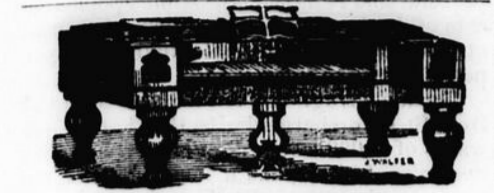


FARM FOR SALE
ON the River Chateaugay. Portion of No. 4 and 5, in fifth range of Godmanchester, containing about 200 acres. Apply to
ANDREW SOMERVILLE,
Huntingdon.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 22, first range of Jamestown, containing 100 acres, about 70 being in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder partly in green grass with a young sugar bush. There are 2 dwelling houses, one new, brick, with barns, stables, and sheds all in good order. Is beautifully situated on the banks of the Chateaugay river, adjoining Durham, where there are four churches, school, and grist and saw mills. Such a chance to permanently successful terms easy. Apply to **WILLIAM MORRISON, Sr.,** Crumston.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale his farm, being east half of Lot No. 43, in 5th and 6th ranges of the Township of Godmanchester, fronting Trout River. It contains 112 acres, 65 of which are in a good state of cultivation, the rest principally under bush, consisting of pine-wood, fencing and timber, and a quantity of fire-wood. Also a good Dwelling House and out-buildings.
For further particulars see proprietor on the premises, or by letter address
JAMES DOWNIE,
Trout River Post-office, P. Q.



PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE SMITH CANADIAN ORGAN COMPANY,
BROME, P. Q.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—In commencing the manufacture of Organs in the Province of Quebec, where little has hitherto been done towards the production of a first-class instrument, after careful consideration, we have decided that the only course which can lead to permanently successful results is the production of the very best instrument that can possibly be constructed. To a certain extent the time chosen for inaugurating such an enterprise is unfavorable, inasmuch as a number of extensive manufacturers in the United States (a good many of whom have gained an enviable reputation) have turned their attention to the fabrication of a cheap instrument for the Canadian market. These they are sending here in large numbers and selling them at low prices in order to realize money upon them under the pretence that they are sacrificing them on account of hard times. Their inferiority of workmanship fully warrants this reduction in price. There has been but little reduction in the price of skilled labor and the value of first-class materials, instead of depreciating, has actually increased. Superior instruments cannot be made to compete with inferior ones in point of price, therefore the only course for us to pursue is to make the best instruments possible, and trust to the good judgment and discrimination of the public to decide between good and inferior work, and pass their verdict on our productions.
We pledge ourselves to use the best material that can be procured; that our work shall be executed in the most thorough and substantial manner, and that we will sell our instruments at as low a price as is consistent with a moderate profit. We are determined to give our customers instruments that will defy competition from American manufacturers. And while we do not feel like harping to the public on the old string of patronizing Home Industry we do feel that if they will carefully and impartially examine our work they will not hesitate to say that we are producing a first-class instrument.
FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.—Inspection solicited. Terms easy. Prices moderate.
T. K. MILNE,
Agent at Huntingdon for the District of Beauharnois

PIANOS! PIANOS!
I HAVE much pleasure in informing the inhabitants of this District that I have been appointed Agent by Mr. Joseph Gould of Montreal for the Chickering, Steinway, Emerson & Gable Pianos. Mr. Gould's reputation is so well known as a man who sells nothing but the best, that parties wanting Pianos would do well to call at my rooms before purchasing elsewhere, where I keep constantly on hand a full supply of Pianos and Organs.
Parties wanting Organ or Piano Stools and Instruction Books can be supplied by me as cheap as they can in Montreal.
T. K. MILNE,
Booms Dominion Block, Huntingdon, Q.
P. S.—Having secured the services of a first-class workman I am now prepared to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Organs, or any other musical instrument.
Huntingdon, Sept. 26, 1876.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.
PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Shirriff Esq., M. D., John Symons, Esq., Colonel James Reid Alexander McNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.
Agents—William Edwards, Frank; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste Philomene; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amiraull, N.P., Hemmingford; Wm. Gebbie, Howick; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Antice; J. C. Manning, Franklin; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. McLaren, Durham, and A. M. Mason, Huntingdon.
Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

VETERINARY SURGEON.
McCORMICK will make weekly visits to the following places, commencing first week of January, 1877: Mondays, Le May's, Beauharnois; Wednesdays, Gale's, Durham; Fridays, Moir's, Huntingdon.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE "MINIMUM" System of Assurances has just been adopted by this Company, where, by a simple application of the profits, rates of premium are charged lower than have ever before been offered for Life Assurance.
The following are the rates for Assurances of each \$1,000, with profits upon the system referred to:
AGE. ANNUAL PREMIUM. AGE. ANNUAL PREMIUM.
21 \$12 80 39 \$23 80
22 13 10 40 24 70
23 13 50 41 25 60
24 14 00 42 26 50
25 14 40 43 27 49
26 15 20 44 28 50
27 15 80 45 29 60
28 16 40 46 30 60
29 16 90 47 31 60
30 17 50 48 32 70
31 18 10 49 34 10
32 18 60 50 35 70
33 19 20 51 37 60
34 19 80 52 39 60
35 20 40 53 41 70
36 21 10 54 44 00
37 22 00 55 46 40
38 22 90

The above table, and a full explanation of the "Minimum" system are published, and may be had upon application.
A. G. RAMSAY, Secretary.
Managing Director, **R. HILLS,**
General Agent for Province of Quebec, **R. POWNALL,**
Agent for Huntingdon, **W. W. CORBETT;** Agent for Atholstan, **J. BREADNER.**
Canada Life Building,
182 St. James street, Montreal.
Oct. 16, 1876.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 608. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
THE following lines of goods offered at and below cost price:
ALL-WOOL CANADIAN TWEEDS,
A large variety of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY,
Liele Thread Gloves 10 Cents a Pair.
Balance of Parasols will be sold at a great sacrifice.
Choice Dried Apples 8 cents per lb.
Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots just received and will be sold cheap.
W. A. DUNSMORE,
Huntingdon, July 26, '77.

TO RENT,
A Dwelling House, in Dominion Block. Immediate possession. Apply to D. SHANKS.

THRASHING MACHINES.
NOW ready for sale a number of our celebrated Two-horse Power Thrashing Machines.
The Best in the Dominion.

Was awarded the First Prize in 1874-'76.
Workmanship and material guaranteed. Terms reasonable. Leave your orders early.
Boyd & Co.

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

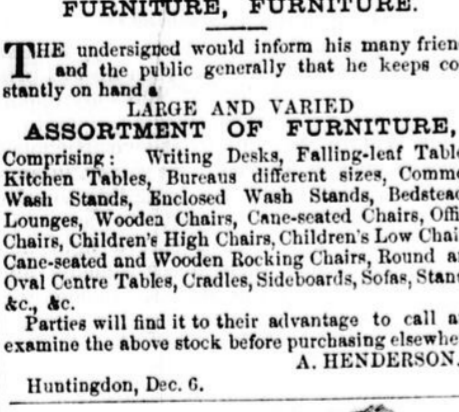
NEW TEAS, &c.
Just received at the
Cheapest House in Huntingdon for Tea
Dominion Block, next the Drug Hall.

GEO. Q. O'NEILL,
RETURNING thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage in the past, begs to inform them and the public that he has
REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES,
and that he has on hand a choice stock of the
FINEST FRESH TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES,
which will be sold cheaper than ever, notwithstanding the increased duty.
GEORGE Q. O'NEILL

COONLEY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
TAR PAPER, LIME,
CEMENT, LATH, AND CLAPBOARDS.
Wheelwright Supplies a Specialty.
CHATEAUGAY, N.Y.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
THE undersigned would inform his many friends and the public generally that he keeps constantly on hand a
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE,
Comprising: Writing Desks, Folding-tables, Tables, Kitchen Stands, Bureau different sizes, Common Wash Tables, Enclosed Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wooden Chairs, Cane-seated Chairs, Office Chairs, Children's High Chairs, Children's Low Chairs, Cane-seated and Wooden Rocking Chairs, Round and Oval Centre Tables, Cradles, Sideboards, Sofas, Stands, &c., &c.
Parties will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A. HENDERSON,
Huntingdon, Dec. 6.

LAKE ST. FRANCIS NAVIGATION CO.
(LIMITED)
THE Company's new light-draft and fast-sailing steamer **ST. FRANCIS**, will run during the season of navigation as follows:
Will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday, and Lachine on the arrival of the 5 p.m. train.
Will make the downward trip every Monday and Thursday.
Placed on the route to secure reasonable rates and accommodate the people on the route between Cornwall and Montreal, the Company relies on a continuance of their support. Owned and controlled by parties on the route, the best security is given that no advantage will ever be taken of the Public.
ALEX. ANDERSON,
President.



MRS. WM. AUGUSTUS IS UNCO-HUMAN.
"I'm unco human; I'll no deny't. I dinna pretend tae be infallible, like the auld Pope." That's what I said tae our William Augustus the ither night, after he had delivered a lang lecture on the blessings o' forgiveness. "Seventy times seven," says I, "mon, I couldna dae that. Its enuch tae hae tae forgie twa or three times, let alone four hundred and ninety times. It's again nature, mon." This bit claver was about the neighbors, who had been craik, craikin', at ae thing or another ever sin the merrriage. It's a' weel enuch tae forgie, bit I maun say I'm unco human, an' it's a dreigh job. I'm a wee bit like the man wi' the cuddin' i' the story buik.
Ye ken he was gaun tae the town on his ain keddie, an' his wee callant walkin' aside him, when the folk passin, ane speered tae ither "Do ye see yon auld tumfie, and the pur bairnfoot?" Wi' that he loupit down an' pit up the wean. An' soon anither set cam along an' they screeched with wi' lauchin', "See the laddie takin' it easy and the auld man laggin' ahint." Wi' that they baith took tae the cuddin', an' a' crowd, wi' muckle sympathy for the ither folks' cuddinies, cried "shame on them for ill usin' the pur beastie." An' then they loupit down ance mair, an' let the cuddin' gang its lane, an' then the neighbors called him an auld gumpie; an' after awhile the man concluded it wasna possible tae please everybody, an' began tae please hisel, an' walk or ride as he liked, wi' nae reference tae the folk's opinion, which was muckle mair wise-like than heedin' a' the clavers.
I ken weel enuch its Bible doctrine tae turn the ither side when ye're skelpit on the yin, bit I'm unco human, an' it may be the deil's ain doin, for I hae a desire tae skelp back again like the weans.
Whiles when I luik at the beautiful waird an' see a' the braw things in't, an' the gran' auld trees, an' tender plants, an' the instinct o' the dumb beasties I love sae weel, I feel as if there was naething bit love in the earth, an' then, may hap, the calves get out into the barley ayont the pastur, an' the men folk awa, an' a Sproonia merit, an' afore I hae them pit back I am minded tae gie our William Augustus a fine preachin', but when he gets hame at night, after a lang toilin' day, an' I luik at his braw curlie head, ane broon, noo streakt wi' grey, an' min' a' his guidness, I dinna say onything about the fences. An' when we're angered wi' ony frien', there is naethin' sae guid as tae remember if they have done a kindness tae you or yours, an' if sae, tae think weel o' them for't an' disremember the present hurt. Bit heeb, bairns, we are a' unco human.
Mrs. Wm. Augustus.

the presentation to Capt. Simmonds, of the Queen Victoria, of a complimentary address, accompanied by a gold medal and a purse of \$300, as an acknowledgment of the bravery exhibited in his conduct on the 2d day of July in taking down a foreign flag and running up the steamer's own Union Jack. An address was read by Alex. Gibb, to which Capt. Simmonds made a suitable reply. The inscription on the medal is:—Presented by the loyalists of Ottawa to Captain Thomas Simmonds for his patriotism in maintaining the honor of the British flag on board the steamer Queen Victoria, 24 July, 1877. On the medal clasp are the words "For loyalty."
Halifax, July 28.—The commission which is to determine the amount of compensation due to us by the United States for a twelve years' use of our fisheries re-assembled here to-day. The adjournment of the Commission from June 16th to July 28th was in order to give the British and American agents time to exchange and examine their respective Cases. This has now been done, our case having been filed on the 16th ult., and the American Answer on the 9th inst., and the Reply to the Answer on the 25th inst. What remains for the Commission to do is, first, to receive the testimony of fishermen and others, and next, to receive arguments of counsel. The reception of evidence will be a protracted business, and may last till the end of October, each side being allowed to occupy precisely the same number of days in tendering their evidence and examining their witnesses. The Treaty of Washington provides that the Case on either side must be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners are expected to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The British Case is divided into two parts—that which concerns Canada and that which concerns Newfoundland. It claims an award of twelve millions of dollars for the twelve years' use of the Canadian inshore fisheries, and two millions for those of Newfoundland. The grounds upon which this claim is based are given in detail, and altogether a strong prima facie case is made out. The American Answer deals categorically with the British Case, depreciating in all respects the value of our inshore fisheries to United States fishermen, and challenging the validity of the grounds upon which a considerable portion of our claim rests. Our Reply to this Answer deals with the questions thus raised, the more important of them being the "headlands" question, and the question of the bait supply.

Ottawa, August 1.—In consequence of the recent forgeries of the Bank of British North America intend in their next issue to change the form of their bank notes.—The Premier, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Rye, and Mr. Buckingham left by the 7.40 train this morning en route for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Reynolds placed the private car of the Company at the disposal of the party, but Mr. Mackenzie declined to use it unless he were allowed to pay for it. No pay could be accepted, and consequently the Premier went in an ordinary first-class car.

The Catholics of Montreal are exerting themselves to establish a daily paper, and are subscribing with the view to raise \$10,000 for that purpose. Captain Kirwan of the True Witness is to have charge of the new paper, because, as the resolutions state, "he has already won the confidence and esteem of the great majority of the English-speaking Catholics of this Dominion, as appears by the daily increase of subscribers, by letters of congratulation sent him by clergymen and laymen, and by the general approbation of his articles in defence of religion and nationality." The following is a specimen of the writings which have "won the confidence and esteem" of the Catholics of Montreal, taken from last week's True Witness: "We repeat our warning that the Protestants play with dangerous tools when they smile upon Orangeism. We cannot believe that our Protestant friends mean to insult us, and as to Orangeism we despise it. We shall at least insult no man's faith, but we shall oppose the mischievous and degrading Orange organization inch by inch and all along the line. . . . But our hands are now upon the plough and we care not from whom the opposition may come, or by whom faction may be introduced. We shall go on with the work we have undertaken. Defence, and if need be defiance, to our foes—curb the fury of your Chiniquys, of your Brays, and of your McViears, if you want peace in Montreal; cease insulting our nuns and our priests in the thoroughfares. Read the letter we publish from Sir Francis Hincks, himself a Protestant, and let any one say if he is surprised that we brand the Orange organization as the most mischievous that ever existed to perpetuate feud and endanger the peace of a community. In this Province Orangeism is illegal; it is mischiev-

ous; it is insulting. If then we are to live in peace there must be a change; the law must be enforced at all cost. Orangeism must be denied the right to promenade our thoroughfares as such. We repeat, it is the most infamous conspiracy ever designed to introduce strife where all should be harmony and good will."
Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C., a representative Catholic of large influence in the west, is out with a letter in the London Free Press in regard to the Orange and Green troubles at Montreal. He says that the taking of young Mr. Hackett's life must be a source of deep regret to every reflecting Roman Catholic, as also that peace should be jeopardized by lawless members of the community. He deprecates the fanatical spirit that is abroad, and maintains that Ireland's greatest enemies are Irishmen themselves, in that they hope to reverse the order of nature and seek strength in their divisions. He refers to the good feeling existing during the lifetime of T. D. McGee, who had educated Irishmen out of their antipathies and divisions of creed, and fostered a union of kindness and good fellowship. He pays high tribute to such men as the Rev. James Carmichael, whose public addresses had the same tendency. He is afraid we are having a train of gunpowder laid in Canada concerning differences which should have been buried long ago. The letter is an able and eloquent plea for religious tolerance and good neighborhood among Irishmen of every denomination and Canadians alike.

UNITED STATES.
This paragraph from the Malone Palladium of last week is suggestive of what we may expect in Huntingdon, where loose planks abound with the additional pitfalls for waggon-crossings: A petition was received by the Board a few weeks since from Mrs. Joseph Lavoie, who had an arm broken and was otherwise injured on the 29th of April last, caused by a loose plank in the sidewalk in front of the vacant lot on Duane street, owned by Titus & Parmelee. A committee of Trustees, composed of Messrs. Camp and Hardy, was appointed to ascertain the facts in the case and report the same to the Board. They visited her themselves, and also had her injuries examined by Dr. Bates, and upon hearing their report and the statement of Dr. Bates, the Board voted to pay her the sum of two hundred dollars.

A correspondent of the Ogdensburg Journal writes that Mr. Beach, of Hammond, died on Thursday, July 19, from the effects of Paris Green. He had been applying it to his potatoes in a pulverized state, combined with gypsum, some of which adhered to his hands. He thoughtlessly put his hand into his pocket and took a chew of tobacco, in which manner the poison was conveyed to his mouth, resulting in his death.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., August 2.—The remains of General Custer have arrived, and were deposited in a vault in the cemetery, to remain until transported to West Point in the Fall.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 1.—Dr. Winslow was cremated here yesterday. The process occupied about three hours. The heart has been sent to his birthplace, Nantuck. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife near Boston.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Herald reports an interview with Vanderbilt, in which the latter said: "There will be plenty of business and work for every one this fall, but at low rates; plenty for the railroads to do, but it will barely pay them. The trouble is every one in America spends too much money. We are too hopeful. When the habit of looking at the present as it is and to the future as it will be prevails, there will be no more strikes. The railroad trouble is ended, but there is great danger from the spirit of Communism." In recognition of the general conduct of the employees on his road, Vanderbilt has divided \$100,000 among them.
The cities where riot rules must pay the damage to property. In Pittsburg the destruction amounts to about \$35 for every man, woman and child in the place. That havoc was a rather expensive luxury for these hard times.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Rome, August 1.—The uneasiness in regard to the Pope's health has been revived. He has only seen Cardinal Simoni and his domestics for five days. Cardinal Riarlo Sforza's chances of succeeding Pope Pius improve daily.
Great excitement was caused in Londonderry, Ireland, on Saturday, 15th July, by a report that Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic bishop, had been assaulted by a Protestant in the street. 500 quay porters left their work, paraded the streets, and a man whom they supposed to be the culprit was beaten. There was, however, no ground for the re-

port. The bishop was entering a convent, when a tipsy Scotchman named Stewart, who had just landed from the Glasgow boat, asked him what book he had in his hand. The bishop answered him good-humoredly, and that was all. The man never attempted to strike him.

HORSE FORAGE.—The Russian Government has caused experiments to be carried on to condense the utility of condensed forage. Four kinds of preserved food were tested by cavalry. The first consisted of oatmeal, peas, rye, and linseed compressed into cakes, weighing 4 lb., and said to contain as much nutriment as would be afforded by 12 lb of oats in one fifth of the bulk. In the second the rye was omitted. The third also was like the first, but wheat was substituted for rye; and in the fourth, wheat was replaced by rye bread. For use the cakes had to be crumbled by the hand. The trials lasted thirty days. Half the chosen horses were fed on the ordinary ration, while to the others 4 lb of condensed forage and 10 pound of hay were given daily for the first twenty-five days. The hay was then reduced by 2 pound each day; the amount of preserved food being increased by three-eighths of a pound daily, until on the thirtieth day each horse received six pound of the condensed forage, but no hay. The horses are reported to have compared favorably throughout with those fed in the ordinary manner; but those which had received the second form of food were reported to be in a trifle better condition than the others.

Paris, July 28.—President MacMahon has arrived at Bourges, where the Mayor presented an address. The President, in replying, said his sole aim had been the maintenance of peace abroad and constitutional order at home. His intention and acts had also been misrepresented. There had been "no violation of the Constitution or interference with the liberty of conscience or jeopardizing of foreign relations. Public good sense at home and abroad has estimated these calamities at their true value. They will not discourage me nor prevent me from fulfilling my task, with the help of the men who have hitherto been supporters of my policy. I am confident the nation will respond to my appeal, and will choose representatives who will terminate the conflict, which, if prolonged, could only be harmful to the country's interests and check the pacific development of its greatness." Alluding to foreign affairs, the President said France had done all in her power to localize the war in the East. "Peace," he said, "is the first policy—French policy."

The religious orders throughout France will make great pecuniary sacrifices to secure the return of the clerical candidates. A sum of £50,000, most of which comes out of their coffers, has already been furnished to the Conservative committee.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has returned to Chislehurst, England.
WALKING FEAT.—A three hours' walking match for £100 was decided last month at London, between William Perkins and William Howes, both of London. About 3000 persons were present, few of whom could have been prepared for the astonishing performance which took place. Perkins led all the way, and won by 186 yards. In the three hours he walked 22 miles 206 yards, a far greater distance than has ever before been covered in the same time. All previous records from nine miles upwards were beaten by both men.

Rome, Tuesday, July 17.—It is believed here that the Vatican has completed its plan of a Catholic crusade by establishing within itself a General Commission, to which, as to a centre, the whole Catholic world is made, by means of the Episcopate, to converge. The Commission includes the members of the liberal professions and of the military. Its aim is the unvarying one of combating free institutions in general, and Italian unity in particular; of putting down everything, in short, which is opposed to the Syllabus and the Temporal Power. Its ramifications and its resources are infinite; and, what is of signal importance, its programme is in perfect harmony with the prevailing spirit of Catholicism. The Vatican cherishes the idea of enlisting the diplomatic action of Austria, France and Spain on its side, and does not despair of bringing England to common cause with the Powers. Meanwhile the Marquis di Baviere, colonel of the Pope's Noble Guard, and editor of the Osservatore Romano, has left on a special mission for England, bearing important dispatches for certain eminent Catholic dignitaries, and, it is believed here, leading Conservative statesmen.—Daily News.

The Lancet has been entrusted with the duty of giving public expression to a strong opinion formed by a large body of the medical profession on the subject of what is known as the 'Grocers' License,' under which, as an Excise permit, retailers of ordinary groceries are enabled to sell intoxicating liquors in bottles. The protest has been signed by 920 physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners, the great majority of whom are engaged in large practice, and enjoy large opportunities of observing the effects of the grocers' trade in drink on the various grades of society. Of the gentlemen signing the protest, 279 practice within the metropolitan district, and this number includes the leading members of the profession resident in London; 633 of the signatories are resident in the Provinces, and represent the prominent opinion of their localities. Three have written from the Colonies, showing that the question is regarded as of grave interest beyond the immediate limits of home.

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WALKING FEAT.—A three hours' walking match for £100 was decided last month at London, between William Perkins and William Howes, both of London. About 3000 persons were present, few of whom could have been prepared for the astonishing performance which took place. Perkins led all the way, and won by 186 yards. In the three hours he walked 22 miles 206 yards, a far greater distance than has ever before been covered in the same time. All previous records from nine miles upwards were beaten by both men.

Rome, Tuesday, July 17.—It is believed here that the Vatican has completed its plan of a Catholic crusade by establishing within itself a General Commission, to which, as to a centre, the whole Catholic world is made, by means of the Episcopate, to converge. The Commission includes the members of the liberal professions and of the military. Its aim is the unvarying one of combating free institutions in general, and Italian unity in particular; of putting down everything, in short, which is opposed to the Syllabus and the Temporal Power. Its ramifications and its resources are infinite; and, what is of signal importance, its programme is in perfect harmony with the prevailing spirit of Catholicism. The Vatican cherishes the idea of enlisting the diplomatic action of Austria, France and Spain on its side, and does not despair of bringing England to common cause with the Powers. Meanwhile the Marquis di Baviere, colonel of the Pope's Noble Guard, and editor of the Osservatore Romano, has left on a special mission for England, bearing important dispatches for certain eminent Catholic dignitaries, and, it is believed here, leading Conservative statesmen.—Daily News.

The Lancet has been entrusted with the duty of giving public expression to a strong opinion formed by a large body of the medical profession on the subject of what is known as the 'Grocers' License,' under which, as an Excise permit, retailers of ordinary groceries are enabled to sell intoxicating liquors in bottles. The protest has been signed by 920 physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners, the great majority of whom are engaged in large practice, and enjoy large opportunities of observing the effects of the grocers' trade in drink on the various grades of society. Of the gentlemen signing the protest, 279 practice within the metropolitan district, and this number includes the leading members of the profession resident in London; 633 of the signatories are resident in the Provinces, and represent the prominent opinion of their localities. Three have written from the Colonies, showing that the question is regarded as of grave interest beyond the immediate limits of home.

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

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

The news from the seat of war has suddenly become of deep interest. The battle of Plevna has not only been a bloody one, but the most important in its results of any yet fought. To understand it aright a short retrospect is necessary. Over a month ago, the Russians crossed the Danube into Bulgaria. Their main object being to get to Constantinople, or, at least, so near as to dictate to the Sultan the terms of peace, they did their best to elude the Turkish forces in Bulgaria, and hurry an army across the Balkans, the range of lofty and precipitous mountains which separates Bulgaria from Turkey proper. In this they were successful. No Turkish army appeared in sufficient force to dispute their advance, and the Balkans were crossed by an eastern pass which the Turks thought it so unlikely the Russians would choose that it was only guarded by a solitary battalion. The body, which thus penetrated the great natural rampart of Turkey, is stated to have numbered 20,000—a force altogether inadequate to effect anything of moment. The design was, that this small army should divert the attention of the Turks, while, farther west, the real army of invasion, numbering at least one hundred thousand, would attempt to pass the Balkans. It is plain that, while those two armies were endeavoring to penetrate into the very heart of Turkey, it was of vital consequence that their lines of communication in the rear should be kept open. In Bulgaria there are four large fortresses, strongly garrisoned, and two armies in the field. To keep those garrisons within their walls and prevent the armies from falling on the rear of the invading expeditions or destroying the bridges across the Danube, the Russians left several large bodies of men. It was one of them that encountered the Turks at Plevna. Osman Pasha was marching westward to cut the Russian communications with the Danube, when assailed by Gen Krudener. Instead of routing or even forcing the Turkish army back, the Russians themselves were disastrously repulsed. It is evident the Russian defeat, had as it is, was not as total as represented, for the Turks did not advance to Sistova, only 40 miles distant from Plevna, where the bridges across the Danube are, as they would otherwise have done. In possession of these, the position of the Russians, isolated from their base of supplies, would have been critical indeed. Apparently the sole result has been to cause the Russians to postpone their project of crossing the Balkans in force, in order that a sufficient number of men may be detached to meet the victorious Osman Pasha. News of a second battle, may be expected any day. Should the Russians be successful, we may expect the crossing of the Balkans to be resumed, but if the reverse, we may look for the rest of the campaign being spent in Bulgaria, with the object of subduing the Turkish forces within it. In the meantime, it may be asked, while all this is transpiring in Bulgaria, what of the 20,000 who have sealed the Balkans? The only news we have of them is from Constantinople, that they were defeated at Yenî Zaghra and forced back into the defile which they so lately passed. The news is to be received with reserve.

In Turkey in Asia, the Russians have for a second time resumed the offensive; crossing the frontier, we may be assured, with a larger force than before. The diversion by the Turks in the Caucasus, so effective in preventing the previous advance of their enemies, has been abandoned, so that the Russians now march into Armenia without a foe in their rear.

The revelations made by the members of the Hackett jury are of a disquieting nature. Coroner Jones assured them that if they would break up, the Provincial Government would resume the enquiry in a more effectual way. On this representation they abruptly ended their labors. Solicitor General Baker now denies that the Provincial Government interfered in any way whatever. Were it not that we have a distinct recollection of the Land Swap case, we would be disposed to believe Mr Baker. We remember, however, Attorney-General Church's solemn assurances that the Government would do all in its power to get that swindling transaction annulled by the courts, and how the result proved that the case had been so managed by the Government as to prove abortive. The Hackett enquiry was on the point of throwing very desirable light upon the nature of the Catholic Union and who were the instigators of the plot on the Twelfth, when Coroner Jones induces the jury to disolve. It is hard to believe that Mr Jones

would have used the name of the Quebec Government as his authority for doing so, did he not really possess it. Until very conclusive evidence to the contrary is supplied, the impression will prevail that disclosures, unpleasant to supporters of the Government, have been choked off by a trick.

The prime actor in the tragedy of Victoria Square is still wanting. It was a man in a black velvet coat who pursued Hackett up Dunn's stairs, dragged him down, and shot him. Of him there is no word. Sheehan is simply one of the many who fired at Hackett.

We were sorry to read in Tuesday's Herald an editorial in which the culpability of the Protestant Indians for setting fire to the Seminary buildings at Oka is assumed, and which ends as follows:—

We heartily trust that the offence may be brought home to the real offenders, for whatever sympathy the Indians of Oka may be entitled to in their controversy with the Seminary, about which we say nothing, no one can feel anything but abhorrence at such an act as the one in question. Indeed, there can be no doubt that should the criminal trial fail to efface the impressions produced by the evidence taken by Judge Connors, very much of the sympathy which has been excited for these people will be at an end. There can be no connection between any true religious sentiment and an atrocious crime. It must be remembered, however, it is not at present made out, supposing the crime to have been committed, how far the Protestant Indians, as a body, are implicated in the acts of some of their number.

The case of the Indians is eminently one where, to come to a correct appreciation of it, you have to put yourself in their place. Let the writer in the Herald fancy himself to have been harassed for seven or eight years by prosecutions for cutting cordwood in a bush he believed he had rights of ownership; for pasturing his cow, and exercising other privileges enjoyed unquestioned for many generations; to have had his wife and daughter insulted by imported bullies; the church he worshipped in torn down, and finally, on a patty accusation, had his house forced open by armed men at midnight, and dragged from his bed to a jail 18 miles distant, and then ask himself if he would feel altogether unjustified in setting fire to the dwelling-place of the men who had been the authors of all the wrongs perpetrated against him, and whom he sincerely believed to be interlopers and holding possession of property that rightfully belonged to himself. The most patient of men can be driven to retaliate, and if the Indians, smarting under the injustice of an attempt to arrest 46 of their number, the culminating act of a long series of outrages, did go and set fire to the house where their oppressors dwelt in the blind hope of driving them away, is it to be said that sympathy for them is therefore at an end? Is it conceivable that there is another body of men in the Dominion who would have submitted as tamely for years to such usage as these Okas have received? Has their forbearance not been made cause of reproach against them, for have there not been those who said, that people who could not resent such gross wrongs themselves, did not deserve to be helped? The proverb goes that even the worm turns on the heel that treads it, and if the Okas, despairing of receiving protection and redress from the proper authorities, have turned upon those who have so deeply wronged them, we, for one, while disapproving of their alleged conduct, cannot blame them. People exasperated by injustice and cruelty, are often hurried into acts they afterwards regret. At the same time, it is not to be lost sight of that submission to a deliberate policy of injustice, pursued for years with inveterate persistency, is no part of Christian duty and is not consonant with "true religious sentiment." To speak so, is to argue that it is the duty of Christians to submit to the supremacy of evil.

We published in full last week the evidence of Father Lagan and another witness. The rest of the evidence is merely a repetition, witness after witness coming up and testifying they saw the Protestant Indians to the number of 30 assail the Presbytery and set it on fire. Several of the witnesses alleged they saw the Indians, all armed, meet in the Methodist church the night before, and insinuated that Mr Parent had some hand in their proceedings. The evidence has been all of an ex parte nature, and when it comes to be sifted before a judge and jury much, if not all, of it will probably be destroyed. Supposing, however, that the main allegations are sustained, that the Seminary property was set on fire and that the Methodist Indians are the incendiaries, it will be some consolation to know that they did it in an open and demonstrative manner—that they were so good as to sit up all night until it was broad day before they went about their little adventure, that they carried their consideration so far as to fire a cannon to waken up all the inhabitants and warn them to come and see what they were going to do, and that they kindly went into the Seminary garden and had a lively interview with the priest before they applied the match. Such an extraordinary way for incendiaries to act was never heard tell of before, and, with every respect for the piety of the witnesses who testified against them, we must admit that we have an impression that, before Mr Connors, in order to make a good story, they swore to too much.

In a speech on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury, who is a member of the Government, said the policy of Great Britain was peace.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.

This Council met on Monday. Members all present except Councillor Hood. James Adams was appointed special officer over the Clegg discharge, Jamestown. Francis Laplante, road inspector for District No. 24, presented his account for front road work done for the following lots in the 4th and 5th concessions of Jamestown:— 4th Concession.—Lot No. 2, 75 cents; No. 3, \$3.20; No. 4, \$1.80; No. 10, \$2.50; No. 12, \$5.50.

5th Concession.—Lot No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, 75 cents; No. 3, \$4.80; No. 4, \$5.70; No. 5, \$1.80; No. 12, \$10.50; No. 13, \$10.40; No. 14, \$1.

Moved by Coun Greig, seconded by Coun Cairns: That the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the said road inspector the above several sums, and to collect the amounts according to law.—Carried.

Richard Fitzgerald, road inspector for District No. 15, presented his account for road work done on the front road between the second and third range of Jamestown:— 2nd Concession.—Lot No. 24, \$1.75; East part of 37, 43 cents; Part of 37, 43 cents; West part of 37, 43 cents; 7 of 38 \$1.30; West 1 of 39, \$1.30.

3rd Range of Jamestown.—West 1 of 17, \$3.90; East 1 of 15, \$1.30; West 1 of 15, \$1.70; Centre part of 14, \$1.95.

Moved by Coun Ness, seconded by Coun Cairns: That the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the above road inspector the above mentioned sums, and charge and collect the same according to law.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor Greig, seconded by Coun Walsh: That the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay Richard Fitzgerald, road inspector, the sum of \$3.34 for material and work done on the bridge in rear of the old Free Church.—Carried.

MALONE NEWS OF HEMMINGFORD.

Sir,—Your Malone contemporary is what Dominic Sampson would call "verra facitious." A year or so ago he credited the wife of our village Vulean with having four children at one birth, and, in your last issue, he tells an awfully funny story of a robbery at our depot, when tickets, a gold watch and \$12 in money, were stolen. Both stories are apocryphal. Vulean's wife has not increased the population by one, and if a thief were to visit Hemmingford, he might consider his visit an eminently successful one if he "cribbled" 12 cents. There is not \$12 in the town; still, we are not altogether beggars. We have an indefinite number of potato bugs, and a splendid and uncountable army of grasshoppers, which we will be glad to exchange for some other commodity less greedily for green food than your contemporary seems to be for news, whether authentic or not.

HEMINGFORD CORRESPONDENT. Hemmingford, Aug. 7.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Fitzpatrick vs. The Corporation of the Parish of Ste. Martine. Present: His Honor Judge Bélanger. At the last adjournment of the Superior Court for this District, in July last, the defendant was condemned to pay \$500 damages and the costs, in all about \$550 or \$600. The following are the circumstances under which the Corporation was condemned:— In February, 1875, the plaintiff was driving with a load of wood on the road which leads from the village of Ste. Martine to Ste. Joseph's hill, when his sleigh was upset and the cord-wood it contained fell over him, wounding him seriously. Fitzpatrick has become a cripple from the accident. The Corporation appealed from the decision.—L'Avener de Beauharnois, Aug. 2.

On Tuesday morning Mr Clayland of Hemmingford had a span of fine horses, which took a prize at last year's Show, stolen out of his pasture. He is busy searching for them, but has yet no trace.

A slight mistake was made in the prices at which the butter of the Stockwell factory was sold. The May, June and July make was sold for 24 cents; August make not yet sold. We are informed that the Russellton Flats factory sold their butter to Messrs A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal; May for 22 cents, June and July for 24 cents. The factory began early, and part of the May make was hay butter.

The notice of the death of Mr McDermid of Havelock will be read with regret by many, for he was of such an amiable and kindly disposition that none who formed his acquaintance could help liking him. Tho' a quiet, unobtrusive man, he took part in public matters and sought to advance the interests of his township and the county to the best of his ability. He was very zealous on behalf of the railway, was long a councillor, and, up to last December, when he declined re-election, was President of Agricultural Society No. 2.

Mr Mackenzie's reply to the petition on behalf of the Okas, has been read with a good deal of indignant feeling in this section. Such a curt and positive refusal was not expected. A letter from a gentleman, personally acquainted with the negotiations when the \$20,000 was offered by the Seminary, has been received too late for insertion this week. It throws much light on the transaction, and demonstrates that it was impossible to accept the offer.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.

Date	Temperature		Rain	Wind
	Highest	Lowest		
1 August	90	55	.....	00
2 "	86	63	.....	00
3 "	81	67	.....	00
4 "	73	58	.....	00
5 "	70	55	.....	00
6 "	78	53	.....	14 Thunder
7 "	80	63	.....	00

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT PLEVNA.

The following is a detailed account of the fighting at Plevna on Monday, July 30:— The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000; they occupied a series of positions which are naturally strong and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Plevna with both flanks resting on the river side. The Russian forces consisted of the 9th army corps under General Krudener, the 30th division and 30th brigade of the second division under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and sixteen guns. It was arranged that General Krudener should attack the Turkish centre at Griviac and the northern flank of the entrenched position over Rahora, while Schackosky attacked Radezoe, and General Skoboleff held in check a strong Turkish force at Looza, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. Krudener began the battle about 9.30. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the cannon at Griviac, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole afternoon unavailingly endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss. Schackosky about noon carried Radzevo and planting four batteries on the bridge beyond, bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was an earthwork armed with cannon in front of an entrenched village. After an hour's cannonade he silenced the Turkish guns and his infantry after a long and bloody contest carried the earthworks and village. The second Turkish position consisting of a redoubt and series of entrenched vineyards, was then attacked and ultimately carried but with a terrible effort and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery force. The Russians, moreover, were unable to utilize the captured position. About four o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up, and an attack made on the position immediately covering Plevna. The attack was continued until near sunset. The Turkish infantry was in great force, in a continuous line under the shelter of the trenches. Despite the most stubborn efforts, no impression could be made on the line. Two Russian companies did work round to the right of the Turkish trenches, and entered Plevna, but it was impossible to hold it. The Russian batteries pushed boldly forward into the position first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade which was crashing into the infantry in the open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot. At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement and re-occupied their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands and died like heroes. The Turks gradually re-took everything they had lost. The fighting lasted long after nightfall. With darkness the Bashî Bazouks took possession of the battle field, and slew all the wounded. The Russians held the heights about Radzevo, but the Bashî Bazouks worked around to their rear and fell on the wounded collected in Radzevo. Retreat was compelled in the direction of Bulgareni, and the contingencies resulting from this untoward battle are of ominous significance. The Russians requested leave to bury their dead.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

Another correspondent thus describes the state of the Russian army after the fight:— In the dark, a baneful sort of "krankentreg" swarmed over the battlefield in the shape of Bashî Bazouks, who spared not, lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose. The staff could hear from below on the still night air the cries of pain and entreaties for mercy and yells of blood-thirsty, fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the valley of the shadow of death below. Were there, indeed, any at all to come? It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come struggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when the company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radzevo, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About nine o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded. We lost our way, as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet, by reason of the alarms of Bashî-Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at one o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle from six o'clock on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of the reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed rest. Before four o'clock an alarm came that the Bashî-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what, in the morning, was a fine army, was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but it is a plain state-

ment of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments—say 5,000 men out of our three brigades, a ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of General Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Osma river, about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova. One cannot in this moment of hurried confusion realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Loreza and Plevna, and only a weak division of the 11th corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Schackosky's force as wrecked, and as no longer for this campaign to be counted on as a fighting intiger. It is not ten days since the 30th division crossed the Danube in the pride of superb conduct. Now, what of it is left, is demoralized and shattered; there remains but the 9th corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised, and the Russian strait is so bad that scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Romanian division, commanded by General Habu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line at the Osma River. An aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac, and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercy of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen Skoboleff was very severely handled, having lost 200 men out of his single infantry battalion.

THE RETREAT.

A correspondent with Prince Schockosky's force gave the following account of the Russian retreat:—The road from Poreidin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At a narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and a complete block. Tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers' catches, led horses, and carts filled with wounded—all were jammed in indescribable chaos. There have been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni, and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts—several cases in ambulances and large numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded tramped the whole way from the battle field, and were already entering Sistova at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle. Bad cases were mostly left where they fell. A staff officer with whose estimate I am inclined to agree thinks the whole force lost between 6,000 and 7,000 men killed and wounded. A brigade of the 32nd Division has suffered most heavily. Besides a terrible loss of men it sacrificed the Imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the 30th Division has been smitten very sorely.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

There was a panic in Simitza caused by the arrival of Cossacks at Sistova who said the Turks were closely following. People rushed en masse across to Simitza, followed by the Cossacks, who fled beyond. On the road they came upon a convoy of Russian transport wagons and spread the panic among the drivers, who, leaving their charges, ran in all directions. This morning order was restored by the arrival of a large number of prisoners, said to have been captured in a recent engagement by the army of the Czarewitch.

A Bucharest despatch of the 1st August says:—There can be no doubt that a great disaster has befallen the Russian troops. To-day reinforcements have been pouring southward as fast as the trains could follow each other. It is asserted that the Czar begged Prince Charles to cross the Danube immediately with the main body of the Roumanian army, that the headquarters ambulances are falling back to Sistova, that the disorganized troops are retreating across the Danube.

In a despatch to the Sultan, Osman Pasha announces a great Turkish victory. The enemy were completely routed after two days' severe fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 15,000 wounded. The Turks captured a great quantity of arms and ammunition. The Turkish casualties were comparatively small, as they fought upon the defensive.

The Grand Duke Nicholas blames the Romanians for the Russian defeat at Plevna. He says the Romanians failed to obey orders to occupy Nikopolis, consequently preventing the Russian garrison from attacking Osman Pasha.

The Herald's cable despatch says the Plevna repulse is the only serious reverse the Russians have yet encountered. It occurred through the neglect of Gen. Krudener to protect his flank by failing to send cavalry to occupy Plevna when he was proceeding against Nicholas. The only opportunity of the Turkish column, marching from Widdin, too late to relieve Nicholas, was to occupy Plevna. Krudener, intending to repair his blunder in failing to seize Plevna, sent three regiments to occupy it, which they did after a severe fight, and then laid aside their accoutrements and scattered through the streets. Suddenly a dreadful musketry fire was opened on them from a hundred windows, and the Russians precipitately fled from the town.

Another correspondent attributed the Plevna defeat to the Russians being flanked and attacked in the rear by the Turkish division. The Russians saved their cannon. Osman Pasha admits both sides lost enormously. Austrian officers ascribe a victory partly to the superiority of the Martini-Henry rifles used by the Turks. London, Aug. 4.—The Times' Bucharest correspondent thinks the panic in Roumania is groundless. The Plevna defeat will certainly be retrieved. Discussing the Russian chance of holding their positions in the Balkans if obliged to retire to them, the correspondent who recently passed through the Schipka Pass, telegraphs it is strongly occupied and fortified, and has provisions and forage for a fortnight on full rations. The Turkish Minister publishes an official despatch from Constantinople, denying that Russian wounded were killed on the battle-field of Plevna. He has also received the following circular from the Porte:—I continue to perform a most painful duty in

calling your attention to new acts of barbarity which, from telegrams received by the Sublime Porte, are committed by the Russians in the cities and villages they invade. They do not limit themselves to plunder the Mussulman population of all it owns, but also subject women and children to the most shameful and dreadful tortures,—and that even the day after the proclamation by the Emperor Alexander, whose reign promised to the Mussulman inhabitants security and justice for their persons, for their families and their property. The following are some of the recent acts of cruelty which have been brought to our knowledge: the inhabitants of towns near Tirnova having, on the approach of the enemy, taken refuge in the mosque, were burned alive in the inclosure; the enemy having met three hundred carts filled with fugitive families, destroyed them with cannon shots, then completed their work of extermination, massacring all the men and women they could find in every suburb or village occupied by Russian troops. The dwellings of Mussulmans were given up to the flames. The Bulgarians, excited by the example of the Russians, commit against the peaceful and resigned Mussulman population acts of barbarity and outrage still more atrocious and more terrible than those perpetrated by the invaders.

London, Aug. 6.—An official despatch, from St. Petersburg admits the loss of upwards of 5,000 men at Plevna, including one colonel killed, and a major-general and two colonels wounded. The despatch also admits that General Gourko has been obliged to retreat.

A Times correspondent who left the Russian camp before Plevna on Thursday says the Russian advance guard is within six miles of Plevna. The main body occupies a strong position nine miles further east, on a range of hills running nearly north and south. Strong reinforcements have already reached Gen Krudener's camp, which is able to resist any offensive movement of Osman Pasha, should one be attempted, which is not very probable. The Russians have suffered a disastrous check, but that is all. The second pontoon bridge at Simitza is nearly complete, and ready for use in a few days. The old bridge is still in good order.

The Herald's cables says the Russians are straining every nerve to retrieve the late disaster and inflict a crushing blow on the Turks about Esika-Saghra. The whole country about Esika-Saghra is being devastated, the villages and country residences being burned by flying bands of Bulgarian villagers. South of the Balkans is imminent. The whole country between Rusek and Adrianople will soon be destroyed. Since the Plevna disaster the Bulgarians, fearing massacre, have taken to the field to die like men. The Russians have been transporting the Turks back to their homes, from which they fled on the approach of the former. Two villages near Bjela are now repopulated with their Mohammedan inhabitants, quietly harvesting the crops.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

The Porte has made public the following:—"The Russians have been completely defeated at Yenî Saghra with considerable loss, including two guns, a large quantity of baggage and equipments. They fled in disorder to Kainoboghaz Pass, which is occupied by Suleiman Pasha, who pursued them thither."

OPERATIONS IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

An Erzeroum despatch says the Russian centre, which has been reinforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Torgoukassoff has also been reinforced by five battalions of infantry, one battery, and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian right is marching on Penek.

A correspondent of the Standard at Kars expresses his astonishment on entering the city after the long and furious bombardment to find it not in ruins, as he had expected, but comparatively unharmed, and the inhabitants exhibiting none of the anticipated signs of starvation. Though the bombardment was indeed terrible—at least 40,000 shells, it is said, having been fired by the Russians at the town and fortifications in the course of the twenty-two days—but few actually fell in the inhabited part of the town itself. Kars is so thoroughly protected by its zone of forts that it was only those shells which were fired with an extreme elevation which fell in the place itself, and only two or three houses were burned, and three women, four children and two old men were killed.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKS FROM THE CAUCASUS.

A despatch from Soukougum Kaloh says the Turkish frigate Maumoditch bombarded the Russian batteries at Tchamatchira, July 30, silencing every Russian gun. The Maumoditch was considerably damaged, and several of the crew killed. Near Tchamatchira were 6,000 Turks in a critical position owing to the advance of the Russians. Hobar Pasha embarked the entire force safely under cover of the guns of the fleet. This completes the withdrawal of the Turkish military expedition to the Caucasus. Hobar Pasha has command of the entire Black Sea forces, comprising twenty men of war and transports.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Russian Minister of War has issued orders directing army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once despatched to the Danube.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Constantinople reducing the salaries of all Government officials 50 per cent. until the end of the Russian war.

A Note received by the Russian Secretary of State from the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, where the Czar is sojourning, as to the sinking of vessels in the Sulina mouth of the Danube and the employment of Egyptian troops in the service of Turkey, says as soon as the war is ended the Russians will remove the impediments and clear the bed of the river. With regard to the other point the Note says that "to calm the anxiety of the British Cabinet his Imperial Majesty has instructed the Russian Ambassador in London to declare to Earl Derby that we harbored no project of aggression against Egypt. Might we not have expected, therefore, that in strict fairness the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to prevent him from engaging in direct hostilities against us. In our last fight in the Balkans our soldiers found themselves opposed to Egyptian troops, and it will perhaps suffice to point out this fact to justify the hope that if the British Government desires its inter-

ests not to be compromised by aggression on our part against Egypt, it will also use its influence there to prevent us from being forced by the open hostilities of the Vice-Royal Government to take steps to prevent a renewal of them."

An English correspondent writes: It would seem from apparently well authenticated reports of outrage, murder and rapine by Bashi-Bazouks, Bulgarians and Cossacks that the war is fast assuming the character of savage cruelty which threatens to make it a war of extermination for all the inhabitants of the territory involved, whether Christians or Mohammedans.

The Porte has issued a circular recounting the various horrible massacres which it alleges have been perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of 70 Mussulmans of the village of Ayounouklem, and the cold-blooded massacre of 40 others, as well as women and children.

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—In a naval engagement on the Sullina River the Turkish iron-clads attacked seven Russian gunboats and destroyed two.

Berlin, August 7.—It is reported the Emperors of Austria and Germany met at Isch last Wednesday.

An Adrianople despatch to London states that there is appalling misery among the Bulgarian and Turkish fugitives from Eski-Sagheza and neighborhood. There are from 10,000 to 15,000, of whom 500 are wounded; many are dying on the road from exhaustion and starvation. All are destitute of every necessary of life.

HACKETT'S MURDER.

On Wednesday, on information sworn before the Police Magistrate, a warrant was issued, charging John Sheehan (now imprisoned on another charge), with having murdered Hackett. The High Constable served the warrant on Sheehan late in the afternoon. Sheehan denied shooting at Hackett, but appeared much troubled.

On Thursday evidence was taken in court. Mr MacMaster represented the friends of deceased, and Mr Curran, Q.C., the defence.

John McCulloch, tinsmith, deposed—I work at Prowse Brothers in this city, and on July 12th I left their store in St James street at about a quarter past twelve, and I went up to the church at the corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. As the congregation came out, I followed that portion of it coming down Beaver Hall Hill, and at the corner of Latour street and Beaver Hill Hill a row commenced by a woman plucking a lily out of another one's breast; some men interfered; revolvers were drawn; the row quieted down. I then passed down to the fountain in the Square, when saw a man running from Beaver Hall in the direction of Fortification lane; he had been pointed out by the mob; I followed him to Fortification lane; he was kicked and beaten around by the mob; Thomas Lett Hackett then interfered; he also got thrashed pretty badly, and he was afterwards into Victoria Square; he then made for Robert Dunn's store, which was open; Dunn's store is on the east side, and forms part of the block between Fortification lane and Craig Street. He ran up to the first landing and fired a shot under his left arm. Some fifteen to twenty shots were then fired by the crowd, and a man from the mob ran up the stairs to the left side of the door and crossed the landing, and caught Hackett by the left arm, dragging him to the pavement; Hackett dropped his revolver, and the man that took hold of him picked it up and shot Hackett with his own revolver. I would know the man if I were to see him. Hackett was at this time facing Craig street. John Sheehan then stepped in front of Hackett and pointed his revolver, I should judge, about breast high, and fired at Hackett. The first man then let go of Mr Hackett, and Mr Hackett fell to the pavement on his face. One of the mob turned Hackett over. Sheehan then walked up to Hackett's head with revolver in hand, swearing that he would shoot every Orangeman in the same way. Some of the mob tried to quiet Sheehan down. At the time I was about three feet from Hackett, and when looked at him he was dead. Sheehan walked away then in the direction of Craig street and sat on Tansy's window for twenty minutes, and that was the last I saw of him.

Mr James D. McCallum, clerk, deposed—I saw the prisoner fire at Thomas Lett Hackett. It was a revolver that he fired with. I saw a revolver in prisoner's hands. I saw him point the said revolver at the deceased before he died and fire at him. I heard the report of the pistol; I should judge the prisoner fired three or four shots at deceased. The prisoner (Sheehan) I should judge, was not above four feet from the deceased when he so fired at him. I was about five feet, or not more than six feet from the prisoner at the time. I don't think it was more than two minutes before Hackett died that I saw Sheehan fire at him. Saw deceased lying on his back after he was fired at. Heard prisoner say while Hackett was lying dead, "I'll do it again;" that was all I heard him say. He had his revolver in his hand then, and I identify Sheehan now present as the person who shot deceased, T. L. Hackett.

Cross-examined by Mr Curran, Q.C.—How long have you known the prisoner by sight? A. Well, I cannot say that I have known him for any length of time.

Q. Will you swear that you ever saw him before the 12th of July? A. Yes, within the last six months I must have seen him a dozen of times.

Q. When did you first give information about this affair, and to whom? A. I told different parties the same day and since. Did not give information before the Coroner's jury because I was not subpoenaed un-

til the day before yesterday, and when I arrived I was discharged by the Coroner.

Then it was after the publication of the different rewards that have been offered in this matter that you gave information that caused the issue of the subpoena? No, sir, it was not.

Q. How many were between you and prisoner at the time you saw him fire? A. There was no person between me and him, for if there was I could not have seen him.

Q. Do I understand you to swear that on the occasion in question there was a space of six feet between you and the prisoner, in which there was neither crowding nor tusseling to obstruct your view? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I notice you state in your examination in chief that you are an Orangeman. I believe to no lodge here, but one in Nova Scotia.

Q. Were you not on one occasion, not many years ago, charged with the crime of murder yourself before a court of justice? A. Never.

Q. Nor of manslaughter? A. Never.

Q. Nor of perjury? A. I was, and discharged by the Grand Jury.

Q. At whose instance was the charge made? A. At that of Philip Vankoughnet, in this city.

Q. Do you remember the year it was in? A. In 1874 or 1875.

John McCulloch was then further examined by Mr MacMaster—Had known the prisoner for about six months; identified him; did not know Hackett personally; had seen him in the streets often; last saw living, standing in front of Mr Dunn's store. I saw him lying dead on the sidewalk about two minutes afterwards. Saw the man who dragged him from the doorway fire at him; there were other shots fired out of the mob. Hackett was still standing up. Then saw John Sheehan point his revolver and fire at Hackett. Heard the report of the revolver; it was aimed, I should judge, about the height of my own breast. The man who held him then let go, and he fell directly on his face. Saw prisoner come up to the body and heard him swear he would shoot every Orangeman who showed himself that day. Sheehan had a revolver in his hand at that time. It was the one with which he fired at Hackett. Identified the prisoner John Sheehan. Was subpoenaed before the Coroner to give evidence on the last day, but I was refused. I did not give evidence. I was there the last day evidence was given. Detective Cullen gave information at the shop where I worked that I was to appear, and I appeared voluntarily. Was prepared to testify then the same as now.

Cross-examined by Mr Curran, Q.C.—Q. Do you belong to any secret society? A. No.

Q. What took you up to the church that day? A. More for curiosity than anything else.

Q. Did you take a pistol with you? A. No, sir.

Q. When you saw Hackett first was he surrounded by a mob? A. He was.

Q. Did the mob continue to surround him till he was shot dead? A. It did.

Q. How close were they to him? A. Alongside of him.

Q. How far were you from the prisoner? A. About three feet.

Q. How many persons were between you and him? A. There were none.

Q. Where did the prisoner's shot take effect when Sheehan fired? A. I would not swear where the prisoner's shot took effect.

Q. Can you swear it struck Hackett at all? A. No, I could not. I could swear it was pointed at him.

Q. Where was the pistol pointed—at his head or at his body? A. It was breast high. I say my breast, it might have been a little higher on Mr Hackett's.

Q. Are you to understand that when Hackett dropped his revolver, another man whom you do not know picked it up and shot him with it? A. He did.

Q. That was not the prisoner? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did that man shoot Hackett? A. Somewhere on the upper part of the head.

This closed the preliminary examination. Mr MacMaster—That is the case, Your Honor, for the Crown, and I ask that the prisoner be committed to take his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr Curran, Q.C.—Not being allowed, Your Honor, to produce evidence in rebuttal it would be futile to oppose the application of my learned friend. When the proper time comes I shall apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

When asked if he was guilty or not he replied: "I am not guilty." He was then formally committed for trial at the September term of the Court of Queen's Bench. He is a medium-sized, very dark complexioned young man, and wearing a handsome moustache.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Seven of the jury who took part in the Hackett inquest drew up a memorial to the Quebec Government, setting forth the facts relating to the conduct of Coroner Jones. The essential part of the memorial is as follows:

That the jury and the Coroner commenced the inquest and enquiry into the cause of the death of Hackett on or about the sixteenth of July last, and it was continued from day to day until the nineteenth of July last.

That witnesses were heard before the Coroner and the jury on the nineteenth of July last, and at six p.m. on the last mentioned day, the inquest was continued to three in the afternoon on the twentieth of July for the adduction of further evidence.

That on the nineteenth of July last the names of certain witnesses were given to the Coroner, to be summoned for examination on the 20th of July last, and several of said witnesses were summoned and were in attendance for examination at the time of the re-opening of the inquest at three p.m. on the 20th of July last.

That after the assembling of the jury on the 20th of July last, the Coroner requested the representatives of the parties and of the press, the witnesses and the public to withdraw, as he had a few remarks to make to the jury. The said parties then withdrew, and remained in attendance in the hall adjoining the jury-room until a quarter to five p.m. on the same day.

The Coroner then stated to the jury that he considered they were wasting their time in continuing the inquiry; that so far all the witnesses produced had given no material evidence which could lead to the detection of the murderer or murderers of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, nor even of any

person or persons who had participated in the riot in Victoria Square on the 12th of July last; that the jury might sit for a year and would not be nearer the truth than they were; that if they found a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, he himself was authorized, after the finding of the verdict, to continue the inquiry without a jury; that it was his intention to continue the inquiry with Mr Mousseau, Q.C., as counsel in behalf of the Crown, and Mr MacMaster as counsel for the relatives of the deceased; that in this manner he would be more likely to elicit the truth in connection with the death of Hackett and the disturbances which occasioned it than in proceeding with a jury.

Several of the jurors hesitated to accept the statement of the Coroner, and requested that Mr MacMaster should be consulted as to the legality of the course proposed; but the Coroner objected to their consulting Mr MacMaster, though he was in attendance in the adjoining Hall with the witnesses, and stated that he had full authority to continue the enquiry with Mr Mousseau and Mr MacMaster.

That the Coroner then submitted in writing for the consideration of the jurors the following verdict which he had prepared and made ready, to wit: "That some person or persons, to the jury aforesaid unknown, did in the City of Montreal in the district of Montreal, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, kill and murder the aforesaid Thomas Lett Hackett."

That believing in the good faith of the Coroner, and in the representation by him made that he had instructions to continue the enquiry, and that it could be continued more effectually after the discharge of the jury, your petitioners concurred in the finding of the verdict aforesaid.

That your petitioners were induced to discontinue further examination of witnesses on the strength of the representation of the Coroner, but had your petitioners been aware that the enquiry would have terminated with the discharge of the jury your petitioners would have insisted on the examination of the other witnesses then in attendance and waiting for examination, and of such others as could have thrown any light upon the subject of the enquiry.

That your petitioners verily believe that they have been wrongly instructed in their duties and misdirected by the Coroner.

That in consequence of such misdirection, wrong instruction, and omission to examine the witnesses in attendance, there has been a failure of justice in the enquiry into the subject matter of the late inquest.

That the inquest was permanently closed. That there was material evidence tendered and offered on behalf of the relatives of the deceased respecting the causes of the death of Hackett and circumstances connected therewith, which had been omitted and was not taken in consequence of the abrupt termination of the proceedings by the Coroner.

That for the reasons aforesaid there has been a miscarriage of justice in connection with the taking of the inquisition, and it is in the interests of the right and proper administration of the law that the inquisition should be set aside and annulled, and that a further inquest or enquiry should be held into the causes of the death of Hackett, and all other matters legally pertinent thereto, by a coroner or by a commissioner, with power to commit for trial, and to send for persons and papers.

On Friday, learning that Solicitor-General Baker was in town, three of the jurymen, Messrs Rothwell, Smith, and Dangerfield, accompanied by Mr MacMaster, advocate, waited upon him to present the petition.

The Witness gives this account of the interview:

Mr Rothwell stated verbally the unwillingness of himself and others to conclude the enquiry and that they had only done so after being pressed many times by the Coroner who told them over and over again that he had been ordered by the Government to discontinue the enquiry before the jury, and that he was fully empowered to continue it afterwards with Mr Mousseau and Mr MacMaster. One of the Coroner's expressions was, "May God strike me dead if I do not continue this enquiry." Some of the jurymen wished to consult Mr MacMaster before giving any verdict, but Coroner Jones absolutely refused to admit him. Mr Rothwell also said that he had been informed that Coroner Jones had letters in his pockets, implicating a good many persons in Montreal. As an Englishman he had faith in the Government, and yielded to the Coroner's assurances, and as an Englishman he was indignant at the manner in which justice had been outraged.

Mr Smith confirmed Mr Rothwell as to the statements of Coroner Jones before the jury.

Solicitor-General Baker, in the most clear and emphatic manner three times gave the most positive denials that the Government had ordered the first enquiry to stop. On the contrary, the Government wished for the fullest investigation, and the Crown prosecutor had been specially instructed to look after the case. One of the first duties of the Government was to preserve the peace and maintain the law, and so long as the present Government was in power they would do their utmost in that direction.

The enquiry before the magistrate was spoken of, and Mr MacMaster said that it could not be as full as that before the Coroner.

Mr Baker replied that it was true there was not the same latitude, but everything that could be done would be done. The Magistrate would be at their service, and would do all in his power to push the enquiry.

Mr MacMaster said that proceedings before a magistrate were usually on an information against some one, and that there were others who participated in the killing, but whom they had not sufficient evidence against to proceed as in the case of Sheehan. It was also necessary that the petition should be acted upon in order that there might not be such a failure of justice at another time.

Mr Baker replied that the petition would be taken into consideration. He could not express any opinion in reference to the action of Coroner Jones without hearing

what he had to say, but if there had been a failure of justice, as there appeared to have been, proper action would be taken. The jurymen, it was clear, deeply resented the bad faith, perjury they almost seemed to regard it, of Coroner Jones, and Solicitor-General Baker was evidently fully alive to the gravity of the matter under discussion.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The convention between England and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade has been signed in Alexandria.

Kohler, the wife murderer awaiting extradition to New Jersey, hanged himself on Sunday in Plymouth (Eng.) prison.

London, Aug. 2.—Election riots took place at Grimsby last night. A mob of 6,000 wrecked the hotel where Watkin, who was elected to Parliament yesterday, stayed, and tried to burn it. Three persons were injured. Troops were sent to the scene from Sheffield. Twelve rioters were arrested.

Rome, Aug. 3.—The Pope continues his audiences.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent summarizes the latest intelligence of the situation in the famine-stricken districts from official reports as follows:—The prospects for the harvest are somewhat improved, but on the whole gloomy, as the rain is generally insufficient; very severe distress will probably continue for some months longer; it must not be supposed that famine is imminent elsewhere than in Madras, still the condition of Southern India and the general deficiency of rainfall causes grave anxiety. An appeal to the British public is issued by a public meeting in Madras, which says the rainfall continues to be insufficient. A population of twenty millions is affected, and numbers are absolutely depending on charity. In Madras Presidency alone 175,000 receive assistance; the mortality is increasing; the distress is now reaching the better classes; the pressure must continue until the crops are gathered in January; the necessity for assistance is most urgent and pressing.

Geneva, Aug. 3.—Grant was received on Monday by the President of the Canton and inspected the Town Hall, where the Alabama Claims Commission sat. On the departure from Geneva a salute was fired. The city was illuminated. At Pierre Point, on Mount Blanc, a number of Swiss bands serenaded him. On Wednesday he visited the Mer de Glace and Montanvert.

London, Aug. 3.—The recent scenes in the House of Commons have caused a serious split in the Home Rule party. It is stated that Parnell will be proposed as the honorary President of the Great Britain Home Rule Confederation in the place of Dr. Butt.

London, Aug. 6.—The Nationalists held a demonstration to-day, in Belfast to celebrate the birth of O'Connell. Disturbances occurred in several parts of the town; some houses were wrecked and a number of persons wounded. Up to a late hour to-night the militia, both infantry and cavalry, were patrolling the streets.

CANADA.

Oka, August 2.—To-day 14 Protestant Indians were sent to St Scholastique jail on the charge of burning the Seminary buildings. One prisoner was left at Oka because of illness. The line of vehicles which conveyed the prisoners to jail formed a rather formidable and romantic looking procession. The vehicles in most cases were dog-carts. Each one was loaded as follows: In the front seat was the driver, and beside him a member of the Provincial Police, a load in himself. In the hind seat were two Indian prisoners chained to each other. Chief Joseph was given a covered carriage, was unmanacled, and had the honor of a policeman all to himself. As the procession passed through the village, the Protestant Indians gathered at their end, spoke encouraging words to the prisoners, who responded, saying that all would come off well yet. Three or four policemen were left at Oka for some purpose or other, and the rest, with Mr Commissioner Amyot, took the boat for Montreal, as well as did Judge Coursol, Messrs Mousseau, Robidoux and the High Constable Bissonnette.

The Premier, Hon Alex. Mackenzie, has gone on a trip to the Maritime Provinces. On the way he stayed over at Quebec a day, and paid a visit to Bishop Conroy, the Papal delegate.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—This afternoon Mr Behan, Police Magistrate, committed Patrick McAllister and Michael Ryan, accused of shooting at W. H. Elliott on the 16th of July with intent to kill and murder, for trial before the Court of Queen's Bench. Bail being refused.

St Vincent de Paul, Aug. 6.—One of the main buildings of the penitentiary at St Vincent de Paul was destroyed by fire last night. All the agricultural implements, &c., have been destroyed, also fourteen horses, two cows, and all the hay and summer and winter vegetables. When the alarm was given the fire was burning at the four angles of the building, which leads to the belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at about \$8,000.

One day last week Mr Godfrey Thompson, of the township of Hope, Ont., had three valuable cows poisoned by eating potato vines, on which some Paris Green had been sprinkled to kill the potato bugs.

On Monday week Mr Robert Reesor, of Markham, landed at Quebec with 100 pure-bred Shetland ponies. They are considered to be the best and handsomest lot of ponies that ever left the Shetland Islands.

The Minerve states that the disease known as charbon is raging among the cattle in the town common, near Three Rivers, and that within the past fortnight about twenty milk cows have died of the plague. The guardian of the common, in removing the

dead animals, also took the terrible disease, and is in a very precarious condition.

Saturday evening about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the poorhouse on the Industrial Farm of the County of Norfolk, about one mile from Simcoe. The buildings were quickly reduced to ashes. Nothing was done to save the furniture, all efforts being directed to saving the inmates. Notwithstanding the exertions of what few people there were present, seventeen human beings were burned to death and four men badly burned, who will probably recover. The probable cost of the building is \$1,800; insured for \$1,200, and \$800 on the contents. The cause of the fire is yet unknown. An inquest was held and adjourned till Wednesday. Hundreds of people have visited the scene of the ruins.

The World's Halifax special says the American case before the Fishery Commission staggered the British counsel. The American claim throwing open the American market to the Canadian fisherman, has profited the latter as much, as open Canada fisheries profited the Americans. The American case rests principally upon the evidence of the Canadian Minister. Sir John Macdonald's speeches on his return from Washington, as Canadian representative of the High Joint Commission are aptly quoted in support of the American case.

The total amount to be paid by the insurance companies for losses by the St John fire is \$6,736,000; of this the English companies will pay \$4,822,000; Canadian, \$1,469,000, and American, \$445,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—At a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from St Patrick's Hall. The fire was first seen by raftsmen coming up from Sterling's brewery, and was found to have been started in the left ante-room beside the stage adjoining the old Canadian Institute building. The firemen were promptly on hand and soon had the fire put out, not allowing it to pass from the room in which it originated. A couple of the St. Patrick's Society banners were destroyed, with some chairs. The damage, however, is not very great. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The two banners destroyed belonged to the St. Patrick's Literary Association, one costing \$600 and the other \$150. The door leading from the hall to the room adjoining was always locked, and when the firemen went there this morning it had been broken open. The windows had no fastenings, and it is supposed that an entrance was obtained in this manner. The banners were in a corner of the room, and the fire appeared to have been set under them. A piece of cloth saturated with oil, as well as a bottle containing high wines, are said to have been found in the room.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 1.—A riot took place this morning between the strikers and the local authorities, in which the Mayor was severely wounded by a gun shot. At 11:30 this morning about 5,000 men armed with clubs and revolvers forced all the employees of the L. I. & C. Company who had returned to work to desert. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, drove the men from their posts, and threatened to destroy the car shops and office. They violently assaulted the employees both in the shop and office, and many of them sustained painful wounds. Mayor McKee hastened to the scene and at the same time sent word to the volunteer organization of Home men, who had been guarding the stores of the L. I. & C. Co. for a week past. The Mayor's arrival was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Father Dann, Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed. He escaped with a double fracture of the jaw. Meanwhile some forty or fifty of the volunteers marched down Lackawanna-avenue to Washington, where they were met by the rioters. After a brief assault with clubs and stones they fired into the crowd, killing four men. The mob then dispersed, and as they ran several fell seriously wounded. The company returned to their quarters unmolested. All places of business are closed by order of the Mayor, and the citizens are joining the volunteers in large numbers. Troops have been sent for and are expected to-night. Meanwhile the streets are being cleared by the Mayor, assisted by the police and volunteers. At Wilkesbarre the Lehigh Valley employees were paid off; also the miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The men are spending their wages, and the streets are full of drunken men. The colliery pumps are still idle, but it is thought no harm will result if protection comes this week. The Molly Maguires have driven the engineers from the mine pumps of the Susquehanna Coal Company's works at Nanticoke; several mines are partly flooded. The engineers refusing to join the strikers were fired upon, and Anthony Bred fatally wounded.

Americans boast of the rapid growth of their country, but forget that both Canada and Australia surpass it. During the past quarter of a century the population of Canada has increased 660 per centum, that of Australia 834 per cent., while that of the United States has increased but 126 per cent. During the same period the trade of Canada increased 650 per cent., of Australia 950 per cent., and of the United States 335 per cent.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr John A. Cameron, Dundee, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 6th instant, at St Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev D. M. Gordon, Dr Charles Marshall, of Huntington, to Miss Isabella Adams of Ottawa.

DIED.

At Port Lewis, on the 25th July, Isabella Cliff, aged 65 years, widow of the late Matthew Kerr of Port Lewis.

On the 1st instant, Christina, daughter of James McNair, farmer, Godmanchester, aged 5 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

At his residence, Covey Hill, on the 7th inst., Charles McDiarmid, in his 63d year.

At Durham, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Samuel Cottingham, aged 41 years.

At Dewittville, on the 7th inst., Florence Ann Jane, infant child of T. G. Eaton, aged 2 months and 25 days.

New York, Aug. 4.—A Times' Scranton letter tells a pitiable story about miners' sufferings. Men, women and children are actually in want of the necessities of life. Children are dying for want of food. The miners are determined to hold out for better wages.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)

Cheese is quiet. Finest 9 1/2c. Good 9 1/4c. Buyers are not anxious to purchase. Cable 5 1/2 shillings.

Butter is dull. Finest is moving at 20c. Good at 18c @ 19c. Medium grades are neglected. Expect lower prices when the movement is large.

Flour is weak and decreasing from day to day in price. Spring Extra \$6.50 @ bbl. City Bags \$3.40; Ontario \$3.25.

Peas dull, sales at 90c @ 66lb. Oats dull, sales at 40c @ 32lb. Barley, 60c @ 48lb.

Corn steady, sales at 58c @ 56lb. ALEX. McPHEE, Commission Merchant, 96 Fronting-st., Montreal.

Montreal, Wednesday.—Gold 105 1/2. Silver backs bought at 9 1/2 cents on the dollar. Silver 8 per cent. discount.

In Huntingdon greenbacks are bought at 9 1/2 cents.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.—Aug. 7.

The live stock offered at this market to-day were few in number and poor in quality, and sales were correspondingly small.

Thirty-two milch cows were offered, they were ordinary animals, their owners asking from \$24 to \$35 each for them, but no sales were reported up to 11 o'clock. There were only ten beef critters offered for sale this forenoon; five of the best ones among them were sold at \$27 each; the others were grasshoppers, and remained without securing purchasers. The price of beef cattle is decidedly higher this week; the arrivals by the market boats being small, were nearly all bought up by butchers on arrival, at rates which made the drovers smile. There were about 40 sheep and lambs on this market to-day, these were mostly culs; they sold at from \$2 to \$3.25 for the lambs, and \$3.50 to \$4 for the sheep. Yesterday's price bought a few very good sheep at \$6 each. The price of sheep and lambs is slightly higher, owing to the small supply. There were about a dozen lean hogs on the market to-day; several of them were sold at from \$6 to \$7.25 each. There were no fat hogs brought to the city on the market boats yesterday. \$5.50 per 100 lbs. was unsuccessfully offered for a carload of Canadian hogs at Point St Charles yesterday afternoon.

ST LOUIS SPINNING WHEELS.

A LOT of these celebrated Wheels just received and for sale at the house of G. W. BREW, Huntingdon.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all accounts due the undersigned, or to the Estate of the late John James Steele, must be paid by the 1st of November. All unpaid after that date will be handed to Mr MacMaster for collection. STEELE & HENDERSON, Rockton, August 4.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE Durham Carding Mill is now in full operation, under the charge of Mr Robt. Mitchell. Only the best lard oil used. JAMES WALSH.

WANTED, a good stout boy to learn the Blacksmithing. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply to JOHN FERNS, Huntingdon, Aug. 8.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Still further reductions made on Ladies' Silk Parasols, Fancy Dress Goods Plain, checked, and striped Linen Dress Goods, American and English Prints, Gentlemen and Boys' Black Lustre Coats, Pants and Vests, Gentlemen's and Boys' Linen Coats, Scotch, Canadian and English Tweeds, Gentlemen's Felt Hats, Infants', Girls', Boys', Men's, and Women's Boots and Shoes of every description.

AT THE GREAT

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

Now Going On At

WILLIAM THIRD & CO'S

Huntingdon, August 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

The House and Lot in the village of Dewittville, at present occupied by Mr James B. Gibson. The building is nearly new and in good order, and comprises a comfortable dwelling and good-sized store, with counters, shelving, &c. For terms and other particulars apply to GEORGE CHILDS & Co., Montreal, or to J. BRACHEMIS, Esq., Notary, Huntingdon.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1877.

THE Provincial Exhibition for 1877, open to the world, will take place on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st SEPTEMBER next, in the CITY OF QUEBEC,

on the grounds known as Cove Field, in rear of the Drill Shed, on the St Lewis Road. Prize Lists and Blank Forms of Entry can be obtained from G. Leclere, Secretary of Council of Agriculture; S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of Council of Arts & Manufactures, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of any of the County Agricultural Societies.

ENTRIES for live stock must be made on or before Saturday the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and for articles in the Industrial Department on or before Saturday, 8th SEPTEMBER.

N.B.—No entries shall be received after the above mentioned dates.

For further particulars apply to C. J. DeBlais, Esq., No. 19, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, or to S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of Council of Arts and Manufactures, or to the undersigned, GEORGE LECLERE, Secretary Council of Agriculture, P.Q.

THE BELLOWS-MENDER OF LYONS.

CHAPTER II.

'WELL!' exclaimed I, joyfully, 'half my embarrassments have vanished; I shall be able to provide for Aurora.' The letter which I next opened, and which had been directed by a stranger, was from Aurora herself. 'Some remains of pity,' she observed, 'which I still feel for you, notwithstanding your conduct towards me, pleads in your favor, and induces me to inform you that at the moment you receive this letter, I shall be at the gates of Lyons, which will rid me of your hateful presence. I am an honorable enemy, and declare that you must hold yourself ready to appear before every tribunal in France till I have found one which shall do me the justice to break the chains of your victim, and punish the traitors by whom she has been sacrificed.'

I shall not attempt to paint the violent and conflicting emotions which agitated my mind at the perusal of this letter. One moment I determined to pursue Aurora, to detain and force her to pay due obedience to a man whom fate had made her husband; the next, I felt the most invincible repugnance to persecute a woman whom I so ardently loved. The project also was impracticable. Aurora had already departed several hours; I must have sent for horses from Montlemart, or walked thither on foot; either would have required so much time that I renounced all hopes of overtaking Aurora, and only thought of contriving a means of leaving a place which served to recall so many bitter remembrances. I had still as much money left as would enable me to reach Lyons. Before my departure I interrogated severely the curé and his niece, with respect to their knowledge of my wife's escape. Threats and entreaties were lavished in vain; and though they were, as I have since discovered, the primary authors of the plot, it was impossible to bring them to any confession.

New embarrassments crowded upon me when I reached Lyons. Where begin my researches, how come to any knowledge, in a great city, of the Asylum which Aurora had chosen? In what manner could I present myself before a father, amidst the first transports of his indignation against the criminal deceiver of his daughter? How could I wander from one convent to another without the risk of being suspected from the nature of my inquiries, and exposing myself to the danger of having acted so shamefully a part? In order to deliver myself from these perplexities, I had recourse to my friends the engravers, who all advised me to remain quiet, and wait peaceably till the procedure for breaking the marriage became the topic of general conversation at Lyons. I consented to follow their counsels, to forbear inquiries alike dangerous and useless, and to take measures for improving my fortune, too well convinced that this was the only chance of hereafter regaining the heart of Aurora.

Thanks to my generous friends, after having disposed advantageously of the jewels, lace, and other valuable articles, which were useless to me, I found myself in possession of nearly ten thousand crowns. It was reported at that time that we were on the eve of a war with some of the principal powers of Europe. In consequence of this information, and with the aid of my friends, I made one of those bold speculations which, if it had not succeeded, would have placed me where I set out, but which, by splendid success, increased more than threefold my capital.

While my commercial operations were going forward in profound secrecy, my story became the topic of public admiration. The intrepid Aurora, from her monastic retreat, buried her criminations against me and my confederates. This want of address on her part, in attacking the engravers, besides turning the laugh against herself, was of infinite advantage to me, by throwing me in the background, while my friends were so much the more awake to my interests, as it was the best mode of defending their own. Aurora insisted peremptorily that the marriage should be annulled. The abbess of the convent in which she had found an asylum, and who was respected for her birth, as well as her good qualities, moved heaven and earth in her cause. Her father hurried together his protectors and friends, and everything threatened us with a defeat—the shame of which would have fallen on the engravers, and the weight of it on myself. The wags amused themselves in seeing the pride of Aurora made the instrument of her punishment, but no smiles can smooth the brow of wrinkled and severe justice. Already a warrant to arrest me had been issued, from which I had only been saved by the obscurity in which I lived. The affair was brought before the courts with great rapidity.

My haughty enemy had requested guards to escort her to the tribunal in which our marriage was to be declared null or valid. She made her appearance arrayed in all her charms, which were still heightened by the semblance of the most unaffected modesty. Never had any cause assembled so immense a crowd of spectators. Aurora's counsel pleaded for her with so much eloquence that the tears of the auditory sometimes forced him to suspend his declamation. The emotion of the judges indicated what kind of sentence they were about to pronounce, and which the feelings of the audience were powerfully impelled to sanction, when the engraver, who had sought to be the husband of Aurora, seeing that no counsel arose to plead on my side of the question, requested permission from the judges to enter on my defence. This request was immediately granted, that it might not be said I had been condemned unheard. He gave my history in a few words, in which nothing was exaggerated except the eulogium with which he honored me. He owned, nevertheless, that the singular circumstances of my marriage would authorize the judges to declare it null and void. He hesitated for a moment. The most solemn silence reigned throughout the assembly; when, turning to Aurora, he added in a firm tone of voice, 'No, madam, you are not the wife of the bellows-mender; but nature destined you to become the mother of his child! Listen to the powerful cry of the infant which you carry in your womb, and then say if you desire to become free while your child is condemned to the infamy of illegitimacy?'

'No, no!' exclaimed the trembling Aurora, bursting into a flood of tears; and the whole audience weeping in sympathy with her, joined in the exclamation of 'No, no!' This cry of maternal tenderness decided the cause. The judges declared that the marriage was valid according to the contract, in which I had signed my true name, alleging also that our situations were not

sufficiently unequal to authorize the dissolution of our union. But they wisely decreed, in order not to leave the adventurer too much cause for triumph, that my wife should be permitted to reside in the convent which she had chosen for her asylum; an injunction was laid on the husband, under certain penalties, neither to reclaim, pursue, or molest her in any manner whatever; that the child should be baptized under his name, but that he should at no time have a right over its education. The rest of the sentence turned on objects of detail more interesting to gentlemen of the long robe than to the historian. Aurora left the audience in triumph. The crowd escorted her to the convent, crowning her with eulogiums for the tender sacrifice which she had just made to the infant with which she was pregnant.

Such was the result of this celebrated trial, during the decision of which I was little at my ease. Obligated to hide myself from every eye, I took advantage of my not being known to glide among the crowd; no one conjecturing that the bellows-mender, of whose history they heard so much, wore decent clothes, fine linen, and was a personage in no mean circumstances. The most ridiculous stories were fabricated respecting my absence and marriage. I sometimes endeavored to laugh with the rest, but was horribly abashed to find that even those who amused themselves most at the expense of Aurora were virulent declaimers against what they called my infamy. Agreeably to the dictates of my own feelings, and in conformity to the advice of my friends, I determined to quit Lyons, and employ my funds in some other place, where my name and history were unknown. I made choice of Paris for my residence, where, amid an immense population, I could more easily escape observation, and also where I could employ my capital to most advantage. There the poor bellows-mender, with a hundred thousand livres, and the credit of his friends at Lyons, established a commercial house, which succeeded beyond all his hopes. I was, during five years, the favorite of fortune; and my conscience renders me this testimony, that I had no reason to blush at any of my speculations.

My correspondence with Lyons was active. A happy accident gave me the means of rendering essential service to one of the first banking-houses of that great city. The proprietors testified their boundless gratitude towards me, and pressed them so earnestly to pay them a visit, that the desire of yielding to their solicitations, together with the secret wish of breathing the same air as Aurora, led me to accept of the invitation. I made my appearance in Lyons with carriages, servants, and fine clothes, none of which were at this time borrowed. Fortune had so successfully labored for me during five years, that I had the means of supporting a magnificent style of living.

My old friends scarcely recognized me; it may therefore be imagined that it was not a very difficult task to escape the penetration appearing to annex the slightest importance to the subject. I sometimes talked of the celebrated trial which had interested the city of Lyons five years before, and terminated my question by cursorily inquiring what had become of Aurora and her family? I learned that her father had lately died, that losses on the one hand and ostentation on the other, joined to the sums he had lavished on the education of his daughter, had left his affairs so embarrassed, that Aurora, at his decease, found herself almost without resource, and in some measure dependent on the benevolence of the abbess of the convent where she had taken refuge. I was also informed, that although whenever Aurora appeared, she was still the object of general applause, she conducted herself with so much propriety, that she was not less respected than admired. The bellows-mender, it was observed, had suffered her to remain tranquil since the trial, without attempting to reclaim his lost rights.

I did not listen to these recitals without the most lively emotion. During five years' residence in the capital, young and ambitious, as well as deeply enamored of Aurora, the ardency of my efforts to acquire a fortune which might give me the right of reclaiming her, had absorbed my mind; the unexpected testimony of all with whom I conversed in favor of my wife, awakened every latent sentiment of tenderness in my bosom. The image of Aurora, of her whom I had deceived, but whom I adored, again occupied every thought of my soul; again throbbled in every pulse! I felt how worthless was the acquisition of wealth which she refused to share. I felt that she was necessary to my existence!—and my child!—I never to fold it in my arms?—never to feel the endearments of it who owed to me life? never to know those parental transports which, although I had not experienced, my heart told me must be exquisite? I could bear these cruel reflections no longer. I determined to behold Aurora and my child.

One of the engravers, by my orders, assembled her father's creditors and discharged all his debts, purchasing for me, at the same time, certain pieces of furniture to which long habit had associated an idea of value in the mind of Aurora; this was the least difficult part of my enterprise.

The merchant who had given me so satisfactory an account of Aurora, was a man generally esteemed. It struck me that I might choose him for my confidant, and advise with him what plan I should pursue. I knew that his name alone was sufficient to smooth every obstacle in my path. He was in possession of a beautiful pavilion on the banks of the Rhone. I requested an interview in the most solitary walk of his grounds, and obtained his promise of inviolable secrecy.

'You have hitherto,' said I, 'seen in your friend a merchant, who, still young, owes to his talents and his probity an affluent and honorable position. It has been my fate to appear in a mask to the eyes of those whose esteem I most value. I have deceived my mistress, let me no longer impose upon my friend. You have spoken to me of Aurora in a manner the most favorable; you know the half of her history,—hear the remainder. You see before you the unfortunate bellows-mender, chosen by a set of young wags as the instrument of their vengeance.'

At this unexpected declaration, my friend started back with surprise. It was easy for me to read on his countenance the sensations which agitated his mind.

'I am indebted,' continued I, 'to nature for some talents, which I have improved by self-education and study; and the generosity of my employers and fortune have done the rest. I am, as you know, about to leave Lyons; but I am firmly decided not to depart without Aurora. You enjoy the esteem and confidence of the public; you will be

the mediator of your friend with her, and I shall owe my happiness to your intervention.'

The banker, when he recovered from his astonishment, assured me that he had no doubt of effecting the reconciliation I so ardently desired. 'The abbess of the convent where Aurora resides,' said he, 'honors me with a certain degree of friendship; it is not late, we are near Lyons, let us order horses and we shall soon be able to arrange with Aurora herself the points which seem to you, at present, so embarrassing.'

I adopted this with fond avidity. I was now no less eager for an interview than I had once been anxious to avoid it. I thirsted with impatience to gaze upon Aurora and my child.

The merchant was announced at the convent under his real name, and myself as the principal of a great commercial house at Paris. We were admitted! Aurora, the enchanting Aurora, in all the pride of a beauty of twenty-three years of age, occupied a seat near the venerable abbess. A lovely child slept upon her knees, and seemed so entirely to absorb all the attention of its mother, that she scarcely thought of returning the usual salutations. The first instant that she threw her eyes on me, I remarked distinctly, from her involuntary starting, that my presence recalled some disagreeable idea; but introduced by a man she knew well, and who was honored with general esteem, and presented as the principal of a commercial house in Paris, those circumstances, together with the shade of twilight, so completely set all conjectures at fault, that Aurora was far from recollecting her husband in the stranger. My friend opened the conversation by some vague observations; spoke of my speedy departure for Paris, mentioned my having connections with all the great houses of the capital, and requested to know if the abbess had any orders with which to honor me.

While this conversation passed, the infant awoke, and the sight of strangers, instead of surprising him, led him to smile. After having looked at us both with a kind of hesitation, it was towards me that he advanced. Imagine my feeling when I found myself covered with the sweet carresses, the innocent kisses of my child! An emotion which I had no power to subdue, made me eagerly seize him in my arms, and throwing myself with him at the feet of my pale and trembling wife,—

'Aurora! Aurora!' I exclaimed, 'your child, your child claims from you a father! Will you suffer affection forever to be vanquished by pride?'

While I uttered these words, in a voice half choked by emotion, Aurora quivered, seemed ready to faint, and fixed her wandering eyes alternately on me and on her child, who clung to her knees and seemed to implore forgiveness for his father. At length a torrent of tears bathed Aurora's face. The child, unable to comprehend why his mother wept, joined his plaintive cries to mine.

'Pardon! pardon!' I exclaimed. Aurora's only answer was to throw herself into my arms. I know not, she sobbed, whether you again deceive me, but your child pleads too powerfully. Aurora is yours. She pressed me against her palpitating heart. We were unable for a long time to speak. Our uncontrollable emotion, the carresses of the child, the tears of my friend, the place itself, everything served to add to our delirium.

'My children,' said the abbess, looking at us with an eye moistened by affection, 'you have both performed your duty. Monsieur is too much affected to be a knave; Aurora has too much the heart of a mother to live any longer the victim of foolish pride. May this marriage, which you solemnly renew in my presence, be more lasting than the first. May you enjoy that lasting felicity which belongs only to virtue!'

These words, pronounced in a serious tone of voice, calmed our turbulent sensations. I related my history in its full extent, without sparing the confession of my faults, and the feelings of my remorse. I failed not to remark with transport that the hand of Aurora often pressed mine while I spoke of my projects of tenderness, although she testified neither pleasure nor pain when I mentioned the fortunate situation of my affairs. The part of my narration which most affected her was that which regarded the payment of her father's debts, and my attention to her feelings in saving from the hands of the creditors the pieces of furniture to which she had been accustomed from her infancy.

My friend celebrated our conjugal reconciliation by a fête. Near his pavilion stood a house delightfully situated, and which the heirs of the proprietor, who had lately died, had announced their intention of selling. A word which involuntarily escaped Aurora discovered to me that this acquisition would be agreeable to her. I made the purchase in her name, and twenty-four hours after I put into her hands the papers which left it entirely at her own disposal.

I returned with Aurora and our child to Paris. Whether from some remains of her former haughtiness, or from real greatness of mind, she expressed no surprise at finding herself mistress of a house decorated with the utmost taste and magnificence. I found her character much ameliorated by adversity. I found myself loved by her who was now the object of my affection.

One happy year had elapsed when Aurora entered my cabinet, her eyes sparkling with joy.

'My dear,' said she, 'you will not refuse the invitation of your wife. I wish to give you a dinner in my house at Lyons. No objection! This very morning I am going to set off with my son. I want to teach him how a son ought to do his father the honors of his house.'

I did not fail to arrive at Lyons at the appointed time. The day had scarcely dawned when I found Aurora under arms. She was still in all the splendor of her beauty and had adorned herself with more than ordinary elegance. Dinner was announced, and judge of my sensations when Aurora, giving me her hand, led me into an apartment which had been decorated by the Graces themselves, and who were the guests she had assembled? My friends the engravers! My first friends. The authors of my fortune, of my marriage. I cannot paint my emotion! During the repast, the gaiety of Aurora animated all her guests with delight and admiration. After the dessert, she led us into the apartment she had destined for me. A slight spring, touched by Aurora, withdrew a curtain which concealed two pictures finely painted. We drew near to survey them.

'Oh! enchantress!' exclaimed my friends, together with myself. The first represented the village scene

near Montlemart. I was kneeling at the feet of Aurora, who repulsed me with disdain, throwing a look of indignation on the coachman-engraver. Underneath was written, LOVE CONQUERED BY PRIDE.

The second picture represented the scene of the present day,—my ten friends at table,—Aurora placed between her happy husband and the coachman-engraver, and appearing to smile on both. At the bottom was written, PRIDE CONQUERED BY LOVE.

Here finishes my history. My present happiness I can feel better than define. Aurora made me the father of three other children, and requested that the first of them should have for his godfather the engraver whose hand she had refused. He is now the happy husband of a charming woman, well known in Lyons for the care which she bestows on the education of her only daughter. Aurora tells me that she shall not be completely happy till this young girl calls her mother; and what is singular in the affair is, that my son is of the same opinion.

[THE END.]

HOME RULE TACTICS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 1.—One of the most extraordinary sittings ever held by the House of Commons has just closed. The House assembled at 4 yesterday afternoon, and before six had gone into committee on the South African Confederation Bill, to which there has been at every stage long and persistent obstruction by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and O'Donnell, occasionally assisted by one or two other members. The struggle lasted throughout the night and led to numerous scenes and incidents. The Government had determined not to permit the obstructionists to defeat the measure, and had the concurrence and support of the Liberals. The sitting was prolonged by means of relays of members. Many left at nine o'clock last night to return at midnight. Fresh relays came at four and seven o'clock, and the officials and police were relieved at intervals. The excitement was general throughout the House. About noon on Wednesday the obstructionists discontinued active opposition, and at 2:10 the bill was completed in committee, amidst thunders of cheers, several times repeated. The scene throughout was animated and sometimes stormy. Within recent history there has been no parallel to this sitting. The House of Commons sat twenty-five hours on the Slavery Emancipation bill, but not on account of obstruction. The House then proceeded to take up other bills. A violent scene followed on the discussion of the Judicature of Ireland bill, caused by Mr. Parnell, a Home Ruler.

During Tuesday night's discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared Government intended to pass the bill if they had to sit through Vacation. Upon this O'Connor Power (Liberal), who had been made aware of the Government tactics, charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush the Irish members. Immediately the House was in a tumult. The chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but cries of "withdraw" drowned his voice. He finally withdrew the expression.

Mr. O'Donnell, recently elected for Dangan, having tried to justify the conduct of the obstructionists, Dr. Butt, Liberal member for Limerick, declared the Irish party repudiated Mr. O'Donnell, and said if he thought Mr. O'Donnell did represent the Irish party he (Dr. Butt) would retire as from an Irish Ruler.

Mr. Gray, member for Tipperary, and one of the obstructionists, said the responsibility for the demoralization of the House rested on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strong measures should have been taken at once. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the reason stronger action was not taken was not on account of the weakness of the House but to show the character of the contumaciousness to the country, and give the obstructionists rope enough.

Mr. Gray cried "Hear, hear," sneeringly. Sir Patrick O'Brien, Liberal member for King's County, objected to this, and intimated that Mr. Gray was a lumbag and a fool, which expression he had to withdraw as unparliamentary.

Just before noon Sir Stafford Northcote made a final appeal to the minority to yield, and hoped, in the absence of honorable gentlemen whom he expected to arrive shortly, the committee would persevere with the bill.

Mr. O'Donnell affected to regard this as a threat of coercion, and said, under the altered circumstances, he would retire from the contest. As long as it was a question of physical endurance he and his friends were prepared to go on.

This ended the contest, during which the chairman of the committee was relieved four times. There were also several reliefs on the treasury bench. There were altogether 22 divisions. The house finally adjourned at ten minutes past six Wednesday evening.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

The Guirgoze correspondent of the London Times has the following: So many stories are told in England of want of care for the Russian soldiers' health and food that it may be well to say once for all that the men of all arms look well and strong, with plenty of flesh on their bones, though little fat. They are in excellent working condition, and carry weights that would break down any but strong constitutions, including biscuits for three days, which form part of the kit, packed in the knapsack, and bread, which they manage to carry in a bag on their shoulders. The Russian private in a marching regiment carries no less than seventy-two pounds English. In his own country he received daily three pounds of bread and 7½ coopeks for all else; but in Roumania his coopeks would not buy him the meat he wanted, so the Government give him half a pound of meat and 2½ coopeks, instead of the full money he received before. He has also served out to him a small ration of spirits to counteract the deadly damps of the river. His greatcoat is long and heavy; he carries it in the shape of a horse collar round his left shoulder. Round the coat is wrapped one man's share of the tent, a square piece of

canvas furnished with eyelet-holes and a string. Four of such pieces are bound together, and form a sort of rough gypsy tent, the ends of which are carried by two other men; the seventh carries the sticks which form upright and ridge poles. Thus seven men carry the tent under which they can sleep; but it is small, hot and stuffy by day, while a heavy shower of rain penetrates easily through the eyelet-holes, the ill-closed apertures, and even through the canvas itself. Were it not that one sees the Russian soldier carrying his enormous load every day with seeming ease, arriving in good condition at the end of a long march, and frequently singing to beguile the way and refresh the jaded nerves, we might at once condemn the practice of so loading the infantry, which ought to arrive as fresh as possible in the presence of the enemy. The kit contains much the same articles as those of the English private, but one pair of long boots is carried outside and wrapped round with a strap under the flap of the knapsack, so that the feet of the boots are visible on either side. The men in a camp which I visited yesterday said that the food supplied to them is satisfactory in every respect. Their average height was equal or superior to that of an English marching regiment, and their muscular development particularly good. They are not well set up, and do not show that curious flat-backed stiff position so dear to the drill-sergeant. On the contrary, there are big, humpy muscles on their shoulder-blades, and the Cossacks especially are splendidly made for strength. It may be useful for England to know that those who represent the Russian soldier of to-day as a half-starved, ill-treated creature, who has to be primed to fight, are grievously mistaken.

The Church organization is quite distinct from the civil administration. The people elect a clergyman in each dorf, and a bishop to preside over the whole community for periods of five years. They receive no stipends. The teachers of the schools, one in each village, are chosen by the people, but are paid a moderate compensation. Marriages are free—no allotment as formerly among the Moravians—and usually contracted early, the parties often remaining with the most prosperous of the parents for a year or two.

An admirable system of mutual insurance against fire prevails under a Board of Directors elected by the whole community. The insured are not restricted in amount, but contribute pro rata in case of any loss.

The mayor of a dorf, with two assistants, constitute an orphan court for the distribution of estates, and the custody of the funds of orphans, for which the property of every villager is liable; deducting from the said orphan fund whatever contributions for the relief of the few destitute orphans may be found necessary.

At Roscommon Assizes, Ireland, on the 18th July, J. Lynch and Michael Doyle were tried for the murder of Thomas. Moe at Corobow, 5 miles from Athlone, on the 21st Feb. last. Moe was returning from market at Athlone. He was sitting on a car, and his wife, to whom he had been married only 9 days, was on the other side. They were proceeding along quietly, it being a fine moonlight night, and when within a quarter of a mile of his home, a shot was fired from behind a wall at the roadside, and Moe was instantly killed. Three bullets entered his body, one of them passing through his heart. His wife jumped upon her knees, and caught hold of Mr. Moe, but he was dead, and on looking in the direction whence the shot came she saw the prisoners looking over the wall. Lynch had a gun in his hand. The horse trotted on home. Mrs. Moe screamed for help, and her brother-in-law and others came to her assistance. Lynch was arrested that night in his own house, and a loaded double-barrel gun was found with him. He was the son-in-law of the murdered man and the motive assigned was that Moe's family were very much opposed to his marriage with his second wife, he being a widower with 6 children. He was a large farmer and rate-collector, and had considerable means. The accused are also farmers. The defence was an alibi. The jury, after 5 minutes' deliberation, found the prisoners not guilty. The verdict was received with loud cheers in court, and the people ran forward to shake hands with the prisoners. A mob afterwards escorted them thro' the town, cheering them.

THE MENNONITE COLONIES OF MANITOBA.

The Mennonite Reservation, east of the Red River and about twenty-five miles south-east of Winnipeg, is now as well populated as any district of the Province of Manitoba, and the most recent immigration has been directed to a reservation of seventeen townships adjoining the frontier and extending west of Red River to Pembina Mountain. The settlement on the reservation first mentioned, called Rat River, consists of 650 families, and on the second reservation, called Dufferin, 450 families have been planted. In addition, 38 families have settled near Scatchegway River, and the recent arrival of 35 families will go to Dufferin.

Estimating five to a family, the Mennonite settlements of Manitoba contain a population of 5,265, which will doubtless increase steadily, but by no means with the volume of the past three years. The Mennonites who still remain in Southern Russia, though inclined to emigrate in consequence of the termination of the stipulation exempting them from military service, are not prepared to sacrifice their possessions. When they can sell without disadvantage, they emigrate. The exodus is therefore likely to be gradual especially as the Russian Government, while insisting on the right of conscription, assent readily to special assignments of service in deference to the Mennonite conscience—such as transportation, forestry, and hospital service—very much as the Quakers of the United States during the late civil war were subjected to military service, but relieved from bearing arms.

The emigrating class of Lutheran Quakers known as Mennonites are neither the rich nor poor, but are an intermediate body, who are by no means destitute. Mr. Hespeler estimates that the sum brought into the Province by the Mennonite immigration is \$500,000, and the recent arrival of 35 families have not less than \$18,000.

There are Mennonite settlements in the Western States, but the land system there enforced does not admit of special reservations, and Manitoba has thus been enabled to present greater inducements for this class of settlers. Here the community can organize itself fully according to its traditions, including the rural village life of the dorf—or dorp, as we believe the word is Anglicized—a custom which has great merit socially and industrially and will warrant some fulness of detail.

A group of families—usually sixteen in number—take their homesteads separately, but proceed to throw them together, selecting the most desirable situation for a village or dorf, through which a street two chains wide is laid, and the plot divided into half-acre lots, with assignments for church, school, or other public use. A tract most suitable for tillage is then selected in a block which is enclosed, and within which each head of a family cultivates that portion of his allotment—for there is no commonism—that he finds convenient. A hay meadow, held also in severality, and the remainder of the consolidated homesteads is used as a range for cattle and other animals, which are invariably attended by a herdsman who is paid by the dorf. The village lots and other subdivisions are distributed by lot.

The houses—only found in the dorf—are comfortable, heated by central brick ovens, warming three or four rooms. The same roof usually extends over separate lodgings for cattle; although in this respect, there is a growing tendency to have different tenements. Each family has a yoke of oxen, two cows and indefinite poultry. The pig is not wanting; and there are 500 sheep and 150 horses on the Rat River Reservation. The municipal government is a simple

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TEAS A SPECIALTY! Our 25c, 35c, 50c, and 60c Teas are not equalled for the money. Highest cash price for Country Produce.

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FOR SALE—The property formerly belonging to the Huntingdon Peat Company, containing about 200 acres of peat land with two or three acres of working ground, house, stables, &c. Apply to ANNE ELLIOTT, 279 Heury street, Montreal.

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A SELEND LINE OF PRINTS AND COTTONS JUST RECEIVED. THE LATEST STYLES In Ladies' Collarettes, Ties, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Fans, &c. Gents' Oxford Shirts, with collar to match, only 55c.

For Fancy Work, Berlin Wools in the new shades, silver and colored Cardboard, colored and Java Canvas, Mottos in variety, Motto Frames, CARDBOARD PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, SILK AND LINEN FLOSS, &c. A full line of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SLIPPERS just in, of superior make and reasonable in price.

GROCERIES. A complete stock just received, including choice Teas, Coffees, Canned Fruits, Fish, Pickles, and Hams. All of the above marked to suit the Times. JOHN GILMORE, Huntingdon, June 14.