \$2.50; men's
 calf boots, \$2.50; men's boots, hand made
 and warranted, \$3.00; ladies' glove kid but-
 ton boots, \$1.75; ladies' goat button boots,
 \$1.15, \$1.25; ladies' pegged, grain booties,
 \$1; ladies' rubbers, 35c a pair; ladies' kid
 button slippers, only one dollar per pair.
 Ladies' kid Newport ties only \$1; ladies'
 lasting boots, \$1.35. Children's ankle ties,
 only 35 cents.

Good Groceries.

Four pounds good Tea for \$1; 3 pounds
 50 cent Tea for \$1; laundry soap, 4, 5, 6
 and 8 cents per bar; nice coffee sugar only
 8c a pound; granulated sugar only 10c per
 pound. Kerosene oil strictly pure, 7 gal.
 for \$1.
 Standard prints 6c; brown sheetings 6 to
 10c; bleached sheeting 8 to 10c; all wool
 dress goods 15c; ladies' cotton hose 5c
 per pair or 50c per doz. Eastern lime \$1
 per barrel. Glass sets, 4 pieces, 75c; tumblers
 50c per doz.; goblets 60c per doz.
 Positively no intoxicating liquors
 sold or kept on the premises.

FAUGH-A-BALLAH.
THE TRUTH AGAINST THE WORLD.

STOCK and assortment of Teas, Coffees,
 Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Fruits, Fish, and
 General Groceries fully maintained. The
 choicest Congou, Gunpowder, and Japan
 Teas at the very lowest prices. Don't give
 high prices when you can get them at three-
 fourths the usual cost. A full pound weight
 of 16 ounces for less money than others sell
 the same quantity and quality. Don't be de-
 ceived by other concerns who pretend to
 sell you the same article. If you desire
 really good, refreshing, nourishing, and
 cheap Teas, and General Groceries, go to the

RELIANCE HOUSE

The highest price paid for Eggs,
 Butter, &c.
 GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.
 Huntingdon, June 19.

FOR SALE the premises in the village of
 Huntingdon at present occupied by Mr
 John Morrison. For particulars, apply to
 W. W. DALGLISH.
 Huntingdon, June 5.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK,
 DENTIST,
 FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

At home the first 20 days of each month,
 until further notice. Artificial teeth
 inserted, on the new celluloid base, which is
 far superior to rubber in every respect, at
 greatly reduced rates. All operations war-
 ranted.
 Fort Covington, Feb. 12th, 1879.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE well-known Farms, situated in Elgin,
 near the Presbyterian church, owned
 by James Gillies and Daniel Boyd, contain-
 ing 100 acres in each, about one-half of
 which is under cultivation, with a good
 Sugar Bush and some valuable Pine. There
 are situated thereon 2 stone houses, 2 stone
 stables, 2 barns 80 feet each, 2 horse barns,
 and well watered. Will be sold separately
 or in a block. For particulars apply to
 D. Boyd, Huntingdon, or James Gillies,
 Elgin.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

THE undersigned has now on hand at his
 warehouses, Huntingdon, a full assort-
 ment of Undertakers' Supplies, including
 Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and
 prices. Also, a supply of Burial Robes,
 Coffin Plates, and other trimmings necessary.
 Prompt attention paid to all orders.
 A. HENDERSON.

**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-
 PANY OF THE COUNTY
 OF BEAUHARNOIS.**

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Danie,
 McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver
 John Symons, and John White.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville
 Huntingdon.
Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert
 Middlemiss, Bockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste
 Philomine; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy,
 N. P., and J. A. V. Antraut, N. P., Hemmingford;
 Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blackett, Allan's
 Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier,
 N. P., St. Amice; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's
 Corners; John Bryson, Ormstown, and J. C. Bruce,
 Huntingdon.

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

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large stock
 of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bed-
 stands, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat
 Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found
 in a first-class assortment. Parties requir-
 ing Furniture will find it to their advantage
 to call and examine our stock as it will be
 sold cheap.
 A. HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity
 of thanking his numerous customers
 for past favors, and of soliciting their patron-
 age, as he is still running his Marble Shop
 with a full supply of Marble and Granite,
 which will be sold to suit the times. Good
 horses taken in exchange.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

In addition to the above, I have opened a
 Warehouse in the Dominion Block, opposite
 the Post-office, where will be found a varied
 assortment of Coffins, trimmed and ready
 for use.

Orders by notice or telegraph promptly
 filled on short notice by the undersigned, or
 by D. Shanks, on the premises.
 G. W. DREW.

Huntingdon, Nov. 27.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 720.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

OF all the personal effects belonging to the Estate
 of the late Joshua Bredner at his late residence
 in the village of Athelstan, on FRIDAY, 29th SEPT.
 1879: The property in part consists of 1 cow, 1 buggy
 wagon, 1 cutter, about 15 cords stove-wood, a lot of
 poultry and of garden tools. Also, all the Household
 effects consisting in part of bedsteads and bedding of
 a superior quality, bureaus, tables, chairs, carpets,
 mirrors, crockery and glassware, cooking and parlor
 stoves, cooking utensils, cutlery, table linen, &c. Also,
 a well selected library, comprising standard literary
 and law books. The attention of the ladies is called
 to the above sale, which they are respectfully invited
 to attend. Three months time will be given on all
 sums of \$5 and over, on furnishing approved joint
 notes. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp.

GRAIN-BUYING.

I HAVE recommenced buying grain at Beauharnois
 and Valleyfield for the Fall grain business, and
 have made arrangements to pay Bank of Montreal bills
 at both places for all the grain we can purchase.
 Messrs Todd & Nicolson are buying for us at Valley-
 field and K. N. McFee manages the Beauharnois busi-
 ness.

COLL MCFEE.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

NOW is the time to insure in this undoubted Com-
 pany to participate in the distribution of profits
 next year.

W. W. CORBETT, } Associate agents
 HENRY HARMAN, }
 Huntingdon.

PAY UP NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to the undersigned are re-
 quired to call and settle their accounts on or
 before the first of October. J. S. COWAN.
 Huntingdon, Sept. 18.

**BEAUHARNOIS STEAM NAV. COY.
 CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and after Monday the 15th inst. the
 Str. Beauharnois will leave Montreal daily
 (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, and
 Lachine on the arrival of the 3:15 train
 from Montreal.

**LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE
 INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INSURES Farm Buildings, Stores, &c., at the lowest
 rates. One of the best English Companies.
 HENRY HARMAN,
 Agent for Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateaugay
 Counties. Office: Huntingdon, P.Q.

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.

**BENEFIT TO FARMERS AND CON-
 SUMERS.**

BROWN & McNEIL are just receiving a
 large assortment of New Goods, such as
 are kept in a first-class general store,
 which they will sell cheap, to suit the hard
 times, for cash or ready pay.

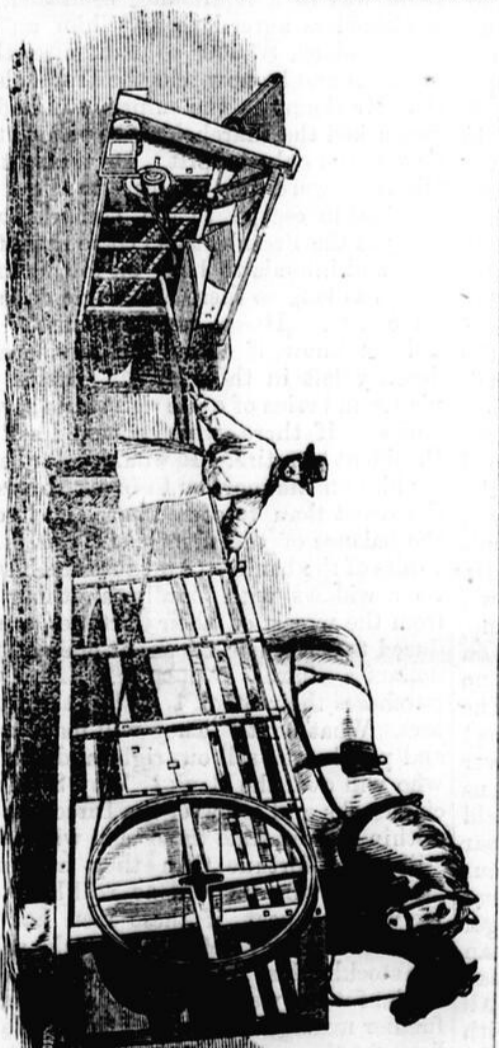
All Notes and Accounts due must be
 paid at once, without further notice.
 BROWN & McNEIL.
 Trout River, Aug. 19.

JAMES LOGAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, a few doors west
 of the Post-Office, Huntingdon.

I AM now well stocked with all kinds of
 Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
 &c., &c., which I will sell at prices in keep-
 ing with the hard times. Repairs to
 Watches, Clocks, &c., done personally and
 on the premises.
 P.S.—Over 20 years a practical Watch-
 maker.

**The Celebrated Huntingdon
 THRESHING MACHINE**



THE FIRST PRIZE

AT the Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal
 1874, and also FIRST PRIZE over all com-
 petitors at the Provincial Exhibition held in Mon-
 treal 1876.

We have much pleasure in intimating to the public
 that we have added a number of valuable improve-
 ments to our Mills for 1879. The cylinders are all
 turned in the lathe, thereby causing them to run
 smoother and stronger and enabling the concave to be
 set closer to the cylinder. The teeth being made
 of the best Norway iron are uniform and very tough.
 Best Oak Tan Bolting used for Belts. The Powers
 are elevated in the bridge when the horses walk,
 thereby doing with less blocking. All workmanship
 and material guaranteed.

Give us a call or see our agents.
 BOYD & Co.

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

On the 3rd instant Messrs Court &
 Macintosh, the official assignees of the
 Mechanics' Bank were ordered by the
 Court to convene a meeting of the
 Mechanics Bank creditors "with the least
 possible delay." For some reason or other
 which has not been made clear, a new
 order was obtained by the Bank on the
 11th inst. annulling the order for this
 meeting, which was fixed for Wednesday
 afternoon, in the following words:

"Doth grant the petition of the said the
 Mechanics' Bank, and doth order Messrs
 James Court and John Macintosh, joint
 official assignees for the District of Mont-
 real, to forthwith suspend all further pro-
 ceedings, upon or in virtue of a certain
 judgment rendered on the 3rd day of
 September instant by the Honorable Mr
 Justice Papineau, and to forthwith return
 to this Court their doings thereon thus far
 and I do further order the said James
 Court and John Macintosh not to hold the
 meeting to be held in virtue of the above
 judgment of the 3rd instant, with costs
 disburse to Messrs. Gilman and Holton,
 attorneys for the Mechanics' Bank."

(Signed) H. F. RAINVILLE.

Notwithstanding this order an informal
 meeting of creditors was held in the
 Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday at three
 o'clock. There were present Messrs A. A.
 Stevenson, James Court, A. Joyce, E. J.
 Struthers, James Walsh, David Steele,
 Thos. Baird, Jno. Symons, J. B. McNamee,
 John Sullivan, R. Irwin, R. B. Buchanan
 of the Bank of Montreal, E. J. Barbeau
 of the City and District Savings Bank, W.
 Ritchie, Q.C., J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., and
 about forty others.

Mr A. A. Stevenson, on motion of Mr
 Irwin, was voted to the chair. Mr Maclaren,
 of Huntingdon, was appointed
 secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman would call upon Mr
 Court, if agreeable to the meeting, to give
 it a full account of how matters stood.

Mr J. J. Maclaren called attention to
 the fact that Mr Court, although an
 assignee, was present as one of the creditors
 of the Bank. The speaker also stated
 that Mr P. S. Stephenson had informed
 him that they (the creditors) were welcome
 to the use of the Bank for their meeting;
 but upon the instruction of Mr Gilman
 permission was countermanded. Mr
 Maclaren thought that perfect unity of
 action among the creditors was important
 if they wished to secure their rights to a
 thorough investigation of how matters
 stand with the Bank.

It was moved by W. J. Buchanan, re-
 presenting the Bank of Montreal, seconded
 by Mr Joseph Rodriguez, that this meeting
 is of opinion that the Mechanics' Bank
 ought to be placed in insolvency.

Mr W. J. Ritchie, in speaking to the
 motion, said that the only chance of the
 creditors was to adopt some such motion
 as this. He thought matters could not be
 worse than they are now. He instanced
 the forced circulation of the notes; the
 gross manner in which the immigrants
 had been duped on the other side, and
 said the mal-administration of the Bank
 had made that institution a by-word and
 a reproach to the City of Montreal. In a
 graphic speech Mr Ritchie drew attention
 to the gross manner in which the manage-
 ment had been administered, and urged
 the creditors to act in their own defence.

Mr Maclaren, the secretary of the meet-
 ing, also spoke and said he fully endorsed
 every word Mr Ritchie had said. The
 speaker said the claimants of the bank in
 his section (Huntingdon) were of the un-
 animous opinion that the bank should be
 put in insolvency. He also illustrated
 the manner in which the circulation of the
 Bank had been forced.

Mr James Wattie, of Valleyfield, said he
 thought if anything was to be made out
 of the bank it was quite time the creditors
 should have a chance to get something.
 The motion was then put and carried,
 Mr Robert Irwin being the only dissent-
 er, on the ground that he did not con-
 sider insolvency would be of any use.

It was then moved by Mr James Wattie,
 of Valleyfield, seconded by Mr John
 Symons, of St. Louis de Gonzague, that
 the following be named a committee to
 carry out the foregoing resolution: W. J.
 Buchanan, Joseph Wylie, and J. J. Maclaren.

Mr F. B. McNamee strongly opposed
 the resolution, which was put and carried,
 Mr McNamee being the only person voting
 against it.

The meeting then adjourned.
 After the meeting was over the creditors
 present signed the following:

We, the undersigned creditors of the Me-
 chanics' Bank for the amounts set opposite
 our respective names, are of opinion that the
 said Bank should be placed in insolvency at
 once, and would join in a request to the judge
 or court that a writ of attachment be issued
 at once against the Bank under the Insolvent
 Act of 1875 and amendments.

Signed by, Dr Cameron, \$218; David Wat-
 son, \$183; A. Cunningham, \$100; Daniel
 Shanks, \$243; George Oliver, \$274; Andrew
 Oliver, \$221; William Tinsley, \$100; C.
 Blachford, \$107; Wm. Walsb, \$576; Robert
 Clarke, \$113; John Younie, \$310; James
 Walsh, \$132; Wm. Fennell, \$365; Robert
 T. Walsh, \$1,216; Mrs Alexander, \$116; A.
 Henderson, \$254; Wm. B. Cameron, \$236;
 James Will, \$195; Township of Franklin,
 \$800; Charles Will, \$243; Jeremiah Murphy,
 \$125; Robert Hyndman, \$107; G. W. Drew,
 \$235; Wilson & McGinnis, \$371; D. Boyd,
 \$101; Robert Gilbert, \$300; John Reid,
 \$138; James Logan, \$574; William Cald-
 well, \$200; Thomas Cairns, \$177; John

Wattie, \$114; John S. Elder, \$200; Wm.
 Smellie, \$105; A. Caldwell, \$168; Daniel
 Miller, \$116; Andrew Goides, \$219; John
 Cairns, \$130; James Ruddock, \$114; M.
 McNaughton, \$100; A. H. Cameron, \$250;
 A. Somerville, \$1,162; W. J. Sloan, \$503;
 John Hunter, \$1,162; Hugh Symons,
 St. Louis, \$973; Fred. Fyfe, Valleyfield,
 \$503; Mrs John Crichton, do., \$200; Chris-
 tina Crichton, do., \$336; John Crichton, do.,
 \$108; J. J. Maclaren, Montreal, \$4,066;
 Duncan McCormick, \$589; John Symons, St
 Louis, \$1,806; John Somerville, do., \$278;
 Joseph Wylie, \$12,833; Bank of Montreal,
 \$23,000; City & District Savings' Bank,
 \$2,088; Thomas Gregg, Vankleek Hill,
 \$1,514; Peter Inglis, \$239; Wm. McNaugh-
 ton, \$28; Wm. Elliott, \$600; A. A. Steven-
 son (in trust), \$919; Thomas Baird, Durham,
 \$400; David Steele, \$300; N. Papineau,
 \$1,055.

MR MCCORMICK'S SUIT.

A suit has been commenced in the Superior
 Court by Mr Duncan McCormick, advocate,
 against the Manager and Directors of the
 Mechanics Bank. Mr McCormick is a creditor
 of the Bank to the extent of \$589, the
 amount of his deposit at the time of the sus-
 pension. On the 3rd of September, however,
 he exchanged the deposit for an equal value
 of its bills and now claims as a billholder.
 The plaintiff alleges that the monthly
 statements of the affairs of the Bank which
 the defendants were obliged by law to furnish
 the Department of Finance, were false, and
 were intended to deceive persons dealing
 with the Bank, to induce them to believe
 that the Bank was solvent, whereas, to the
 knowledge of the defendants, it had been in-
 solvent for a long time previous to the sus-
 pension.

That in these statements it was represent-
 ed that the Bank held notes and bills, dis-
 counted and current, as follows:—

End of April, 1879.....	\$420,909 02
March.....	438,429 24
February.....	493,754 09
January.....	526,600 18

and in each of the monthly reports during
 the previous twelve months, they represent-
 ed that they had notes and bills, discounted
 and current, for amounts varying from \$300,
 000 to \$500,000.
 That each and all of these statements were
 made to induce the public and the creditors
 to believe that the Bank had in its possession
 these large amounts of notes and bills, dis-
 counted and current, in the usual course
 of banking transactions, and accepted with
 prudence which the defendants were bound
 to exercise in the conduct of the affairs of
 the Bank, and that in consequence the bills
 were worth within a small percentage of the
 several amounts stated.

That each and all of the statements were
 wholly and entirely false and made with
 fraudulent intent. That the Bank did not
 at either of the before mentioned dates hold
 in its possession as its property the whole
 or any part of the amount named in notes
 and bills, discounted and current, but the
 whole of the genuine notes and bills dis-
 counted in the regular course of business in
 the Mechanics Bank, excepting a very in-
 significant portion, were at the dates of the
 reports and long before pledged to the Mol-
 sons Bank for the security of the payment
 of a sum exceeding \$100,000, and conse-
 quently were not applicable to the payment
 of the liabilities of the Bank in general until
 full payment of the claim of the Molsons
 Bank, whereby the plaintiff and the credi-
 tors were deceived and defrauded. Further
 that a large portion of the said notes and
 bills were, to the knowledge of the defendants,
 worthless and not current bills, and kept
 afloat by renewals, and by obtaining notes
 payable on demand and not making any de-
 mand, and other fraudulent devices, each
 of the defendants knowing at the time that
 the parties to the bills were worthless, and
 that to their knowledge at least fifty per
 cent. of the bills were worthless or nearly so.

Also that in these reports, sent in during
 the four months preceding the suspension,
 the defendants falsely and fraudulently re-
 presented that of the notes and bills which
 had been discounted and were overdue, the
 several amounts following were secured to
 the Bank: January, \$45,592.82; February,
 a like sum; March, \$54,482.95; April,
 \$55,224.60, whereas in fact the whole of the
 so-called security was worthless and the pre-
 tended assets of secured bills and notes were
 purely fictitious, and intended to deceive.

Also that the grossly exaggerated value
 of the real estate held by the Bank other
 than the Bank premises, and also of the
 general assets of the Bank; that by the
 statements the Bank appeared solvent, whereas
 in fact it was hopelessly insolvent for a
 whole year previous to its suspension. That
 the defendants were each and all guilty of
 gross negligence and fraud in the conduct
 of the affairs of the Bank, and knowing it to
 be insolvent, gave fraudulent preference to
 certain creditors, and especially to the Mol-
 sons Bank, for \$100,000.

That well knowing the Bank to be insol-
 vent for more than a year previous to its
 suspension they fraudulently persisted in
 carrying on the affairs, and in making false
 representations as to the position of the
 Bank, thereby inducing the plaintiff to be-
 come a depositor.

Further that by extraordinary and illegal
 means they persisted in increasing the in-
 debtedness of the Bank to the public and
 employed agents to circulate the bank's bills
 throughout the province and paid them a
 commission.

That during the four months immediately
 preceding the suspension, the notes in cir-
 culation much exceeded the limit fixed by
 section 8 of 34 Vic., Cap. 5 the amount being
 as follows: January, \$166,411; February,
 \$169,277; March, \$190,265, and April \$195,
 132; although the defendants well knew
 that these amounts largely exceeded the
 amount of the paid up capital of the Bank
 and also well knew that the whole paid up
 capital had been long previously lost.

That by reason of the premises the de-
 fendants were each of them guilty of gross
 negligence, fraud, false representation and
 illegalities and are personally, jointly and
 severally responsible.

UNITED STATES.

Two barns on the farm of Matthew E.
 Lynch, about a mile west of this village,
 were burned Saturday night with their
 contents. They were well-filled with hay
 and grain on which the loss is consider-
 able. The contents were owned by Albon
 Collins, who had a lease of the farm. He
 had no insurance. Mr Lynch had an in-
 surance of \$350 on buildings. The origin
 of the fire is unknown. Two hop-houses
 have already been burned down. Starch
 factories in this county will begin running
 the first Monday in October, and will pay
 twenty cents per bushel for potatoes, while
 the plant this year is large, it is
 claimed that the yield will be very light,
 owing to the drouth.—Malone Palladium.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 17.—Seven
 families of French-Canadians brought here
 by manufacturers arrived to-day. They
 comprise 73 men, women and children.
 A party consisting of two men and the
 agent who brought the party, four women
 and several boys and girls, while on the
 street this evening were attacked by a
 crowd of 150, mostly men. Rocks were
 hurled at them in perfect showers, and
 nearly all the party were more or less in-
 jured. One woman with a babe in her
 arms was knocked down and kicked; a
 little boy about seven struck on his face,
 and all the little children stoned. The
 party separated and ran in different di-
 rections, which broke the crowd. Much in-
 dignation is expressed, but no arrests
 have yet been made.

Sitka, Alaska, September 6, via San
 Francisco, September 15.—The importance
 of Alaska as a gold bearing territory is no
 longer a question, for many months it has
 been known that gold existed in paying
 quantities, and various explorations for it
 have been conducted. During the Russian
 occupation of Alaska the Indians from the
 interior frequently brought to the
 frontier trading posts specimens of
 pure native gold, and explorations of the
 country since made have resulted in sub-
 stantiating the opinion that the country
 was rich in placer mines and probably in
 quartz veins. Our first gold bullion pro-
 duct from Alaska left Sitka this day on
 the steamer California for the San Fran-
 cisco mint. It is believed to be of excel-
 lent quality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OATMEAL WATER AS A BEVERAGE.—On
 board steamships the firemen employed
 about the furnaces are sometimes greatly
 exhausted by heat. Their profuse pers-
 piration renders a large quantity of water
 necessary to supply the waste. The in-
 gestion of clear water under these circum-
 stances appears to answer very imper-
 fectly the wants of the system. It seems
 to pass through the circulation to the skin,
 percolate as through a sieve, and flow
 over the surface of the body in streams. A
 large drink of cold or even cool water,
 under these circumstances, on an empty
 stomach, is very dangerous, and liable to
 produce death with almost the suddenness
 of an electric shock. Great practical ad-
 vantage has been obtained by mixing
 farinaceous substances, particularly oat-
 meal, with the water to be used by the
 men employed at this kind of labor. The
 oatmeal is mixed in the proportion of 3 or
 4 ounces to the gallon of water, and used
 according to inclination by the firemen
 and coal-heavers. It might be difficult to
 determine why oatmeal, for this purpose,
 should be better than cornmeal, or buck-
 wheat, or rye, wheat, millet, &c., but the
 firemen themselves seem to think that it
 has the effect of making them as strong as
 horses. We may safely allow something
 for this sort of prejudice, which we know
 to be very potent among the influences on
 health and disease. The peculiar aroma
 of the oats is probably associated with a
 pleasant degree of stimulation of the ali-
 mentary mucous surfaces in such a way as
 to promote its complete digestion. It
 seems to fill the blood vessels without in-
 creasing the amount of cutaneous exhalations.
 The men occasionally try acid,
 saccharine, and alcoholic drinks as substi-
 tutes for the oats, but always with unsat-
 isfactory results, except that they find
 molasses and water better than clear
 water, and they who are disposed to insist
 on the excellence of rum and whiskey,
 under all circumstances, petition for these,
 and experience after each ingestion a mo-
 mentary relief, followed by additional
 profuseness of perspiration and additional
 exhaustion.

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.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1879.

STORMY meetings of the shareholders of the Consolidated bank were held in Montreal last week. Sir Francis Hincks, against the strongly expressed wish of those present, persisted in presiding and refused to resign his position as President of the bank. His affectation of superior wisdom, which is characteristic of him, was never more offensively displayed, and he treated the wronged shareholders as if they were children whose ignorance he pitied when it did not amuse him. The facts brought out relative to the management of the bank were worse than conjectured. Not only were immense sums advanced to men of straw, but the cash on hand reported monthly to Government did not exist, being represented by worthless bonds. The accounts of certain favorite customers were deliberately falsified on the books, they being represented as owing much less than they really were, while, against the plain enactment of the banking act, money was lent on mortgage and advances made on imaginary goods in store. Sir Francis Hincks threw the whole blame on the manager, Mr Renny, and professed total ignorance of the irregularities that were going on. The shareholders may well ask what they paid him a large salary for as President, if it were not to look after the business of the bank? It is incredible that he was ignorant of what was going on, and his conniving at Renny's escape to the States strengthens the belief that he knew all. If he did not, his ignorance was criminal, and the law should hold him responsible for the acts of subordinates to look after whom was his duty.

With the money got by the sale of the River du Loup branch, the Grand Trunk has bought an independent line of railroad through Michigan to Chicago, and may possibly yet secure a connection with St Paul and Manitoba. This extension of the Grand Trunk may be a good thing for the shareholders, but it is certainly against the interests of Canada. For years back the complaint has been that the Company paid more attention to through than local business, and it will be worse hereafter, for it is now substantially an American line. A union between it and the Great Western is highly probable, when the carrying trade of the Dominion will be controlled by a monopoly.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S speech at Aylesbury is such an absurd travesty of the truth, that it is reasonable to suppose the report is erroneous. Instead of "nearly all the chief landholders in the extreme Western States of America" having sold out to take up land in Manitoba, it is a melancholy fact that no inconsiderable proportion of those who left Canada with the design of settling in Manitoba, have chosen Dakota. Supposing all Beaconsfield's brilliant imagination pictures were true, what consolation would it be to the farmers of England to be told that an "illimitable and fertile wilderness" was about to be brought into cultivation and its products placed in competition with theirs? The Globe states that Sir John A. Macdonald is Beaconsfield's "high authority."

AFTER holding a series of enthusiastic meetings in the Townships, Mr Joly has returned to Quebec, where, at a meeting after vespers on Sunday, Mr Mercier stated that, if the Council refused, on its meeting next month, to pass the Supplies, a dissolution would be asked.

IN our issue of the 14th ult. there appeared a critique on a Bill then before the House of assembly in relation to Coroners Inquests. Since that time the Bill has become law but in a considerably modified form. As it then stood the coroner required a sworn complaint before holding an inquest; when the bill came up for its third reading it was altered thus: "No coroner shall hold an inquest on the death of any person unless he is furnished with a certificate establishing that there is reason to suspect that such death has been caused by the commission of a crime, or when such inquest is demanded by a requisition in writing signed by the Mayor or the Cure, pastor or missionary

of the locality, or by a Justice of the Peace for the county." Another section of the Act requires the corporation to bury any human body found within its limits.

LOVELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. J. Lovell, publisher. Price 65 cents.

This is a new geography, containing many of the cuts of Easy Lessons in Geography, which it is evidently designed to supplant. The execution of the maps leave nothing to be desired, and are so infinitely superior to those in Easy Lessons that the book is well worth the additional 20 cents. We wish the letter-press were equal to the maps, which it is not, for many of the answers are inaccurate, while both questions and answers are formal and pedantic to an irritating degree. In preparing the map of this Province the principle should have been gone upon of giving the chief lieu of each county. This has not been done, and the scholar in this county will not find Huntingdon. He will, however, be able to pick out St Louis, which ought to be Port Lewis, and St Cecile (the name of the parish) instead of Valleyfield. In binding, paper and press-work the book is superior to anything that has yet proceeded from a Canadian publisher of school books.

Judge Bélanger opens the Circuit Court in this village on Monday to take evidence on the Black brook case. The Court of Queen's Bench begins on Wednesday, when the St Louis Protestants will be arraigned. The three Catholics last convicted and who did not pay their fines, have appealed.

The property at Ste Martine, belonging to the late Hon. L. Renaud, including residence, mills, &c., was knocked down to Julien Hébert, well known as a horse dealer in Chateaugay, for, including costs, about \$19,000. There was a keen competition among bidders for the property.

On Friday evening a Sunday-school concert was held in the Methodist church. Mr Ayres has had the scholars in training for some time, and the little ones sang with admirable precision a number of pieces and choruses. The quartette, where Miss Davis of Chateaugay, Mr and Mrs J. S. Cowan, and Mr Ayres, took part, was beautiful, as were several of the other concerted pieces and solos in which Mr Ayres' older pupils assisted. The pastor of the church, the Rev. James Henderson, gave a pleasant address on the influence of music, and altogether a very agreeable evening was spent.

Huntingdon has not been successful, as last year, in taking the first prize for apples at the Horticultural Society's Exhibition, held last week in Montreal. The first was awarded to the Abbotsford collection, the second, \$25, to Huntingdon. The Rev. James Fulton was awarded second prize (50 cents each) for Fameuse and St Lawrence, and first (\$1 each) for Astrachans and Pomme Gri. Geo. B. Edwards of Covey Hill received 2d for Astrachans 50c, Pomme Gris 50c. Seedling not before exhibited \$1, and collection of crab apples \$3, and in addition the special prize of \$15 for the best and largest collection of apples from a single grower.

Messrs Boyd & Co. sent one of their threshing-mills to the Toronto exhibition, where it was awarded a diploma. The medal went to a ten-horse power mill.

M. M. Smith has at last received his appointment as Collector of Customs for the Port of Dundee. It is about 4 1/2 years since he was ordered to that port from Trout River.

Through a mistake in the return of the judges, the prizes for the under-mentioned flowers were wrongly reported and should have read as follows: Dr Shirriff, Begonia Rex 3d prize 25c, Pink Begonia 3d 25c, Red Begonia 3d 25c, Hoya Carnosa 2d 50c, Blotched-leaf Geranium 2d 50c, Double White Petunia 1st 75c, Zea Japonica 2d 50c.

A Lacrosse match played last Saturday afternoon at Franklin between the club of that locality and the Athletian club, resulted in a victory for the Franklin lads.

Diphtheria has again made its dreaded appearance in Franklin and in Covey Hill in Havelock.

At the preliminary examination of the Provincial Medical Association, George R. Shirriff of this village was admitted to the study of medicine.

The mail contract from St Anicet to Huntingdon has been awarded to Jeremiah Sullivan, and from St Anicet to Port Lewis, three times a week, to Charles LeBlanc.

THE CORN AT THE SHOW.

HUNTINGDON, SEPT. 22, 1879.

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th, when commenting upon the vegetable department, you state that the judges had a dispute as to some of the corn being of last year's growth, and all such was set aside. I accidentally heard that my sample was one of the ruled-out specimens, and on enquiry of the Secretary I learned that my information was correct. Although it is scarcely necessary for me to deny such a contemptible act, yet I beg to state that the judges made a serious mistake, and are not such good detectors as they imagined. The corn was raised by me this season, and was pulled a week before the show as it was fully ripe. I do not blame the judges for an error of judgment, but what I blame them for is that they ought to have investigated the matter at the time, and which could have easily been done in ten minutes. It must be patent to every one, and somewhat consoling to myself, that my corn must have been one of the best specimens there, or it would not have been ruled out, it being notorious that this year's corn is generally inferior to last year's. If mine

had been an inferior sample no notice would have been taken of it, but as it was so plump, full, ripe and dry, the judges thought it could not be this year's growth, but must have been that of last year.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.

THE REAPER.

SIR,—None of those who took \$20 and upwards in prizes, at the late Show, having made an offer for the Reaper, we wish to state that the competition is now open to any member of the Society who is a farmer, and that it will be awarded at noon on the 1st October to the one who subscribes the most towards paying off the Society's debt.

Boyd & Co.

WEATHER RECORD.

18th Sept.—Cloudy with drizzling rain.
19th—A fine day.
20th—Dull in the morning afterwards clearing.
21st—A bright, pleasant day.
22nd—Sharp frost during the night. Fine day with hot sun.
23rd—Shower before daylight. Cloudy until noon, when it cleared.
24th—A dull wet day. Clearing up in the evening.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHIRRIFF.

	Temperature	Rain	
	Highest	Lowest	in inches
17 Sept	64	45	.140
18 "	55	45	.070
19 "	60	41	.000
20 "	61	42	.000
21 "	62	37	.000
22 "	63	33	.000
23 "	70	47	.140

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

On the 25th of August Mr Louis G. St Jean, by his attorneys, Messrs Geoffrion & Co., made a petition for a writ of attachment against the bank. The bank, represented by Mr Gilman, opposed and asked a suspension of all proceedings for three months longer. The Hon Mr Justice Papineau, without granting either petition, ordered either Messrs Court and McIntosh to call a meeting of the creditors as soon as possible. The bank appealed from this order. Mr St Jean declined to move in the matter. Mr Joseph Wylie, a creditor for over \$12,000, by his attorneys, Messrs Trenholme, Maclaren and Taylor, made a petition in the Court of Appeals to be allowed to intervene and have the writ of appeal taken by the bank quashed, claiming that it was taken improvidently and without right. Judgment was given this morning maintaining Mr Wylie's position, and quashing the writ with costs against the bank.

On Saturday last Andrew Somerville, Esq., of Huntingdon, Que., another creditor of the bank for \$1100, by his attorneys, Messrs Trenholme, Maclaren & Taylor, applied for a writ of attachment against the bank, on which by its attorneys, Messrs Gilman & Holton, asked till to-day to file an answer. While the case was in progress to-day before Mr Justice Jetté, word was brought from the Court of Appeals that the appeal taken by the bank had been quashed.

The bank being thus cornered, a petition was prepared in the name of Mr Archibald M. O. Weaver, who it is understood is a brother-in-law of Mr Gilman and a creditor to the amount of \$223, and presented before Judge Johnson, who granted leave for a writ to issue. The writ was immediately issued and addressed to Mr P. S. Stevenson, the cashier of the bank. There are a few peculiarities in the bank's proceedings, which might merit the attention of the creditors, some of which are that Mr Stevenson swore in Court this morning that he was, by authority of the directors, still receiving notes, cheques and deposits in payment of debts due to the bank, thus giving a preference to debtors who by this means were enabled to buy up bills on the bank at 20c. to 40c. on the dollar, and pay them at 100c. on the dollar in clearance of their indebtedness; that Mr Weaver's petition, though taken through the office of Messrs Keller & McCorkill, is in Mr Gilman's handwriting; that the bank, as will be seen by the above, has been for a month fighting most persistently for delay, now on Mr Weaver's petition consents to it, accepts notice, and gets the writ issued to its cashier.

The first meeting of creditors is called for the 9th of October, when there will probably be a contest as to whether the affairs of the bank shall be left in Mr Stevenson's hands and the present management's, or whether an entirely disinterested assignee will be appointed.—Montreal Witness.

[As will be seen by the foregoing proceedings, the Directors are continuing their old tactics. They used every means in their power to keep the bank out of insolvency, and when they could no longer do so their attorney was the means of having a writ issue addressed to the manager, and thus they will have control until the 9th of next month, after which date it will rest with the bill holders and depositors as to who will have control. The bank will use every means in their power to have their manager, or some other of their creatures, appointed assignee, and if they succeed a pretty good idea may be formed as to how the matter will turn out. It is very important that every claim in this District of \$100 or over should be proved and a power of attorney given to some person to represent the claimant at the meeting of creditors. Mr W. S. Maclaren of this village is prepared to attend to claims and have claimants represented at the meeting of creditors. It is necessary for claimants to file their bankbooks or notes with their claims as vouchers.]

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Dairymen's Association of this District, held in the Town Hall, Herdman, on Saturday, September 20th, it was resolved to invite all factory-

men and farmers to become members of this Association, in order to take steps to establish an equitable basis to carry on the dairy business within this district.

Messrs W. B. Johnson, Robert Ferns, Arthur Roberts, D. McFee, and Capt. D. McNaughton, were appointed a Committee to investigate and report at the next meeting of this Association as to what would be a just amount to charge per lb for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and Messrs Turcotte, Oliver, and P. McFarlane were appointed to report as to what amount, as wages, should be paid per month for its manufacture; Thomas Helu, jr., A. Wilson, P. McGinnis, D. C. Boyce, and D. White, to report as to the best kind of tubs or firkins to be used in shipping butter, and how or where the same can be made; Messrs P. McFarlane, Wm. Saunders, and James Barr, to report on the best place and way of selling the dairy products.

It was moved by Wm. Saunders, seconded by D. C. Boyce: That the holding of the annual meeting of the Association be left to the President and Secretary to name the place and day of meeting, and give due notice of the same.

STAGES AND STAGE DRIVERS.

ONE often hears of strange incidents and comical situations in the stage traffic of this country. The following true story of a ride from Port Lewis, experienced by some of Huntingdon's residents, will no doubt prove amusing, and help to demonstrate the absolute necessity of better communication with the St Lawrence at this point.

The scene opens on the arrival of the popular steamer St Francis at the Port Lewis wharf, time a few minutes past midnight, when ten or twelve half awake and tired passengers embark, to be immediately pounced upon by the rival stage proprietors in waiting to convey them to Huntingdon.

Nine of the unfortunates, the writer amongst the number, make up their minds to take the old established line, and include representatives of the English, Irish, Scotch, and French Canadian nationalities, the youngest of the latter being about 11 months old.

After getting nicely ensconced, as well as the four seats would permit, we commence our journey. Arrived at the magnificent Port Lewis Hotel, our driver changes place and "Old Charlie" assumes the position of Jehu. The night being dark as pitch, on a slight consultation taking place we decide to take the St Anicet road, on the principle that that "round the road" is the shortest way home, and off we go. Being by this time well woke up, we commence a lively conversation, when, just in the middle of a description of a pair of very fine twins, distant relations of the before-mentioned Old Charlie, bump, down goes the wheel into the ditch; Charlie, in his lively description of the twins, having forgotten the horses. Exclamations of Oh mon Dieu! Oh my, and slight screams from the ladies, and by a desperate effort we land on the road again. We proceed now at a walk with great caution for a short distance, as the night is so dark, when we suddenly come to a dead halt, stuck fast. On jumping out, we find this time that the pole has taken a fit, and instead of being between the horses it has plowed itself a bed in the ground, suddenly intending, if permitted, to take a nap. With a little persuasion, a few exclamations a la Josh Billings, we manage to right it, and on we proceed still more cautiously, our worthy Jehu by this time keeping remarkably quiet and trying his best to keep the road. After proceeding two or three miles we begin to cheer up and commence joking, when, all of a sudden, with a jerk that sends us all flying from our seats and awakes our now musical friend, the baby, who sets up a roar of indignation, we come to a dead halt,—once more off the track into the ditch. Being near a couple of houses, in one of which a light is brightly burning, Charlie starts off in search of a lantern. The people of the house are enjoying a game of Euchre, (time 2 o'clock a.m.), and tell Charlie they don't own a lantern. Nothing daunted, Charlie proceeds to house No. 2, and after sundry knocks calculated to wake the dead, he raises the whole house, dogs and all. After a long parley, in which the John Bull of the party covers the attack of Charlie on the house with a roll of oil-cloth, a lantern is procured with a piece of candle about two inches long. A good distance is now made with the help of the piece of penny dip, which, however, evinces its dislike to the night air by sudden spits and sputters, which threaten its eclipse. Charlie, who is guiding us down hill with his eye on the side of the lamp, suddenly drives us into a pile of rocks, on one of which the off wheel sticks, and no backing of the horses will start it. The poor brutes now begin to resent this sort of treatment and try hard to pull us over the stones, the sure result of which to us would be over the fence and into the field without taking down the bars. Fear seizes the ladies, the poor baby roars, our red bearded Irish friend utters anathemas, and even our sedate elderly passenger with the white necktie (not a clergyman by the way), is tempted almost more than he is able to resist to say bad words. All get out, hands and coats are smeared with mud in frantic endeavors to back the stage up hill, which is at last accomplished. Once more we take our seats with fear and trembling, and the descendant of the worthy O'Neills of Celtic Lore is prevailed upon to take the lines and guide us through our difficulties. We jog slowly but surely on, the early morning hours growing still darker, till we reach a lonesome, awesome place between two woods, where, to our utter disgust, our candle burns out. We are now so completely in the dark that even the tails of the horses are not visible. A halt is called. Baby, astonished at the stoppage of the rocking motion, wakes up, takes a sudden spasm of fear or something else, and lustily bawls his objections; the tender

hearted ladies indulging in such exclamations as "poor little dear," "sweet little pet," "hush a bye," &c. An elderly matron, more thoughtful than the young ladies, produces a peppermint, and after master Jean Baptiste has taken a small quantity of this soothing confection, he contentedly falls off again to sleep.

Charlie starts off for some unknown point for a piece more candle, the rest of us taking advantage of the dead halt, as the rain was pouring in torrents, to shut down the curtains and compose ourselves for a nap, only to be wakened up in about half an hour to find that Charlie had returned without the candle. But the early dawn beginning to chase away the dark shadows, on we go, and under the good guidance of the O'Neill, as the morning brightens the pace improves. Fears of bears and wolves leave with the night shadows, and, despite a heavy thunder-storm, we eventually arrive at Huntingdon, (8 miles from Port Lewis as the crow flies, 15 miles round the road), at a quarter past six, thus occupying 5 1/2 hours to make a journey which, if the Plank road were good, should be done in 1 1/2 hours, fatigued, shook to pieces, and utterly unfit for any active duties for the day. Can no remedy be speedily found? H.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The Free Press tonight says that Col. Gzowski on being questioned this morning regarding the Coteau Bridge matter, stated that he had been instructed by the Government to make a report, but having no information, as he rather evasively put it, he could not make one. He further added that he was at present engaged with the Dominion of Canada Rifle Matches but supposed that the Coteau would come in time.

Last week 11,800 tubs of butter were shipped from Montreal for Great Britain.

A sudden death took place on Friday morning at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, under peculiar circumstances. A young girl named Sophia McLaughlan, about fourteen years of age, was accused last Tuesday of robbing a lady who employed her as sewing girl of a sum of money amounting to about \$100. It is evident that the accusation preyed upon her mind and health, and she died suddenly about nine o'clock this morning. She protested to the last that she was innocent. At the inquest which was held this afternoon on the body before a coroner, medical evidence indicated as the cause of death paralysis of the heart, probably induced by strong excitement.

Montreal, September 20.—During the past few days there has been a good demand for cattle suitable for export, at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb live weight, but common stock is not wanted unless at very low prices. Alderman McShane, M.P.P., purchased 187 cattle at from \$36 to \$50 each; also 63 head from Compton breeders at \$45 each, or at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb live weight.

At the meeting of the Consolidated shareholders, Col. Turnbull of Quebec spoke pretty plainly to Sir Francis Hincks. He said: On his arrival in Montreal he must confess he was very much surprised to find that the Directors in this institution were prepared to attend the meeting with an overwhelming vote of shares held previously—shares bought from unfortunate people at a great reduction, and that it was their intention that day to vote down anything the unfortunate shareholders might propose or bring forward. He would ask Sir Francis Hincks, this ex-Governor of the Windward Isles, this ex-Finance Minister, this man whom the Queen had honored by giving him a title, if he has any decency left to show it, by resigning his position—(loud applause)—as President of the Bank. Two years ago, when the Bank was in a flourishing condition, the stockholders agreed to pay him an immense salary, \$5,000, to look after their interests, and he now tells the shareholders that Mr Renny is the culprit, and had, in fact, asked the shareholders to believe that he was the only culprit. He thought the Directors were just as bad to allow this criminal to escape to the United States, and yet the President had come there that day, and intends to hang on to this institution as long as there is a single dollar in its coffers. (Hisses and applause.) He did not know if there was any sense of decency left in those men. (Hisses, applause and cries of quite right from several ladies.) If there was he would ask the President to retire. It would be far better for him on the morrow to break stones on the street than to come there and live on the balance of the money still left in the vaults of the bank. (Applause and hisses.) Poor widows with hardly anything left from the wreck of their fortunes are induced to sell their Stock at one and two dollars a share. (Applause.) And who purchases their Stock? Why, the Directors. What next? They will make a call and people will sell out right and left, and who will own the Bank? Why Sir Francis Hincks and a few of the Directors, and within a short time these men will have a still larger fortune than they have now, and those who have none will have one. He would repeat, if these men had any sense of decency left they would say to the stockholders: You manage the Bank in the future, we abstain to-day from any further management of its affairs. He did hope for the credit of this magnificent city of Montreal, that the meeting would not return a man like Sir Francis Hincks for president. (Hisses, cheers, and applause.)

A correspondent of the Witness writes: During a late visit to Oka I find many matters of interest regarding the mission work being done there. Their Sabbath services are truly interesting. The new missionary, the Rev Mr Dorion, formerly of Waterloo, preaches to them in French a plain Gospel sermon, explaining the principles of our Saviour's teachings, all of which is interpreted by one of the chiefs. A more attentive audience than his one could wish for. The evening services take more of the nature of a prayer-meeting, the missionary reading a portion of

Scripture and explaining as he reads. The meeting is then open for prayer, &c., in which several of the Indians engage. From their earnest manner both in prayer and singing, one is impressed with the feeling that their devotion is true. The Sabbath school is also well attended and very interesting. Truly this mission is a bright light in a dark place. So much for the bright side of Oka. Now, turn over the leaf; look at and study its dark pages. We have been told that the Indians were this year better treated than formerly. Let the following facts, which have taken place within the last six weeks, speak for themselves: A poor old Indian found a tree suitable for a canoe; he made one and, leaving it to dry, it was seen a few days after in the seminary yard. The old Indian, with the Government agent, went to see if Father Lacan would not return it. The reply was, "He is a bad man; his sons were concerned in the burning of our church, so he cannot have it." Truly, the good old father reverses the Gospel principles, and visits the supposed sins of the sons upon the poor old man. Again, two Indians' horses had bunches of thistles tied to their tails, and had the Indians not discovered them in time they certainly would have run themselves to death. Another horse had a stick of wood tied in his mouth so as to prevent his eating. This poor beast, more wise than his tormentors ran home, where he was relieved. Another horse had both tail and mane shaved off. I will give you one more specimen of their trials, and close: An old Indian woman, now in her seventy-sixth year, lost her husband some sixteen years ago, and being alone in the world she gave her farm and house to the seminary on the condition that she was to receive \$3 per month and a loaf of bread weekly, during life. Some two years ago she left the Church of Rome and joined the Protestant body. The seminary thought best, a short time ago, to stop her small annuity, but finding out their mistake they now continue to do it out to her in the following manner, viz: \$1.25 in cash and \$1.75 in store pay monthly, and the loaf weekly. The above are but a few of the many persecutions these poor Indians are subject to.

The steamer Peruvian, which arrived at Quebec on Sunday, had on board Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. J. F. Robinson and five English delegates invited by the Canadian Government to visit and report on our unsettled lands. The Marquette Review publishes an interesting account of a duel between Sitting Bull and a Crow warrior, which occurred after the fight in the 20th June, between 200 lodges of Sioux, who were south of the border after buffalo and two companies of United States soldiers and one hundred and fifty Cheyennes and Crows. Sitting Bull accepted the challenge and crossed the line, the result being that he shot the Crow, scalping him and taking possession of his horse. In the retreat across Milk river into Canada, Sitting Bull personally commanded the rear guard of the light warriors, covering the movement, and was himself the last to cross.

An extraordinary and at the same time fatal occurrence took place at Saddle Lake, twenty-five miles east of Victoria, on the 16th ult. It appears that on the afternoon of that day a whirlwind swept over the country in that vicinity and caught up a young Indian child, still too small to walk, and carried it a considerable distance over the lake and it fell into the water before the eyes of its agonized parents, and before any attempt could be made to rescue it, it was drowned. All efforts to recover the body were unavailing, and the mother insisted upon the party leaving the place as she averred that the lake was bewitched by an evil spirit that had carried away her babe.

The Cornwall Freeholder says:—Under the National Policy wages have been cut down in all the woollen and cotton mills. Under the National Policy the large woollen mills at Almonte have been completely shut down, and the mills here, at Cobourg, and at Sherbrooke have made large reductions in the number of their hands, thereby throwing out of employment hundreds of men, women, and children. Where is that constant employment, and where are those higher wages, which were promised by the peddlers of the National Policy? No bigger fraud was ever perpetrated upon the people, and now they are keen to avenge it.

Some white men are too bad for civilization. Six of them up on Manitoulin went into an Indian's corn field, stole the corn, lit a fire, and began cooking and eating the plunder. The Indian remonstrating, they pelted him with the cobs.

THE BEAUHARNOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The show of this society was held at St. Louis de Gonzague on Thursday. The morning was dull and threatening, and about 8 o'clock a drizzling rain began, which continued at intervals until one o'clock when a pelting shower came on, which drove the people under cover. After that the weather improved, and the afternoon was dry, tho' chilly. The weather kept a great many at home, and, considering all things, it was surprising to see so many turnout, there being about 1500 on the grounds. The disagreeable nature of the day did not prevent exhibitors coming forward, and there was a fair display, especially of stock.

The horses were highly creditable, and in 2-year old horse colts, and possibly also in brood mares, superior to the heavy classes at Huntingdon fair. The aged stallions were not particularly good, there being too many inferior animals among them. The first prize went to a Clyde off the Brodie horse, of a very handsome color, square make and pony build. The second was off Glasgow, the third off Veto, and the fourth was a very nice horse of light weight off True Blue. The first prize horse-colt was a particularly fine animal, and if he keeps his growth will be one of the heaviest horses in the District. His present weight is 1435lbs. Both he and the second

prize colt are off Glasgow. The fillies made a tolerable show. The first and third prizes went to Conqueror's colts; the second and fourth to Glasgow's. The brood mares were of great merit and very numerous, no less than 22 coming into the ring, of whom 18 had Lord Haddo foals. The judges had much difficulty in making a selection, finally giving the first prize to a mare with a Sir Colin colt, which, tho' in anything but good order, was the largest on the ground. The other three prizes went to mares with Lord Haddo colts. The teams were nothing remarkable, and were not to be compared with the spans that used to fill the ring of this society 8 or 10 years ago. Owing to blemies, more than one likely team was ruled out, the first prize being finally awarded to a span of 3-year old colts. There was one mare with a mule foal and a span of mules entered, to which prizes were awarded. The jack, owned by Laframboise, has been sold to parties near Fort Covington. We are not sure that a mistake has not been made in abandoning the rearing of animals so superior to the horse in hardiness, immunity from disease, and longevity. A mule will do as much work as a horse of equal weight, and can be kept at one-half the expense.

A year ago last spring the society commissioned Mr McCormick to dispose of Glasgow and get another draft horse in his stead. After some difficulty, an exchange was made with Thomas Greenwood of Mitchell, Ont., who gave Lord Haddo for Glasgow and \$900. Lord Haddo is an imported horse, and a Clyde of massive frame and great action. He is 9 years old, of black color with white points, and weighs fully 1800 lbs. He is not the style of Clyde hitherto in favor of this District, standing high with long limbs. He has a number of good points, his eye, front and barrel being particularly commendable, and some defects that are obvious to any one. He is evidently an animal of great power and vitality, and we are not surprised to hear that in Ontario his colts are sought after. Of the 18 that were exhibited it was remarkable to observe how much they resembled him, which is always a good sign in a sire. The reaper given by Messrs Greene Bros. & Co. was awarded to Mr Young as owner of the best colt off Lord Haddo, and Mr McCormick gave three special prizes to the three next best.

In Ayrshires there is always a fine display at this show, and this year was no exception, altho' it was not quite as large as usual. The two aged bulls and the two prize cows were fine specimens of their breed. In the grades, the first prize cow was as finely a shaped model of a milker as there is in the District. The first prize bull and heifer calves were of extraordinary size, and did credit to their breeder. Of both Sheep and Swine there was an admirable exhibit.

In Implements and Vehicles there was nothing particularly noteworthy. There was one good plow and two apparently well-built double waggons. The buggies were not meritorious. Messrs Bryson & McCormick had their usual assortment of farm machinery, for which they are agents, on exhibition.

The building was rather meagrely filled. Of butter there was a large display. The first prize tub was fresh and newly made; the other prize tubs were very good, indeed. John Rigg had one of his factory cheese; the dairy cheese was very ordinary. In vegetables there was a fair competition, the onions and beets being especially good. Among the apples there were a number of average specimens of St Lawrence and Fameuse, and one of Pomme Gris. There were several entries of different kinds of plums and a plate of grapes, to none of which, very stupidly, the society gave a prize.

The domestic manufactures were excellent; the yarn, the flannel, and the blankets especially. The first prize blankets were the best we ever saw; so good, in fact, as to raise a suspicion as to their being entirely homemade. The quilts were very good, and it was a shame there were so few prizes to divide among them. There was not much fancy work, but what there was was creditable to the taste of the ladies of St Louis. There were two among the mottoes superior in design and colors to any at the Huntingdon fair, and there was some beautifully executed worsted work. A small picture frame in leather, looking at a distance like carved wood, was admirably got up, but we are afraid got no recognition from the judges.

HORSES.
Judges: Onetime Lapense, James Steele, and Julien Hébert.
Stallions, 11 entries: 1st Francois Beaudin \$7, 2nd Widow Antoine Sauvé \$5, 3rd Michel Leduc \$4, 4th Eustache Bergévin, sr., \$3.
Brood Mares, 25 entries: 1st Donald Cumming \$7, 2nd Jos. Trudeau \$5, 3rd William Young \$4, 4th Archd McEwen \$3.
Colts sired by Horse Lord Haddo, 18 entries: 1st William Young, the Reeper, 2nd Xavier Laberge \$3, 3rd Joseph Gagnier jr \$2, 4th Benjamin Leger \$1.
Horse Colts 2-years old, 9 entries: 1st Francis Turner \$6, 2nd Jos. A. Grot \$4, 3rd David Viau \$7, 4th E. H. Dansereau \$2.
Two-year old Fillies, 11 entries: 1st Archd McEwen \$6, 2nd Edward Thompson \$4, 3rd James Howdon \$3, 4th Nazaire Legault \$2.
Pairs of Draft Horses, 11 entries: 1st John Dickson \$6, 2nd John Howdon \$4, 3rd Julien Sauvé \$3, 4th Andrew Hunter \$2.
Brood Mare with Mule foal, 1 entry: Jos. Laframboise \$5.
Pair of Mules: Jos. Laframboise \$3.

CATTLE.
Judges: James Cottingham, Jos. Degrossiens and John Muir.
Aged Bulls, 4 entries: 1st John Symons \$6, 2nd Thomas Hamilton \$5.
Young Bulls, 1 entry: 1st Archd McCormick \$5.
Bull Calves, 3 entries: 1st Thos. Drysdall \$3, 2nd William Gardner \$2.
Milk Cows, 6 entries: 1st David Benning \$6, 2nd Thomas Watson \$5.
Two-year old Heifers, 2 entries: 1st David Benning \$5, 2nd Thomas Watson \$4.
One-year old Heifers, 1 entry: 1st David Benning \$4.

Heifer Calf, 1 entry: 1st David Benning \$3.
GRADES.
Aged Bulls, 7 entries: 1st John Sawyers \$5, 2nd John Gardner \$4, 3rd Isidore Pilon \$3, 4th James Lynch \$2.
Two-year old Bulls, 3 entries: 1st Wm. Young \$4, 2nd Donald Cumming \$3, 3rd Frs. Beaulieu \$2.
One-year old Bulls, 9 entries: 1st John Dickson \$4, 2nd A. J. McEwen \$3, 3rd J. L. Leclere \$2, 4th Neil McMullen \$1.
Bull Calves, 3 entries: 1st Wm. Sangster \$3, 2nd Frs. Dickson \$2, 3rd William Goodall \$1.
Milk Cows, 6 entries: 1st Wm. Gardner \$6, 2nd Thos. Watson \$5, 3rd John Dickson \$4, 4th Frs. Laframboise \$3.
Two-year old Heifers, 10 entries: 1st Wm. Young \$4, 2nd Andrew Hunter (St Louis) \$3, 3rd John Dickson \$2, 4th Wm. Goodall \$1.
One-year old Heifers, 9 entries: 1st Archd McCormick \$4, 2nd George Young \$3, 3rd Andrew Hunter \$2, 4th Frs. Dickson \$1.
Heifer Calves, 8 entries: 1st Wm. Sangster \$3, 2nd John Dickson \$2, 3rd John Gardner \$1.

SHEEP AND SWINE.
Judges: James Cowan, Allan's Corners; Archd Bell, and J. B. Lavolette.
Aged Rams, 6 entries: 1st Thos. Drysdall \$4, 2nd Alex. McCaig \$3, 3rd Joseph Braut \$2, 4th John Sawyers \$1.
Rams of 1 shear, 8 entries: 1st David Benning \$4, 2nd Olien Marchand \$3, 4th Neil McMillan \$1.
Ram Lambs, 10 entries: 1st David Benning \$4, 2nd Thos. Drysdall \$3, 3rd Jos. Braut \$2, 4th John Dickson \$1.
Aged Ewes, 7 entries: 1st David Benning \$4, 2nd Jos. Braut \$3, 3rd Wm. Goodall \$2, 4th John Dickson \$1.
Pair Ewes of 1 shear, 9 entries: 1st John Dickson \$4, 2nd David Benning \$3, 3rd Wm. Goodall \$2, 4th André Agneau \$1.
Pair Ewe Lambs, 7 entries: 1st Archd McCormick \$4, 2nd John Maybon \$3, 3rd Wm. Goodall \$2, 4th John Dickson \$1.
Aged Boars, 1 entry: 1st John Symons \$5.
Young Boars, 4 entries: 1st A. McCormick \$4, 2nd David Benning \$2, 3rd Jos. Cardinal \$2, 4th Eustache Bergévin \$1.
Aged Sows, 9 entries: 1st Charles Tait \$5, 2nd A. McCormick \$4, 3rd Frs. Laframboise \$3, 4th Wm. Gardner \$2.
Young Sows, 11 entries: 1st Archd McEwen \$4, 2nd Chas. Tait \$2, 4th William Gardner \$1.

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.
Judges: Robert Ness, Charles McFee and Antoine Hébert.
Tab Butter, 17 entries: 1st Wm. Sangster \$4, 2nd William Hall sr \$3, 3rd Donald Cumming \$2, 4th Andrew Elliot \$1.
Cheese, 5 entries: 1st Wm. Carruthers \$4, 2nd Wm. Goodall \$3, 3rd Andrew Hunter \$2, 4th Donald Cooke \$1.
Factory Cheese, 1 entry: 1st John Rigg \$4.
Onions, 9 entries: 1st Etienne Gerard \$2, 2nd Pierre Faubert \$1, 3rd Pierre Legault \$1.
Apples, 8 entries: 1st Francis Turner \$2, 2nd James Tait \$1, 3rd Wm. Gardner \$1.
Tobacco, 3 entries: 1st Nap. Dion \$2, 2nd Antoine Poirier \$1, 3rd Ben Viau, sr., \$1.
Maple Sugar, 4 entries: 1st Julien Sauvé \$1, 2nd Joseph Sauvé \$1.
Honey, 6 entries: 1st F. Laframboise \$1, 2nd Isidore Pilon \$1, 3rd Donald Cooke \$1.
Homemade Soap, 7 entries: 1st E. L. Normandin \$1, 2nd Antoine Poirier \$1, 3rd Dano Jos. Heneau \$1.
Pumpkins, 5 entries: 1st Leandre Vacher \$1, 2nd Nap. Dion \$1, 3rd Julien Poirier \$1.
Table Beets, 14 entries: 1st Nap. Dion \$1, 2nd John Somerville \$1, 3rd Jos. Picard \$1.
Extra: E. L. Normandin, tomatoes, 15c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Judges: John Blackett, Joseph Côté, and Evarish Chatriand.
Iron Plow, 5 entries: 1st Alex. Brown \$4, 2nd Moise Emard \$3, 3rd Iro. Lecavilier \$2.
Cultivators, 3 entries: 1st Antoine Côté \$4, 2nd Alex. Brown \$3.
Harrows, 1 entry: 1st Emile Bertrand \$2.
Waggons, 2 entries: 1st Moise Emard \$5, 2nd Cyrille Lapointe \$4.
Buggy, 2 entries: 1st Jos. Dandurand \$5, 2nd Moise Emard \$4.
Extra.
U. J. Robillard, fanners, \$4.
Wm. Sangster, express \$1.25, clothes' drier \$1.
Coarse Boots, 2 entries: 1st Benjamin Viau \$2, 2nd Roger Hébert \$1.
Fine Boots, 2 entries: 1st Benjamin Viau \$2, 2nd Roger Hébert \$1.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.
Judges: James McGerrige, Moise Bergévin and Gilbert Hébert.
Etoffe, 10 entries: 1st Sylvestre Leriger \$4, 2nd Joseph Gagnier \$3, 3rd Narcisse Lapage \$2, 4th F. Roy fils de Charles \$1.
Flannel, 16 entries: 1st Auguste Bergévin \$3, 2nd Jos. Sauvé \$2, 3rd Eustache Bergévin \$1, 4th Sylvestre Leriger \$1.
Yarn, 9 entries: 1st Alex. McCaig \$1, 2nd Frs. Poirier \$50c, 3rd J. B. Poirier \$25c.
Flax, 4 entries: 1st Chas. Faubert \$2, 2nd J. L. Celere \$1, 3rd Pascal Menard \$1.
Linen, 2 entries: 1st Jos. Fortier \$3, 2nd Michel St Denis \$2.
Shawls, 11 entries: 1st Ben. Viau \$1, 2nd Bon. Vinet \$1, 3rd Pascal Menard \$1.
Blankets, 8 entries: 1st Antoine Poirier \$2, 2nd Agnace Boyer \$1, 3rd Frs. Poirier \$1.
Quilts, 16 entries: 1st Chas. Farrell \$2, 2nd Paul Tessier \$1, 3rd J. B. Mercier \$1.
Stockings, 9 entries: 1st Antoine Poirier \$1, 2nd Napoleon Dion \$1, 3rd Julien Sauvé \$1.
Embroidery: Mrs. Jos. Cardinal \$1.
H. Montpetit, jacket 75c.
Basile Paré, tapestry 75c.
Frs. Turner, tidy 50c.
Pierre Dorais, tapestry 25c.
Chas. Leduc, petticoat 75c.
Charles Farrell, petticoat 25c.
Francis Turner, hearth-rug 25c.
A. McCormick, pillows 25c.
Henri Montpetit, pillows 25c.
Mrs Wm. Hall, wreath of flowers 75c.
Mrs E. L. Normandin, muslin robe 25c.
A. McCormick, toilet set 25c.
H. Montpetit, basket, 25c.
James Symons, sofa pillow 25c.
Donald Cook, piano-stool cover 20c.
James Symons, shell basket 20c.
James Tait, fancy picture 50c.
H. Montpetit, fancy picture 50c.
Giuseppe Braut, picture frame 50c.
James Tait, motto 25c.
Charles Leduc, motto 25c.
Donald Cook, motto 25c.
James Symons, motto 25c.

William Hall, motto 25c.
James Tait, woolen tidy 25c.
A. McCormick, card basket, &c. 30c.
Maurice Lain, rag carpet 50c.
Leduc & Fortin, invalid chair \$2.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
Earl Beaconsfield delivered a speech at the Agricultural banquet in Aylesbury, England, on Thursday, and referring to American competition with Great Britain, he said the greatest apprehension was felt in the United States that they could not compete with Canada owing to the high taxation and high wages. Since the surrender of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company Canada had been possessed of an illimitable and fertile wilderness. Nearly all the chief landholders in the extreme Western States of America had sold out and gone to that wilderness and begun cultivation there. He had heard on high authority that Canada expected to outstrip the United States in competition for the European markets. He, therefore, advised the farmers of England not to be precipitate. Another high authority had informed him that, under all the circumstances, the markets of the United States would be disturbed, and that, with the impulsive character of humanity in the United States, the Canadian wilderness would soon be occupied by millions.

CAPTURE OF KING CETEWAYO.
Cetewayo was taken by a pursuing party under the command of Col. Barrow. Some days before the King's capture he disbanded his followers and secreted himself in the bush. The British, under Col. Barrow, pursued him from kraal to kraal, burning kraals as Cetewayo and his constantly diminishing followers fled before them. His capture was finally made by surrounding him in the bush with a detachment of troops, and threatening to shoot him if he refused to surrender at once. He was alone and made no resistance.

The few followers who accompanied the King in his flight left some weeks ago. His Prime Minister, two of his sons, and three brothers surrendered soon after the pursuit, and almost every day arms and cattle were surrendered to the English. Toward the end of his flight Cetewayo had no more than two or three followers, and these finally deserted him. The threat of Sir Garnet Wolsley that any chief harboring Cetewayo would be punished severely, and that his kraal would be burnt, had its effect in bringing about the capture of the King. The capture of the Zulu King ends the war in South Africa, though it is thought new troubles will arise in the settlement of the affairs of the conquered territory. When Cetewayo was captured he was utterly prostrated, and his followers were too weak to resist. The King and his followers were taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape. Six were successful and the other five were shot.

Further particulars of the capture of Cetewayo have been received, from which it appears that it was somewhat by accident that the capture was effected. A patrol of King's Dragoon Guards scouting in the Nyome forest, fell upon his trail, followed it up, and ran him to earth. Finding himself surrounded, and resistance being altogether impracticable, the African monarch advanced to the captain of the patrol and tendered him his surrender. He was in a greatly exhausted condition, and bore on his person evidences of much privation, suffering, and mental disquietude, but he maintained remarkable self-composure, and in offering his surrender said that he had no doubt his captors would extend to him the rights of a royal prisoner of war.

Details of the capture of Cetewayo show that while the King was being watched on one side by Lord Gifford and scouts, Major Marler with a detachment of dragoons approached him from the other. Lord Gifford, whose presence was unknown to the King, intended to defer the attack until nightfall to prevent his escape into the dense bush. Cetewayo had caught a glimpse of the dragoons, but thought in consequence of the bad condition of the ground they could not approach quietly. Major Marler directed the removal of all noisy accoutrements and sent a native contingent ahead. These surrounded the kraal where the king had taken refuge, and Major Marler then rode up and called Cetewayo to come out. The king, after some parley, complied. He preserved a dignified demeanor, and asked to be shot. He was taken down to the coast, and put on board a man-of-war, which sailed at once with him for Cape Town.

London, September 22.—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley to the War Office announces that he has signed terms of peace with all the Zulu Chiefs, and effected a thorough understanding with them, which, in his opinion, will preserve the future peace of South Africa. One of the provisions of this treaty put an end to the Zulu military system, whereby the young warriors of the tribes were not permitted to marry until they had served in battle and distinguished themselves by bravery. The Chiefs who signed the treaty undertake to prohibit the importation of arms into their territories, and promise to make no declaration of wars upon other tribes without the consent of the British authorities at Cape Town.

AFGHANISTAN.
The Viceroy of India telegraphs: "I have notified the Ameer that a strong British force will march speedily on Cabul to his relief, and he must use all resources to co-operate. The Ameer responds: 'I have already written to say that for the past eight days I have preserved myself and family by the good offices of those friendly to me, and also by bribes to the rebels. Certain persons of high position, in these provinces have become rebellious. I am watching every quarter carefully. I trust God for the opportunity of showing my sincere friendship for the British Government and securing my good name before the world.'"

London, September 22.—A despatch from the Viceroy of India says a number of Afghans attacked the British camp at Shutergharden, but were repulsed. A correspondent at Ali Khybel reports that an important embassy has arrived from the Ameer of Afghanistan bringing assurances of his fidelity. A holy war is being preached in the Khost Valley and among the Mongolians. Great preparations are being made by the rebels, and a vigorous resistance may be expected at Cabul.

A correspondent at Allahabad reports that the camp of the 72nd Regiment at Shutergharden was attacked on the night of the 19th inst. A few casualties are reported. A despatch from Allahabad says that the Mongrels layd a returning British convoy four miles east of Shutergharden, and ran it off 47 miles, after killing the guard and 16 muleteers.

ITEMS.
A despatch from Pesth says the floor of a synagogue at Szalnac, near Muneacs, gave way on Saturday, owing to overcrowding. Eighteen women were killed and eight seriously injured. St Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Daniloff, the eminent Russian engineer, has commenced work to unite the Black and Caspian Seas by connecting various rivers. Large parties of workmen have been despatched from Astrachan.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Newcastle on Friday, said that the equalization of the franchise and the redistribution of seats in Parliament, and local government and land law reforms, must soon be undertaken. Dublin, Sept. 20.—A great land meeting was held at Limerick Junction on Sunday. It was an orderly affair notwithstanding the enormous crowds in attendance. A similar meeting was held on the same day at Tipperary. Eighteen thousand people were present. Resolutions were passed calling for the abatement of rents and the establishment of a peasant proprietary system.

The opinion of resident Irish landlords, agents, and others who have no interest in promoting the anti-rent agitation are rather encouraging, and they by no means endorse the statements relative to distress made by the agitators at public meetings and in the local press. A Strasburg despatch says, "Upon the entry of the Emperor William many shops were closed. Only the official buildings were profusely decorated. The French newspapers have become much outspoken concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the inhabitants of which have become also much more estranged from the Germans than two years ago when the Emperor William visited Strasburg and met a comparatively cordial reception."

London, September 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury's visit to Paris and his interview with Mr Waddington have completely dispelled the differences between England and France. Gen. Grant landed at San Francisco on Saturday from his 2 years tour round the world. He was enthusiastically received. St Louis, Sept. 19.—Advices from Lane County state that on Tuesday two brothers named Burr and James Manus, near Kirbyville, quarrelled about a cow, when James shot and killed Burr. A younger brother then went home and procured a rifle and shot his brother James through the heart.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—Louis Gueting was executed at noon to-day. He murdered Mary McGlen a year ago to-day, because she refused to renew a marriage engagement on account of his dissipation. He was under 20 years of age. Washington, Sept. 19.—A despatch from Santa Fe states that 40 Indians killed Capt Hooker's herd-guards at Ojacañenti, Sept. 4th, and drove off the herd. The troops at Fort Bavard pursued the Indians. The following from McEvers is received: "We had a five hours' fight with all of a hundred Indians. We have ten killed and several wounded. All our stock is gone. I have sent every available soldier out."

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 19.—A Fort Smith despatch says that Monday evening Jacob Irwin and Jas. Hazel were waylaid and killed by unknown parties near Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation. The murdered men are accused of extensive larcenies, and it is supposed they were lynched by a Vigilance Committee. Chateaugay, N.Y., has done a creditable thing in erecting a first-class school building at a cost of \$7000. The Record describes it as being of red brick, three stories high, surmounted by a Mansard roof slanted in two shades. The first and second floors are similar in outlay and furniture, while the third floor is finished in one room, to be used as a hall for rhetorical exercises and entertainments by the school. The two class rooms on the first floor are 32x32 feet each, and are occupied by the primary and intermediate departments; while the two rooms on the second floor (corresponding in size and finish to those below) are occupied by the grammar school and academic departments. In the basement are located the furnaces, and storerooms for fuel, etc. The exterior of the building presents a graceful and imposing appearance, which bespeaks the comfortable and perfect arrangement of the interior. Each room is peculiarly adapted to the purpose intended, each being fitted with all modern improvements, well lighted, well ventilated, and altogether pleasant. The acoustic properties of the building are perfect, thus materially aiding both the teacher and the pupil, who do not have to speak louder than the ordinary tone of voice to be distinctly heard in all parts of the room. In fact, the building is all that could be desired.

Hop picking in this County will be well nigh if not entirely completed this week. The quality was never better, but the crop is light.—Malone Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A singular accident happened recently in a Roman Catholic church at Seacombe, England, where Cardinal Manning was officiating. The surplus of one of the acolytes who was officiating at the altar came into contact with a lighted candle and was ignited. The blaze was at once observed by the Rev E. Slaughter, who in a moment sprang across the altar steps, and extinguished the flame. A Kansas genius, representing himself as a practical farmer has lately been visiting all the fairs with a prize pumpkin, and took the premium every time. It measured seven feet in circumference and weighed 230 pounds. Several days ago at Council Grove, a rival farmer attempted to tap the pumpkin in the absence of its owner, to get some of the seeds, and discovered that it was made of wood.

On Tuesday afternoon, 9th Sept., a riot occurred in Glasgow. About 300 men, mostly of the unemployed class, forced their way into a number of shops in the northern part of the city, and helped themselves to the contents, and also rifled a bread van on the street. Several of the ringleaders have been apprehended. One day some years ago, when Her Majesty was standing on the public road Balmoral, sketching the castle from a particular point, a flock of sheep approached. Her Majesty, being intent on her work, took little notice of the flock, and merely moved a little nearer the side of the road. A boy in charge of the sheep shouted at the top of a stentorian voice, "Stan' out o' the road, 'oman, and lat the sheep gae by!" Her Majesty not moving out of the way quite so fast as the shepherd wished, he again shouted, "Fat are ye stan' in there for? Gang out o' that, and lat the sheep pass!" One of Her Majesty's attendants, who had been at a distance, on hearing his royal mistress thus rudely assailed, went to the shepherd, and thus addressed him, "Do you know who it is you have been speaking so rudely to, boy?" "Na—I neither ken nor care; but be she fa' she likes, she sudna be i' the sheep's road." "That's the Queen," said the official. The boy looked astonished, and, after recovering his senses, said, with great simplicity, "The Queen! O! fat way disna she pit on claes that folk can ken her?"

The tenant righters of Limerick, as they call themselves, had a time of it on Sunday. According to report, some 20,000 of them met in the Corn Market of the city, and heard speeches from Mr Parnell and others. The speeches were had enough; but the feelings of the crowd were better illustrated by the "Voices" which occasionally interrupted them. One speaker said their object was to protect their property, and a "Voice" replied that it was to be done "by physical force." The same speaker suggested that the change demanded would make the people loyal; but the people themselves said, "We don't want to be loyal; we will never be so." "We will fight for the rents by the rifle," and then cheers were called and given three times in succession "for the Fenians." When Mr Parnell spoke he said, "It is the duty of the Irish farmers to combine among themselves, and ask for a reduction of rent, and if they get no reduction where a reduction is necessary, then I say it is the duty of the tenant to pay 'no rent until he gets it.'" Now, it is easy enough to imagine what must be the effect of such terrible advice on the minds of an excited peasantry, who are told that the land is their own; that the Government and the landlords are confiscators; and that, if they stand together, and if "that way—if they stood together, and if," being refused a reasonable and just reduction, they kept a firm grip of their "homesteads, I can tell them that no power on earth could prevail against the hundreds of thousands of the tenant-farmers of this country." The response of the meeting, so far as the landlords are concerned, is understood by the expression "Give them an ounce of lead." Things do not appear to have been quite so violent at the Sunday demonstration at Ballyhaunis, in the County Mayo, where Mr O'Connor Power aired his eloquence. Mr Power is not so popular as he was, and the enthusiasm was not so great as in Limerick. He accused the Government of ignorance of Irish affairs, and to a certain extent he was right, for the Government have been making unwise concessions to the Home Rulers and the Ultramontane Hierarchy, and they are getting their reward in Limerick and Mayo. At the latter the Chief Secretary was named, but he was groaned. Then the Government were described as "a bigoted, insolent, and alien 'cruelty at the head of it.'" This is the reward of the conciliatory measures of last Session. The people have not been conciliated; they "don't want to be loyal," and nothing that Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues could do would remove the enmity to the Saxon. We are likely to have a stirring autumn and winter in Ireland. The excitement is already at the boiling point, although the crusade against the Government and the landlords has only begun.—Belfast News, Sept. 6.

MARRIED.
On the 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Revd Dr Muir, Robert Brodie, Jr., of Coteau St Pierre, Montreal, to Jane, daughter of Archibald Ogilvie, Esq., of South Georgetown.
On the 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Revd Dr Muir, James Meldrum, Jr., of Montreal, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Logan, Esq., of South Georgetown.
At Fort Covington, on the 17th inst, by the Revd C. N. Thomas, Simon G. Gleason, Esq., Fort Covington, N.Y., to Jane, second daughter of Thomas Cooper, Esq., La Guerne, P.Q.
DIED.
After a lingering illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Reed, Hart's Falls, N.Y., on Saturday, Sept. 20th, Elspit G. Stevens, aged 51 years—wife of Peter Stevens of Clinton Mills, N.Y.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, @ 70 lbs., 75c @ 80c.
Barley @ 50 lbs., 40c to 50c.
Oats @ 40 lbs., 35c @ 40c.
Bank of Montreal bills paid for grain.
TODD & NICOLSON.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKET.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, @ 70 lbs., 75c @ 80c.
Barley per 50 lbs., 45c to 50c.
Oats, @ 40 lb., 30c @ 33c.
K. N. McFEE, Grain Buyer.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.
MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—Nineteen carloads of cattle and 4 carloads of hogs were offered for sale at this market to-day, against 11 cars of cattle and 2 cars of hogs on Monday last. Shipping cattle were in brisk demand, and fetched from 34c to 44c per lb. live weight for fair to good, and 5c for extra choice. A lot of very superior steers and heifers changed hands to-day at the top figure. There was also a fair call for butcher cattle, which sold at from 32c to 34c per lb., and a few good heasts at 4c. The quality of to-day's offerings was better than for some time past, which accounted for the improved demand and the larger business transacted in lots at from \$4.40 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. No sheep were offered, prices for which were nominally quoted at 4c per lb. live weight.

AT AND UNDER COST. The undermentioned Goods will now be sold for Cash only, at the following prices, during the great clearing sale now going on at
WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Bright Refined Scotch Sugar only 7 1/2 @ 8 or 14 lbs for \$1.
No 1 Portland Syrup 35c @ gallon; former price 60c.
Best Fancy Soap 3c @ cake; former price 4c.
Best Brown Family Soap 5c @ bar; former price 6c.
Eddy's No. 1 Matches 10c @ box; former price 12c.
Fine Salt in bags 10c @ bag; former price 12c.
Good Japan Tea 25c @ lb; former price 30c.
No 1 White Rice 4c @ lb; former price 5c.
No 1 Salmon Te @ pound; former price 10c.
No 1 Lobsters 15c @ pair; former price 20c.
No 1 Sardines 12c @ box; former price 15c.
No 1 Layer Raisins 8c @ lb; former price 10c.
No 1 Currants 6c @ lb; former price 8c.
Eddy's No. 1 painted Pails 15c; former price 20c.
No 1 Washboards 15c; former price 20c.
No 1 Brooms 18c; former price 25c.
Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs 2 each; former price 12c.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose at 5c @ pair; former price 12c.
Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods of every description marked down below cost.
Ladies' Shawls and Mantles at and under cost.
Ladies' Trunk Gaiters 50c @ pair; former price \$1.
Ladies' Leather Balmoral high cut Boots 85c @ pair; former price \$1.25.
Choice Prints, warranted fast colors, only 7c @ yard.
Good Heavy Grey Cotton 5c @ yard; former price 10c.
No 1 Cotton Yarn \$1.10 @ pound of 20s; former price 1.50.
White Cotton Flannel 15c @ yard; former price 20c.
All-wool Socks 12c @ pair; former price 15c.
Table-Covers 85c @ piece; former price \$1.50.
Beautiful gilt Motto Frames 25c @ each; former price 45c.
Scotch, Canadian & English Tweeds at and under cost.
Great Bargains in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Ties and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen's Cotton Socks at 5c @ pair; former price 15c.
Gentlemen's Fancy Dress Shirts at 25c @ each; former price \$1.00.
Men's Heavy Under Pants, 37c @ pair; former price \$1.
Men's Brown Overalls 60c @ pair; former price 80c.
Men's No. 1 Long Boots \$1.75 @ pair; former price 2.00.
Men's Fancy Tweed Pants \$1.25 @ pair; former price 1.50.
Men's Tweed Pants \$1.50 @ pair; former price 2.00.
Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50 @ pair; former price 2.00.
Men's Silk-lined Tweed Coats \$4.50 @ pair; former price 6.00.
Men's Fancy Hosiery 15c @ pair; former price 20c.
Men's Paper Collars 12c @ each; former price 15c.
Boys' Tweed Coats \$3.25 @ pair; former price 5.50.
Large-size Zinc Trunks \$1.75; former price \$2.75.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND HARDWARE at still further reductions, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount. **Don't** intending purchasers are invited to call without delay and secure splendid bargains at and under cost, as the whole and entire stock must positively be disposed of without any further delay. **TEIEMS CASH.**
WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

P.S.—Just received and opened out 25 cases and packages of new goods, comprising Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves, Fancy Ties, Hats, Parasols, Walking Shoes, &c.; also new styles in Gentlemen's Felt Hats, Coats, Pants and Vests, White Dress Shirts, Buttoned Balmoral Boots and Shoes and Prunella Gaiters, which will be sold at the same rate of discount.
W. T. & CO.
Huntingdon, May 15.

RAM LAMBS for sale off the first prize Aged Ram at the District Show. Apply at once to
JAMES COWAN,
Allan's Corners.

COLLECTIONS made and prompt returns.
HENRY HARMAN, Agent,
Huntingdon.

COOL! VERY COOL!
IT would seem very cool on our part as the cold weather is gathering around us not to intimate to the public, to whom we feel very grateful for many past favors, that we are doing our part to protect all who may favor us with their patronage from the cold chilly winds of the coming months.
Yes, we will be most happy to protect you, not from losses caused partly by the Insolvent Act and bankers without either principle or interest. No, that is far beyond our reach. In the way of GOODS, consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods in blacks and the new shades, Shawls (choicest as usual), Ladies' Jackets and Ulsters, Fringes, Kids in black, colored (to match our Dress Goods) and white, Tickings, Carpets and Dry Goods generally.

Gents' Clothing and Furnishings in great variety—surpassing anything ever offered in this section herebefore. Suitings and Tweeds, admitted to be second to none in this part. Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Gents' Rubber Coats, Ladies' Rubber Circulars, Flannels, the best assortment we have yet offered from 25c per yard up. Building and other Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Trunks, Satchels, cheap, Satchels, fresh Groceries, Tea and Dry Fruit, Paper, Soap Oil and Balled Oil. In these and in many other lines we are prepared to show good value.
Don't be backward, but come and see.
McNAUGHTON BROS' STOCK,
Sept. 17, 1879.

Copies of last week's Gleaner may be had at the office, price 4c each; sent by mail, 5c.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois, for the purpose of electing Directors, will be held on MONDAY, 5th OCTOBER next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Secretary's office, in the village of Huntingdon.
ANDREW SOMERVILLE,
Secretary.

Huntingdon, 24th September, 1879.

OTTAWA LATH FOR SALE.
BYRD & CO.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY.
LESSONS in Music and French will be resumed on Monday, 29th September, 1879, at 9 a.m. The Teacher: Miss E. R. Gunn.

THE MALONE FAIR.
In addition to the usual attractions of this Fair, there will be a HOSE RACE on the second day, Wednesday, 1st October. There will be at least 20 Fire & Hose Companies in line in the parade, all in full uniform, and twelve of them will run for the prizes. A larger crowd is expected than we ever have had.

REMEMBER the Auction Sale of Furniture, Bedding, &c., belonging to the late Joshua Broadner, Atholstan, takes place to-morrow (Friday) at his late residence at 19 o'clock &c.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders for repairs on the Elgin Manse, and stable; also, the repairing of the sidewalk between the manse and church will be sold on the ground to the lowest bidder or bidders on Thursday, 2nd day of October next, at 2 p.m.
Specifications can be seen with the undersigned.
By order,
PETER McFARLANE.
Kelso, Sept. 24, 1879.

