

FARM FOR SALE.
 TO SELL, at Herdman's Corners, a lot comprising 34 acres, with dwelling-house and other buildings thereon. From its central and convenient situation, this property would be valuable to any tradesman or any one desirous of commencing business. Apply on the premises to Mrs MEREDITH JOHNSTON.
 Oct. 15, 1869.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF THE
COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
 PRESIDENT: ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, Esq.
 DIRECTORS: George Cross, Esq., James Reid, Esq., Francis W. Sheriff, Esq., M. D., John Smyth, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq.
 SECRETARY AND TREASURER: A. Somerville, Huntingdon.
 AGENTS: William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; J. G. Cowley, Two Houts; Thomas Clarke, St. Philomena Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Robt. Small, Elgin; Dr. Anderson, Durham; Thomas Gebbie, Howick; Alexander McIntosh, Athelstan; Jas. Y. Cameron, Dundee; I. I. Grevier, St. Anne's; J. C. Manning, Franklin.
 Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the Agents or Secretary.

P. DE LORME,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LEATHER MERCHANT,
 418, ST. PAUL STREET,
 [3 DOORS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.]
 MONTREAL.
 Mr P. Delorme has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of leather, consisting of Sole and Harness Leather, Wax and Grain uppers, French calf skins, Kipp and English calf, Canadian and American Kipp, Binding, Lining, &c., Morocco, Copper Caps for Shoes, Lasts, Thread, Knives, &c. Also—Patent Leather of all kinds for Saddlers and Shoe-makers.
 Feb. 28, 1869.

THE OLD STAND.
 THE undersigned has received the balance of his recent purchases, and his stock of
WINTER GOODS
 is now complete; it is the largest and best-selected he has ever opened out. It comprises
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, FISH, OIL,
 &c., &c., &c.

In Dry Goods he would call particular attention to his large assortment of Cloths, consisting of Overcoatings, Black Cloths, Scotch and Canada Tweeds, Grey Cloths, &c., all warranted of good quality and which will be sold cheap. Having a Tailoring establishment in connection with his store, customers can have their purchases made up in the best style and at moderate rates. His stock of Ladies' Dress Goods is also worthy of inspection, being large and varied, and marked at low prices.
 A large lot of No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
 N. B. A call is respectfully requested from all his old friends.
WM. WALSH.
 Huntingdon, Nov., 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.
 THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, being Lots No. 7, Concession 8, and Lot No. 8, Concession 7, Dundee. The farm is under a high state of cultivation, with first class farm buildings, and is well watered with a living stream of water. For particulars, apply on the premises.
A. H. CAMERON.
 Dundee, Aug. 13, 1869.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
 BEING LOT No. 12, in the second concession of Dundee, County of Huntingdon, containing 1004 acres, situated within three quarters of a mile of a Presbyterian church, school-house, and post office, within two miles of a Catholic church, and within three miles of Dundee village, from which steamboats are passing in different directions. Terms easy to suit purchaser.
 For further particulars apply on the premises to
DONALD McRAE.
 Dundee Centre, Sept. 24.



SUBMERGED, DOUBLE ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMPS.
 This Pump is adapted to all wells, cisterns, and every use to which a pump can be applied. The simplest and most powerful in use, it is proved to be the cheapest, most effective, durable, and reliable Pump. It is particularly recommended by Insurance Companies, on account of its effectiveness in extinguishing fire. The smallest Pump will throw about sixty feet through a hose. The following are some of its advantages:—
 SIMPLICITY.—The entire Pump is composed of but few parts, which any person can take apart or put together.
 DURABILITY.—As it is always submerged it is perfectly lubricated and requires no packing, imparting no unusual taste to water; while, it being placed at the bottom of the well, it always furnishes the coldest water.
 IT NEVER FREEZES, as no water remains in the pipe when not in motion.
 POWER.—It exceeds in power any other Pump of its size. The smallest sizes, with hose attached, will throw a stream from 50 to 60 feet; hence it is especially valuable for extinguishing fires, for watering wagons, watering gardens, &c., or in bringing water from great depths with comparative ease.
 CHEAPNESS.—In proportion to its capacity, together with the fact that it seldom if ever gets out of order, it surpasses all others in economy.
 Every Pump is warranted to give entire satisfaction. Pumps seen in working order, and full information given by applying to
WILLIAM NORVAL, Agent,
 Beauharnois.
 Can be seen in working order at the following places, viz:—Huntingdon, Archibald Henderson, Esq.; Durham, Archibald McEachern, Esq.; St. Louis de Gagneux, E. H. Bisson, Esq.; California, Joachim Lafrenze, Esq.; Hotel Leper; Beauharnois, Julien Brossoit, Esq.; Hotel-keeper.
 Oct. 8, 1869.

The Canadian Bleuner.

NO. 286. HUNTINGDON, C. E., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869. 81 A-YEAR.

W. W. DALGILESH
RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous customers that he is now receiving his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
 comprising all the varieties usually found in a village store. His stock of
GROCERIES
 is very large, of the best quality, and at prices that will ensure a ready sale. He has also the largest and best assortment of
DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, AND FULLED CLOTHS,
 in the place. His stock of Boots and Shoes is second to none in the country. Also, a good selection of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Buffalo Robes, Sole Leather, &c., and, without waiting to particularize, he would say to intending purchasers
COME AND SEE!
 Huntingdon, Oct. 13.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.
 IN addition to their Mowers and Reapers, Gillies & Boyd continue, as heretofore, to manufacture
GRUBBERS, CORN HOES, PLOW CASTINGS, PLOWS, HOLLOWARE, STOVES, & TRESHING MILLS, &c.
 They have secured the services of Mr. J. R. Graham, late superintendent of the celebrated Manufacturing of Threshing Machines at Brasher Falls, N. Y., to take charge of the manufacture of the Threshing Mills. All sorts of repairs done on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
GILLIES & BOYD
J. E. & WM. WINTERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, Durham, are prepared to undertake Sales of all descriptions at the shortest notice.
 Sept. 17, 1869.

MOLLOY & EGAN,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
 Wine and Spirit Merchants,
 121 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
 Highest price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
CHAS. MOLLOY, GERALD EGAN,
 (Late with Neil Shannon, Esq.)

CHOICE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
 IN THE
COUNTY OF LAMINGTON, ONTARIO.
 THE undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale several lots of land in the above County. They are well timbered; free from stones, and their situations as regards natural advantages, fertility of soil, and gentleness of climate cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
 For further information, price and terms of payment, apply to R. B. SOMERVILLE, Inland Revenue Office, Sarنيا.
 April 30, 1869.

TO LET OR FOR SALE,
 A PIECE, or parcel of land, situate in Hinchinbrooke, forming the easterly portion of Lot No. 24, in the 1st Range of Hinchinbrooke, containing sixty-five acres, more or less; about fifteen acres cleared, and the remainder in good standing timber of all descriptions; house and barn thereon. The said farm is lying on the Provincial line. A Sheriff's title can be granted.
 For particulars apply to A. BRANCHAUD, Esq., Advocate, Huntingdon, Province of Quebec. Postage free.
 October 2, 1869.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
 THE true value of Machinery applied to Watch-making is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The fact is, indeed, little else than a vast quantity of intricate and every screw, turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time-keeper from the start.
 The system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be counterfeited. Every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.
 There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company as there are different sizes and shapes, to suit all tastes and means, but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one and nobody need be afraid to buy it.
 From the N. Y. Tribune.
 The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., established in 1850, has grown into proportions which entitle it to a rank among the manufacturing enterprises of America. The quality of these instruments has been thoroughly tested by minute comparisons, and the result is decidedly in favor of the home-made over the imported.
 The first duty of a watch is to keep good time. Its other uses are decorative and subsidiary. The simpler its mechanism the more correctly it performs its action, and the system upon which watches are constructed by the American Company is the very perfection of simplicity.
 An important question is that of the relative costliness of European and American Watches. It appears that the advantage of cheapness is also with us. The difference in price is not excessive, but is sufficient to be an object to any purchaser. The virtue of superior durability, however, is one that ought to be well considered in this regard. American instruments will outlast all others. It has been estimated that we pay Europe \$5,000,000 a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured at a less price, of better quality, less likely to become disordered, and so arranged that in case of injury by violence the injury may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.
 For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

TROUT RIVER LINES TANNERY.
SPENCER & CO. keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Leather, comprising Upper, Harness, Calf-skin, Kip, and Sole, all of the best quality and at the lowest remunerative prices. Also, Sheepskins of all descriptions.
 Leather of our manufacture has been largely used since the opening of our Tannery, and has given the best satisfaction. Shoemakers, Saddlers, Farmers, and others requiring Leather, will do well to call, as we can supply them in any quantity, at the most moderate rates, and quality guaranteed.
 Cash paid for Hides and Pelts. Mr. Walsh Huntingdon, will buy Hides on our account.
SPENCER & CO.
 Trout River, Nov. 2.

LOGS WANTED.
 FOR good sound HEMLOCK LOGS, all to be over 12 inches, the undersigned will pay \$1 per standard. Will take no Logs without rafting timber.
ALEX. ANDERSON,
 Valleyfield.

DOMINION THRESHING MILLS.
 THRESHING MILLS made on the Brasher Falls pattern, with all the latest improvements, and warranted to give satisfaction. Having had long experience in the manufacture of Agricultural Machinery farmers are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The subscriber will do everything for durability and cheapness. Also, in addition to the Threshing Mills, the subscriber keeps constantly on hand
 GRUBBERS, FANNING MILLS & HORSE RAKES, which as they are all made by himself, and of the best material, he can confidently recommend them, and will guarantee all work done by him.
 Repairs of all kinds done with despatch, and on reasonable terms.
ROBERT MAW,
 MANUFACTURER,
 HOWICK, P. Q.
 June 11, 1869.

RAM LAMBS FOR SALE.
 FOR SALE three Rams, cross between the Leicester and Cotswold.
D. McFARLANE, senr.,
 Elgin.
 Oct. 15, 1869.

TAILORING.
 HAVING left Mr. Walsh I beg to inform my old friends and customers that they will find me at my old stand, in my own house, prepared to do all work entrusted to me with neatness and despatch.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
 Huntingdon, July 30, 1869.

NEW ARRIVALS.
 JUST received at J. Edwards' a large and carefully selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Fancy Ware, consisting in part, of Waterproof, Kap Cloth, Velveteen and Black Cloth, for ladies' Sacks and Mantles, French Ticks, Aberdeen, Kniebocker and plain Wineys, Black and Figured Lustre for dresses, with Trimmings in great variety. Paisley and all wool Long Shawls, Shoulder and Breakfast Shawls, Cloves, Corsets, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts in late styles, Marcellines, Toilet, Fancy Quilts, Blankets, Wools, Sheetings, Horse Blankets, white, red and blue Cotton Yarn, Cotton Bases, and very superior Feather Ticking. All wool, Linen, and Union Table Cloths, Wall and Window Paper, and Plumes, Wreaths, and Veils of various kinds, Canadian Tweeds, Fur and Winter Caps, Carpeting, School Books, &c., &c., all of which are recommended to the public for their good value.
 Call and examine for yourselves.
 Huntingdon, Oct. 12th, 1869.

NOTICE.
 THE undersigned, having succeeded to the business of the late Neil Shannon, in the same well-known and long established premises
445 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 (Opposite St. Ann's Market.)
 begs to assure the patrons of his late brother and his own, that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The fact is, indeed, little else than a vast quantity of intricate and every screw, turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time-keeper from the start.
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 From the N. Y. Tribune.
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 An important question is that of the relative costliness of European and American Watches. It appears that the advantage of cheapness is also with us. The difference in price is not excessive, but is sufficient to be an object to any purchaser. The virtue of superior durability, however, is one that ought to be well considered in this regard. American instruments will outlast all others. It has been estimated that we pay Europe \$5,000,000 a year for watches, and a like sum for keeping them in order. At our own doors watches are manufactured at a less price, of better quality, less likely to become disordered, and so arranged that in case of injury by violence the injury may be cheaply and expeditiously repaired.
 For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

JOHN J. MACLAREN,
 ADVOCATE,
 25 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, MONTREAL.
 Will attend the Courts in the District of Beauharnois.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 (FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE)
CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.
 INVESTED IN CANADA, \$500,000.

CANADA:
HEAD OFFICE, Toupin's Buildings, Place d'Armes MONTREAL
DIRECTORS:
 The Hon. John Young, Chairman.
 Hugh Taylor, Esq., Advocate.
 R. D. Collis, Esq., Merchant.
 The Hon. Chas. Wilson, M.L.C.
 Wm. Saeche, Esq., Banker.

LIFE ASSURANCE
 transacted in all its branches. The advantages offered embrace all that seems desirable. Premiums moderate as compared with those adopted by the majority of Offices in Canada. Fixed rule for Surrender Value of Policies. Half Premium system adopted.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
 Resident Secretary.
A. SOMERVILLE, Agent, Huntingdon.
 Montreal, June 21.

XXX OYSTERS AND FINNAN HADDIES.
FRESH LOT just received.

XMAS AND NEW YEARS GIFTS—A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, Perfumes and Confectionery, for the Holidays.
RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, at a small advance on cost.
A FULL assortment of Groceries, including a choice lot of fresh Salmon, Pickled Salmon and Herrings.
NO. 1 COAL OIL very cheap.
JOHN GILMORE.
 Nov. 19, 1869.

TO LET,
 FOR one year, the Farm known as the Joseph Whyte farm, adjoining the Village of Huntingdon. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars apply to
D. SHANKS,
 Huntingdon.
 Huntingdon, 15, 1869.

FARM FOR SALE.
 SITUATED on the Fourth Concession of Jamestown, being Lot No. 38, with barns, stables, and dwelling-house thereon, with two good wells and also plenty of firewood.
 For further particulars apply to **JAMES ADAMS,** Allan's Corners.
 Oct. 29, 1869.

FLAX.
 THE Beauharnois Flax Mill, being now in full operation, the subscribers would notify all parties having retained Flax to dispose of, that they are prepared to buy any quantity, for which they will pay the highest market price. Flax Seed also purchased.
J. M. BROWNING & CO.
 Beauharnois Flax Mill, Oct. 15, 1869.

BARLEY WANTED.
 WANTED, at the Huntingdon Mills, a few hundred bushels of good, clean, two-rowed BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid.
A. HENDERSON
 Huntingdon, Nov. 5, 1869.

HUNTINGDON LIVE STOCK IMPORTING COMPANY.
 AT a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, held on the 20th instant, it was resolved that the eight shares which are not taken up, be advertised for one month to outsiders, at seventy-five dollars per share. Applicants will please, therefore, apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th December next.
ANDREW SOMERVILLE,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 Huntingdon, Nov. 24th, 1869.

NOTICE.
 ALL Parties indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the 1st day of December, 1869.
S. T. LAMB.
 Hendersonville Mills, Nov. 23.

So great and numerous are the troubles of Spain—the fresh revelation as to the state of the finances but capping a series of others—that European writers, and not unfriendly ones, ask whether the country is not likely to sink into the condition of Mexico? There are several points of resemblance. The clerics and the Republicans in each case are the chief contending parties; the average Spanish peasant has hardly a higher conception of politics than the average Mexican, and the predominance of the army alone guarantees the country against anarchy. "We see no sound reason" says one critic, "for assuming that the factions may not contend for years, until all industry but that of the plough ends and Spain ceases to be even in seeming an organized community." It is certainly true that there has not been in Europe since the first French Revolution anything in the least resembling the present condition of Spain. Those republicans who had the good sense to keep themselves clear of the insurrection already hope for an opportunity of renewing the struggle when the dissensions of the military chiefs break out into avowed hostility. As to ecclesiastical considerations in connection with the choice of a king, it is stated that though the Duke of Montpensier holds the easy creed of a Frenchman his wife is supposed to be as bigoted and superstitious as other Spanish ladies. The Duke of Genoa is at a Protestant school and he belongs to a family which is especially obnoxious to the Pope. King Ferdinand of Portugal is a German by birth, and the country of his adoption has long since suppressed the regular orders, and reduced clerical influence to the lowest point.
 There is quite a movement in Russia to establish a system of public school instruction for the poorest class of the children. At present they are sunk in the deepest ignorance.
 Mr Gladstone has appointed his son, Mr William H. Gladstone, M.P., Third Lord of the Treasury. The nomination is variously received by the London press. Mr Gladstone, junior, is only twenty-nine years old, and has been but four years in parliament. For some time past he has been an unpaid private secretary to his father. He has made few speeches in parliament, and these were not indicative of any such talent as is possessed by his father. On the whole, therefore, he must be regarded as at least a fortunate young politician to have obtained office so early. It is explained by some of the liberal journals that Mr Gladstone was pressed by his colleagues to make the selection, and that the industry and merits of the young member justify the choice. Nevertheless the conservative press attacks the premier without mercy, sneering at the idea of the new officer being specially qualified for duties which they say are very light and will be performed by others, and more than hinting that the change, instead of being an economical one as is claimed, is only a method of giving young Mr Gladstone a sinecure worth one thousand pounds a year.

SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE correspondent of a Boston paper sends the following readable account of what he saw in the commercial capital of California:

What are the things that seem notable in San Francisco to eastern eyes? Well, I'll make note of some that strike me in this hurried and superficial study.
 San Francisco itself is a notable thing. It seems but a little while since we began to read about it—after the Mexican war, and that isn't so far off but that men and women who are yet young remember all its chief incidents. The city is twenty years old, counts its population at near 150,000, and returns an assessment valuation of over \$100,000,000! In these three lines I give you a fact on which you may ponder a good while—they outlive the most surprising picture you will anywhere see in California.
 Reaching the city late in the evening just at the end of August, I rose early the next morning to go out and see what it was like. The air was raw and nipping, the sky was hidden with thick and threatening clouds—I wanted to be gone only an hour, but I went back and got an umbrella and put on my overcoat. I didn't need the umbrella, but the overcoat was a good thing to have. By mid-forenoon the clouds were dissipated and the overcoat was a useless piece of property. By noon I began to wonder if I hadn't better go and buy a thin coat. In the afternoon the wind came up—the air was keen and the dust blinding. That day repeated itself every twenty-four hours till the end of September. Then there was a change—the mornings came in warm and balmy, men left off their overcoats, women left off their furs, and it was a delight all day long to be on the streets. As I sit here in my room, in the third story of the Cosmopolitan, I hear a patter in the water spout outside my window, and on the tin roof of the long passage-way across the inner court—if I look out, I shall find the stars bright overhead, and discover that the patter on the roof is only from the fall of fog mist. I've heard that running water-spout every night for two weeks—on two or three occasions, in the silence of midnight, I've been tricked into the fancy that there was really a storm. But there hasn't been a drop of rain since I came into the State, nor since May, either, for that matter, and there isn't likely to be any till we are a week or two into November.

This is a summer day in San Francisco—cold and cloudy all the morning, with heavy fog rolling in from the ocean through the Gate and over the low hills of the peninsula; a "breaking-away" about ten o'clock and then a couple of hours of warm sunshine; a windy but not blustering afternoon, with dreadful clouds of dust and some fog; less wind and more fog toward dark; quietness and a great mist in the air late in the evening; sunless skies and heavy banks of fog at daylight. If you drive out to the Cliff House in July, August or September for anything earlier than a ten o'clock breakfast you need overcoats, water-proofs and heavy fur robes as protection against the dense fog sapping over the road and the raw winds rushing in from the wide ocean. In October and November you can take that drive as early in the morning as you please, with only the lightest wrappings for protection, and then San Francisco enjoys its most delightful weather.
 We were all somewhat surprised, though I don't know as we had been, to find so few high buildings and so many large ones. I recall hardly a single structure that is more than four stories in height, and a very considerable proportion are no more than three. Of dwellings by far the largest number are but two stories, and a great many really elegant houses are of but one story. The business houses in the principal streets are costly and substantial—one cannot truthfully say more. For business purposes they are exceedingly well adapted, but the city hasn't had time yet to think much about beauty.
 It is a wondrous city for display. Merchants and shopmen of Boston and New York should come out here to learn the art of showing wares and merchandise to advantage and with far-seeing design. There are more show windows and more goods to the window than in any other city I ever visited. You must pay all your bills on a coin basis. If you offer greenbacks you are allowed but 75 or 76 cents on the dollar for them. It's better to go to the bank at once and exchange your currency for gold and silver, at the current rate in New York.
 The people are generous and hospitable to a degree bewildering if one has had no western experience. Their time, their steamboats, their horses, their servants, their orchards, their vineyards, even their houses, are at your service. The San Franciscans do everything on a large scale—much on a scale of reckless extravagance. In whatever else they fail, they do not fail in making a Good Time for their visitors—doing what they do in a most genial off-hand fashion, as if they were but acting out the habitual spirit in which they live.
 The temperance men couldn't find a fairer field than this for their prohibitory law. Men live fast—they drink a great deal. Not merely the native wines, but whiskeys and foreign wines and brandies. Liquor saloons greatly abound—there is no attempt at concealment about anything. One doesn't see many drunken men on the streets—he sees an almost incredible number whose robes show that they have been drinking.
 Death comes here as elsewhere, but not in the forms common at the East. The city, blessed

of the breezes from the ocean all the year round, is unusually healthy. A large proportion of the diseases are those resulting from over-work, excitement, intemperance, excess of one kind or another. The life of San Francisco is fast life—fast alike in labors and in pleasures. The air is of such electric and invigorating quality that brains and muscles can stand a deal more than on the Atlantic seaboard, but there is a limit beyond which human nature cannot safely go, and the faces of the men one meets reveal plainly enough that a large proportion are going beyond this limit. They are eager for riches or power or position—they arrive day and night, and know little of repose or moderation.

The women are much like the men—they, too, live fast. They should be a moral grace in the community, but one doesn't find that they are. They seem the most engaging creatures in the world—bright vivacious entertaining but not heroic, not given to the exertion of a purifying and ennobling influence. It's almost like discourtesy to say that, but nevertheless it is the truth as I see it. They are extravagant as the men, if not in horses and table pleasures, then in dress and jewels. Women of the higher class who appear on the street, for instance, in modest attire, are the exception,—over-dressing, a wasteful display of silks and ribbons and streamers, is the general rule. I know very well that I'm on dangerous ground; I don't forget how charming we have found these sisters and wives and mothers; but if I speak at all I must say that woman doesn't stand as a strong and humanizing force in this city where such a force is so much required.

The citizens are much given to riding. The good old fashion of sitting a saddle—it is a joy to see that so many men and women know how to ride gracefully. When in eastern stables you find one good riding horse you here find a dozen; where you there see ten men on horseback of a day you here see more than a hundred, and wo of the other seaboard were awkward enough when mounted with those of this seaboard. We might come over here and learn many a lesson to our advantage.

It's a painful subject to speak of, but one of the peculiarities of San Francisco is—FLAX. Put the word in beg letters, good printer, for it's very important. What a time we had for the first fortnight, to be sure! And the residents, with a grim sense of humor, comforted us with assurances that it is only new-comers in whose blood these savages of the sand-hills delight! I can't write of them—I'm sure there are at least half a dozen now about me, though I beat and shook and turned every rag of clothing I've got on when I dressed this morning.

First and last, I've found it very interesting to study the Chinese. There are 20,000 of them in the city—their presence is the one thing notable above all others in connection with San Francisco. They bring you face to face with the Oriental world and the times three thousand years old. I have seen a good deal of them since coming here. Our boasted civilization is a sham till it gives them the rights of humanity. I may go into one of their boarding houses and shoot half a dozen—the law cannot touch me on the testimony of Chinamen! How is this fact reconcilable with the nationality at which we are aiming? The Chinese are a peaceful and law-abiding people; they are faithful and competent laborers in every capacity; they learn readily and do their work with thoroughness; they are not addicted to intoxication; they quarrel neither among themselves nor with their neighbors; they are frugal and economical; given to gambling in a small way and somewhat to the use of opium; enterprising and honorable in business; respectful toward the constituted authorities; not inclined to vagabondism; content to live in quietness. They are going to stay here, and their kinsfolk will be among us of the East in a few years. It is time we were thinking how we shall treat them individually and as a nation.

It is said that Jenny Lind is to return to the practice of her former vocation by necessity, her husband having squandered her property by a dissolute life.

An inquest was held in London, England, on the body of William Adlam, aged 50, a gun-maker, who died suddenly in the street. It appeared that while the deceased was passing through Bond street, he was observed to fall and roll into the gutter of the road. He appeared to be in a convulsive fit, and at the suggestion of some of the bystanders he was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead. The post-mortem examination showed that some shreds of tobacco had been drawn into the clefts of the glottis, producing spasm and sudden death. A quid of tobacco was found in the mouth of the deceased, behind the hyppiglottis. It was believed that while deceased was taking an inspiration he had drawn up the tobacco involuntarily. The cause of death was suffocation by the spasmodic closing of the glottis or wind-pipe.

The Ottawa Daily News publishes the following curious incident:—On the way down by the steamer to Aylmer, Sir Francis Hincks was accosted by a Roman Catholic clergyman, who asked him for a subscription for some object in the interest of his church. Sir Francis very properly and very generously subscribed as desired. His example was followed by the members of his party. It so happened that there was on board a lady who was canvassing for subscriptions for a Presbyterian church. Seeing the success that attended the efforts of the clergyman, and doubting not but that returning from a successful contest, their hearts would be opened to help all good causes, she judged that that was her opportunity, and presented her list to the Finance Minister with a polite request that he would subscribe something towards the object. Imagine her surprise and astonishment, when Sir Francis Hincks replied, "No, not one cent for that or any other Presbyterian object, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of thus publicly expressing my opinions regarding the Presbyterians."

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, Nov. 23.—The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez canal, as a trespass on his sovereignty.

Madrid, Nov. 24.—The Minister of Colonies today read in the Cortes a draft of a constitution for Porto Rico. It forbids the discussion of any proposition for a separation from Spain, proclaims complete religious liberty, gives the right of suffrage to all who can read and write, places certain restrictions on slavery, proclaims that slaves have no rights, and can only acquire them by emancipation.

Dublin, Nov. 25.—O'Donovan Rossa has been elected to Parliament from Tipperary.

London, Nov. 25.—Despatches from Rome announce that religious exercises, preliminary to the opening of the Ecumenical Council, have been ordered. The completion of the Suez canal is already having the effect of seriously depressing freights to and from India and China around the Cape of Good Hope.

St Petersburg, Nov. 26.—An old law, limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the Empire recently. Two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. An impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

London, Nov. 26.—The Times, in an editorial on the treatment of Irish questions at the next session of Parliament, says: The Ministry must be prepared with a land reform bill, framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship, but, at the same time, authority must be maintained. Treason must not be permitted, nor the praises of murder be sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies.

Dublin, Nov. 26.—It is said that the Government intend to send strong reinforcements to Ireland. A Fenian candidate will probably come forward for Mallow, in the County of Cork.

Alexandria, Nov. 27.—Two of the steamers of the "Messageries Imperiales" of 2,400 tons burden have safely passed through the Suez Canal. The success of the Canal seems to be no longer doubtful.

London, Nov. 27.—Despatches from Cork, Dublin and Tipperary, report that there have been several Fenian Demonstrations in various parts of Ireland to-day. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were riotous; Fenian songs were sung by the mob while marching in procession, and several houses on the line of march were stoned and riddled. At Cork this evening, the partisans of Mr O'Donovan Rossa celebrated that gentleman's election to Parliament with a grand torchlight procession and other proceedings. Everything passed off without disturbance.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was opened to-day with great ceremony by the Emperor, who delivered the opening speech from the Throne. It was hoped that the Emperor might possibly return in time to take part in the ceremonies, but she has not yet reached Paris. The Emperor said: It is not easy to establish a regular and peaceful liberty in France. For months past society seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom compromised by excess of the press, and of public assemblages; but the common sense has already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which, after all, have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage; but this uncertainty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France wants liberty with order—order I answer for—help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would change all and those who would grant nothing a glorious course may be chosen. The Emperor continued as follows: We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The new world suppresses slavery, Russia frees the serfs, England renders justice to Ireland, the Bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes, the progress of science draws nations closer to each other, while America unites the Atlantic and the Pacific. Everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by electric wire all nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps, and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

London, Nov. 30.—Information from the secret agents of the Government leads to the belief that a rising is threatened in Ireland. In the Cabinet the question of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus has been considered. It is certain that extreme measures will be adopted shortly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24TH.

The House opened at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Church moved, seconded by Dr. Moll, a resolution to adopt the Governor's speech.

Mr Joly, leader of the Opposition, said it was not their intention to offer opposition to the reading of the address. He complimented the Government on the felicitous introduction of the Address relating to Prince Arthur's visit.

Mr Joly said the financial policy, he said that he was not in favour of the policy of the Treasurer was unsafe.

He called the attention of the Government to the settlement of the debts between the Provinces, and complained of the indifference that was manifested in the matter. He advised the Government to purchase a sufficient number of buildings, and not to pay heavy rents as at present.

Mr Chauveau replied, stating with regard to

finances, that Ontario's advantages were more than sufficient to make the difference in expenditure of Provinces. All moneys had been spent in improvements which were much needed.

Sir G. E. Cartier followed. He expressed satisfaction at the legislation of last session, and said it was extremely liberal towards Protestants. He referred to the expenditure of public moneys, stating that Lower Canada had to do work on colonization roads done by Ontario six years ago.

The address was put and carried. A resolution was adopted to frame an address to the Governor.

The House rose at half-past four.

THURSDAY.

The reply of the Lieutenant Governor to the address of the House was read.

Hon. Mr Robertson gave notice of motion that the Public Accounts for the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, be printed for the use of members.

Hon. Mr Chauveau gave notice that he would introduce the Police Bill on Monday next, and that the time for presenting private bills be extended.

Hon. Mr Ouimet gave notice of a motion to amend an Act affecting the constitution of the Superior Court, and to moving the second reading of the Municipal Code, on Monday.

The House adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Mr Ouimet moved that a bill be introduced to amend the law affecting the constitution of the Superior Courts of this Province. Mr Joly asked an explanation. Mr Ouimet said the intent of the bill was to remove all doubt respecting the appointment of a fifth judge for the District of Montreal as provided by the Act passed last session. Carried. The second reading on Tuesday.

Municipal Code Bill read first time. The second reading on Tuesday.

Mr Bachand enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the session a bill respecting the election of members to this House, and contested Parliamentary elections. Mr Chauveau said it was not.

Mr Lowe enquired as to whether it is the intention to modify the electoral law during this session, in such manner as to provide that all elections be held upon one and the same day, and nominations of candidates be demanded by a larger number of electors than the existing law requires.

Mr Chauveau said it was not their intention this session, but might be next, and considered the last part of the question was worthy of notice.

MONDAY.

Mr Bachand moved that an act be introduced to amend the civil procedure of the Province. He said the amendment was to allow bailiffs to go from one District to another in the execution of their duties.

In answer to Mr Joly,

Mr Chauveau said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Notarial bill. He then moved the first reading of the Police bill. He said the intention of the bill was to place the police force of the city of Quebec under the direction of the Government, and as to rural municipalities the bill provided that they should be able to obtain police by voting a sufficient sum for their payment.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr Hamilton moved for a committee to enquire into the administration of justice in the judicial district of Saguenay. He wished to say that that district, which included about 500 miles of coast, possessed only one magistrate, and that the administration was very bad.

Dr Laberge moved for the resolutions respecting public officers, the tenor of which was to make it compulsory for Government to have all its employes guaranteed in the Citizens' Assurance Company.

Hon Mr Chauveau said the subject was highly important. He would request the member for Chateauguay to await the arrival of Mr Dunkin, who would be able to give the desired explanations.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY.

Mr Ouimet moved the second reading of the Municipal Code, which he desired should be revised by a special committee. After some debate, the motion was agreed to.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

The following details as to the outbreak in the Hudson Bay Territory we take from the correspondence of the Montreal Herald:—

THE HALF-BREEDS.

The active opponents of the incoming Government are all of what is termed the "French half-breed" population. Their total number is about five thousand, of whom between six and eight hundred appear to be fighting men. In these numbers I include only the local population of the Settlement at Red River,—but scattered up and down the territory of Rupert's Land there are great numbers of the same class, regarding the gross number of whom I possess no means of forming an idea.

The whole nation has its origin between the traders and servants, European and Canadian, of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian women whom they have married. As a class, they are quiet and civil when not excited, but when roused are quite destitute of self control. Their honesty and trustworthiness are well known, their hospitality, more especially to each other, is great according to their means. Their extravagance is also, generally speaking, much observed, and their want of perseverance in sedentary pursuits is as remarkable as any of their characteristics.

The interest of the French population in the opening up of the country to civilized life is, however, directly the reverse of the English interest. To the former, the cultivation of the prairies means the expulsion of the buffalo, which form their mainstay; the latter would merely feel the effects of increased competition in farming.

GOVERNOR M'DOUGALL TURNED BACK.

On the evening of the 30th October, Mr Macdougall reached Pembina, and was immediately advised by the advanced guard of the half-breeds of the impossibility of his reaching Fort Garry. He is said to have remained at Pembina quite satisfied that advance was impossible for a time.

Mr Provencier, one of the incoming Councilors, believing possibly that the obstacles to his progress might be less serious there were reported, proceeded on his journey, but after coming as far as the headquarters of the half-breeds at St. Norbert, he was forced to return to Pembina under armed escort.

Just as he was preparing to return, quite a commotion was excited at the barrier by the arrival of Captain Cameron, R. A., who, seeing only the regular guard of fifty men at the barricade, determined to carry it by assault, single handed. It is reported to be only two or three feet high, and the Captain, urging the magnificent black horses which he drove to a gallop, was heard to make some remarks about "being accustomed to such matters." Luckily he did not succeed in forcing his way through the barricade, but, after driving over an insurgent, his horses were seized by the others, and brought to a halt without bloodshed. Meanwhile the mass of the disaffected, numbering perhaps five hundred armed men, who had been engaged at the moment at a little distance in seeing Mr Provencier commence his return journey, hearing a disturbance at the barricade, rushed forward in great excitement, believing Mr Macdougall to have arrived. Captain Cameron requested permission to enter the settlement for supplies, promising, if necessary, to return as soon as he could get them, but he was peremptorily refused, and compelled to return to Pembina with Mr Provencier under armed escort.

THE CAMP.

Consists of over 500 men. While Mr Provencier was present, about 100 came into camp and took the oath. There are besides scouts out on the prairie, fears being entertained that Mr Macdougall may seek to come in by a round about way. The camp is daily attended by one or more of the Roman Catholic Clergy. The letter of Mr Cartier to Bishop Tache has been considered as an offence both to the Bishop and to themselves. They take an oath to abstain from intoxicating liquors until they have this matter settled, and so far have strictly abided by them. Plenty of supplies are forwarded to them from the Settlement.

CAPTURE OF FORT GARRY.

On the 2nd Novr., an armed party of one hundred of the insurgents came to Fort Garry, which they took possession of without resistance and of which they have since held possession. Armed sentries stand at the gates and parade the platform. They scrupulously, however, respect property, and have forcibly stopped the sale of liquor both in the Fort and the village of Winnipeg. Parties entering and leaving the Fort when unknown to the sentries, are questioned, and the watch is maintained day and night, the guard being regularly relieved at stated hours. On capturing the Fort, the whole power over the Settlement passed into the hands of the French Half-breeds, who set about forming a provisional government.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Was soon constituted, by making a man named Boise President, and another named Louis Riel, Secretary. Riel, in reality, is the moving-spirit of the whole affair. He was sent by Bishop Taché to the Catholic Seminary, Montreal, in 1858, to be educated. He returned in 1866. At the first meeting of the new council, a proclamation was adopted and measures taken to keep up the men who guard the roads.

THE PRINTER REFUSES TO PRINT IT.

Dr. Down, of the Nor-Wester, was called upon to print this document, but as I understand, refused, chiefly on account of the words "invaders of our rights" being used in it. There are two gentlemen here who are about starting a new paper, but their type is not ready for printing, and the Nor-Wester office was the only place at which it could be done. The money was offered the Doctor before he should set his printers to work, but he was immovable. The Secretary then placed a force in possession of the building and a guard near the Doctor, and a sometime printer, now bar-tender, was obtained, who put the necessary type together and struck off the notices by the hundred, to be spread this morning from one end of the Settlement to the other. The Nor-Wester is under the ban of publication and is not likely to appear for some time at least.

THE PROCLAMATION.

"Public Notice to the inhabitants of Rupert's Land.—The President and Representatives of the French-speaking population of Rupert's Land in Council, the invaders of our rights being now expelled, already aware of your sympathy, has extended the hand of friendship to you, our friendly fellow inhabitants, and in doing so invite you to send twelve representatives from the following places, viz.—St. Johns, 1; St. Margaret's, 1; Headingley, 1; St. James, 1; St. Mary's, 1; Kildonan, 1; St. Paul's, 1; St. Andrew's, 1; St. Clement's, 1; St. Peter's, 1; Town of Winnipeg, 2; in order to form one body with the above Council, consisting of twelve members, to consider the present political state of this country, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed best for the future welfare of the same. A meeting of the above Council will be held in the Court House at Fort Garry, on Tuesday the 16th day of November, at which the invited representatives will attend. Winnipeg, Nov. 6, 1869. By order of the President. (Signed) LOUIS RIEL, Secretary."

WHAT THE OTHER SETTLERS WILL DO.

The parishes named are those inhabited mostly by English-speaking half-breeds or the Scotch settlers. From what I can learn of their opinions they are indisposed to more either way, and possibly may not trouble themselves to elect representatives. Neither the Scotch nor English seem to care about the Canadian government enough to lead them to fight for it. At present they look on.

A FLAG CHOSEN.

The council also approved of a new flag, which is composed of a white ground, upon which are displayed three crosses—the centre one large and scarlet colored, the side ones small and gold colored. The flag is bound with gold fringe.

THE FUTURE.

The leaders say they can keep the country in defiance of Canada, that they are used to it, and that the Indians and English Half-breeds will side with them. They are going to send a statement of their case to the British Government. Until they get a reply, they intend to administer the government of the settlement in a republican form. They are anxious that it should be clearly understood that their actions have been solely directed against the Canadian, and not at all against the Imperial government. They will not submit to be the "colony of a colony."

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is issued every Friday at \$1 a-year, payable in advance. For papers sent to the States, 20 cents additional has to be remitted for postage. The following parties will receive subscriptions: Mr. N. Walsh, Durham; Mr. Blackett, Allan's Corners; Mr. Gebbie, Howick; Mr. Symons, St. Louis de Gonzague; Mr. Carson, Port Lewis; Mr. Oliver, Rockburn; Mr. James Burke, Hemmingford; Mr. John McDonald, La Guerre; Mr. James Anderson, The Gore, Hinchinbrooke; Mr. Peter Macfarlane, Elgin; Mr. Mr. Cantwell, Franklin; Mr. W. Moore, Covey Hill; Mr. John Davidson, Dundee; Mr. Robert Stevenson, Covey Hill.

Single copies of the Gleaner, 2c each. Advertisements are charged 7 cents per line for first insertion and 2 cents for each subsequent one. By the month and year they are inserted at reduced rates. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

All kinds of Job Work executed neatly and with dispatch.

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ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER REGISTER.

Table with columns: TEMPERATURE, WIND, REMARKS. Data for Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1st Dec.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER.

HUNTINGDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE energy and healthy spirit of opposition displayed in the Ontario Local House stands in striking contrast with the inertness of our House at Quebec. The public accounts have already been presented in Ontario and a large amount of legislation got through with. Last week, the Ministry sustained two partial defeats. The first was on a resolution of Mr Blake's that the increased subsidy granted by the Dominion to Nova Scotia was in violation of the constitution and unfair to the other Provinces. The resolution was carried by a majority of 15. The Dominion Government can hardly overlook this expression of opinion by the chief Province. The other vote was on a bill to permit parties to give evidence in their own suits, which was carried by 43 to 30.

THE STRIFE IN IRELAND.

As will be seen by a telegraph report, O'Donovan Rossa has been elected a member for Tipperary. O'Donovan is a red-hot Fenian, and was tried over two years ago and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. His wife, it will be remembered, gave readings in Montreal last summer under the auspices of persons from whom better might have been expected. His election as member of Parliament is a piece of bravado, and serious only as testifying how wide-spread Fenianism is in certain parts of Ireland. O'Donovan will have to serve out his sentence, no matter if he were elected ten times over. The split between the Fenians and the land-reform agitators furnishes a curious illustration of intolerance of opinion. Both parties are equally disaffected and have worked together up till lately, when disagreement arose because the tenant-right agitators would not set aside their project until such time as the imprisoned Fenians were liberated. The cry of the Fenians is that they will accept of no legislation from the British Parliament on the land or any other question, unless O'Donovan Rossa and his fellow prisoners are first set free. For refusing to accede to this stupid course, the agitators for reform in the land tenure are now persecuted by their late friends as badly as if they were loyalists. This disagreement between the disaffected is exceedingly opportune. In the North, trouble is expected to arise in Derry on the celebration of the anniversary of the Closing of the Gates—the 18th December. An association has been formed to suppress all such celebrations, and as the Apprentice Boys and Orangemen have expressed their determination to go on as usual, a collision is looked for.

At a late meeting of the Godmanchester Council, a sum of \$2000 was appropriated from their Sigmoidial moneys to the improvement of the three chief cross-roads in the township—namely, \$300 to the New Ireland road, \$600 to the nine-mile road at Morrison's, and \$300 to the one at Holbrook's. Even after this sum has been expended, a large balance will remain in the township treasury.

There will be service in St. Andrew's church on Sabbath evening, at half-past six o'clock.

The Huntingdon County Council meets on Wednesday next.

The Valleyfield Peat Coal Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000.

Mr Cantwell has been appointed a member of the two most important Committees of the Quebec Legislature—those of Contingencies and the Public Accounts.

"Good Health" is the title of a monthly magazine, published by George Moore, Boston which has for its object the promulgation of sound information with regard to what conduces to "the improvement of human health—the lengthening out of human life." Price, \$2 a-year.

Dr Anderson, as Coroner for the District, held an inquiry, last Saturday, into the origin of the fire which destroyed the house on the Munro farm, near Atholstone. That it was the work of an incendiary was proved, but nothing was adduced to indicate the guilty party.

The arbitrators in the case of Mr John Edgar who, with his wife, sustained serious injuries in attempting to cross the small bridge near the Agricultural Society's Show-grounds, awarded him the sum of \$55. Mr A. P. Cunningham acted for the Hinchinbrooke and Village Councils, and Mr Wm Marshall for Mr Edgar. Each of the municipalities will pay an equal share of the award.

The Dominion Government has formally transferred the Beauharnois, and the other District jails in the Province, to the Local Government. Now that our Provincial authorities have got possession, we trust they will see to building a wall around it, not only for security, but so that the prisoners may be kept employed. For want of a yard, the prisoners are kept in enforced idleness, to the further deterioration of their morals and habits, and the loss of the country, for there is no reason why our jails should not be partially self-sustaining.

On Friday last, the Ontario Legislature was the scene of a rather unusual, but pleasant, ceremony. Mr J. K. Edwards, reporter of the Globe, and well known in the eastern part of this country, was presented with a gold watch, accompanied by an elegant silver tea-service for his wife, on the occasion of his leaving to be a reporter for Congress in Washington. In making the presentation, Atty.-Gen. Sandfield McDonald said that "during the fifteen years that Mr Edwards had reported, he candidly confessed that he was never able to discover the bias of his mind in regard to any one individual or measure. Both parties felt this, and it was as a token of this that they had met there that day. Mr Edwards had worked faithfully and honestly, and it was not too much to say that he stood unrivalled in this country among the useful class to which he belonged." Mr Edwards made an appropriate acknowledgment of what he truly termed their "unique and perhaps unprecedented testimonial."

In reference to the late burglary in Hinchinbrooke, we may remark that had an armed raid of Canadians perpetrated such an audacious robbery, with threats to murder, on the other side of the Lines, the Government of the United States would certainly, and as a matter of course, have taken up the cause of their citizens, to prevent the recurrence of such an alarm in a whole country-side. They would have appealed instantly to ours for assistance in discovering and punishing the burglars and for damages. Our present rulers act differently, refusing the least aid, or even sympathy, with the sufferers, and considering the affair as not worthy of their attention; merely offering the absurd observation that "the fact mentioned seems to warrant the intervention of a magistrate, or criminal proceeding of some kind." That is, when our Government is apprised, through the Finance Minister, of such an outrage, it declares it can take no cognizance of it—meaning, we suppose, to follow up the delinquents within the United States. Our Government can find aid and countenance in less necessary cases, and similar ones have been more effectually attended to, as were alluded to. That the villains came from the States and returned thither, could be fully proved, as averred by the Chateauguay Journal of the 20th November. We do, indeed, miss one who has left us so unprotected and uncared for.—Com.

[The above communication points out a very serious defect in our judicial system. In most countries, when a crime has been committed, officers search out the guilty parties at the public expense, but in the country parts of Lower Canada if a man is robbed, he has either to submit to his loss or increase it by paying detectives to ferret out the perpetrators. With regard to applying for assistance from the Executive, our correspondent should have written to the Quebec Government. Under the Confederation Act, the administration of justice pertains to it.—Ed. G.]

ELGIN COUNCIL.

AN adjourned special meeting was held on Tuesday, 23d Nov. Present: D. Macfarlane, jr.; Councillors Lanktree, Gavin, Brown, and Small.

Moved by Coun. Small, seconded by Coun. Brown: That the superintendent on the contract of the Town-hall having passed the same, as being completed, that the Secretary-Treasurer pay the contractor the balance on the price of the contract.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Lanktree, seconded by Coun. Gavin: That the Secretary-Treasurer get a stove and pipes for the Town-hall, and that he get the Town-hall insured in the Beauharnois Mutual Insurance Company.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Small, seconded by Coun. Gavin: That the Inspectors of Roads be intimated to have all the side-line fences taken down immediately, when required, and that they return their labor-lists by 1st May.—Carried.

CANADA.

Some days since, the workmen in the employ of Messrs Haycock & Co., on the line of the International Railway near Bic, discovered a fossil walrus in a complete state of preservation. It measured 13 feet in length, was embedded in blue clay 14 feet under the surface, and 100 feet above the level of the sea.

Salted mutton in barrels is now chiefly used in the lumbering districts of Quebec owing to the high price of pork.

Duncan R. McKenzie, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, and long a resident of the county of Pictou, N. S., died there on the 13th ultimo, in the hundredth year of his age, retaining his mental faculties to the last.

Miss Seymour, a pupil at Hochelaga Convent, has abjured the Protestant faith, and been baptized by Vicar-General Truteau.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Sir W. E. Logan's resignation of the post of Chief of the Geological Survey has been accepted by the Government, and Mr Selwyn has been appointed his successor.

A deer hunter in the northern townships says that if a man gets lost in the woods let him remember that the bulk of tree branches are on the south side of the trees, that the moss grows on the north side, and that a large majority of them lean and fall to the east.

Daniel Samson, first mate of the ship Catherine, commanded by Captain Vermont Alexander, has arrived at Quebec, and makes the following statement of the loss of that vessel and twenty-one men:—We sailed from Genoa on the 22nd day of July, 1863, with a crew of 21 men, including the first, second and third mates. Their names were: first mate Daniel Samson, of Genoa; second mate John Donovan, of Queens-town, Ireland; third mate William H. Bell, of Limerick, Ireland; the remainder of the crew were Italians from Genoa, whose names I do not know. Our cargo was railroad iron for the Port of Quebec. We had on board 1,800 tons. The first nine days out we had fair weather, on the 10th day we sprung a leak and all hands were at the pumps 216 hours, when we made the Port of Marselles and remained 15 days for repairs. On the 24th day of August we left for Quebec, and had a very fair passage until we made the Canoe light on the coast of Nova Scotia. We took on a pilot then by the name of John O'Brien who took the ship to Cape Porcupine. He then left the ship. The course pursued from that place to the Margalen Islands was due west. We then altered the course from W by N half N. Seven days after (on the 14th November) in the second mate's watch, as near as I can recollect at about 10 o'clock, when I went below to the cabin, Captain Alexander and his wife were playing cards, when I joined them and played about two hours, when all at once we felt a heavy shock and the crash of the main and fore masts. I rushed up from the cabin and all was confusion on deck, the men running about and calling upon God to save them. I think it was about six minutes from the time we struck the rock when the ship went down with all on board except myself and the second mate. We were clinging to a small piece of deal about five feet long and seven inches wide. He had hold of the end of the stick and I was nearer the centre, but moved towards the other end. He had his boots, coat and pants on; I had removed my boots and coat, and found it much easier to float. He remained with me about an hour, when he cried out, "Oh my God!" and sank. The end of the stick that I had hold of began to sink, and I grasped it more in the centre, and tied myself on as well as I could. I remembered everything quite distinctly until the second day, when I was so cold that I thought I should sink, but the stick held me up. I have no remembrance of anything else until I found myself on board of a steamer, commanded by Captain McGinnes, bound for Cambleton. He told me that he had picked me up about fifteen miles below White River, more dead than alive. I had been in the water from 10 minutes to 12 on Saturday night until Tuesday, at 9 a.m. On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, he landed me at White River, and directed me to Mr Noble, who gave me a pair of pants and boots, for which I sincerely express my thanks. I have also to thank Mr E. Grant Powell and Mr Kimpthof, of Trois Pistoles, for clothing and assistance to get to Quebec.

The medals commemorating the establishment of the Dominion have been received and forwarded by mail—bronze ones to Senators and M. P.'s, and silver to the members of the Quebec Conference.

A new volunteer regiment is about being formed, the headquarters to be at Three Rivers. The regiment will be composed of the voyageurs and hunters of the St. Maurice territory; will be intended chiefly for operating in bush warfare, and will be 500 strong. The men will be armed with the latest pattern of breech-loading rifles, of a very light and strong description, ordered expressly from England for the regiment.

The surveyors, who recently explored the country northward by order of the Quebec Government, report that it is covered with heavy timber, and splendidly adapted for settlement. Some of the Three Rivers lumbermen are extending their researches in that direction, and particularly in the valley of Mantawa, with the object of beginning operations in the course of the present winter. Settlers are also pouring into the new district, and a road is about to be opened up through it. Most of the tract in question is finely sheltered by the mountain ranges which run from west to east, and, strange to say, the climate is milder than in the more southerly tract along the northern branch of the Ottawa.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has written from Rome, stating that more Canadian Zealues are wanted for the Papal Army.

SCOTLAND.

A famine exists in Shetland. The crops which, at best were very poor, are buried underneath the snow, the most part of them being uncut. Even what was reaped before the snow began is so shaken with the storm that it will not produce seed, and now "the hail has taken what the storm has left." The fish, too, seem to have deserted the coast.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GLEANER.

MONTREAL, Thursday morning.

Napoleon's promised reforms give much satisfaction, and are well received in France. They practically introduce responsible government, and thereby makes the government of France a constitutional monarchy. It is thought the occupation of the extreme Radicals is now gone.

The Irish in Southward constituency, London, bring forward Colonel Burke, the Fenian, as a candidate for Parliament, and declare they are strong enough to elect him.

Murray, who sold himself to Sir Francis Hincks in Renfrew, and was promised the seat for the Local House as compensation, is likely defeated. On the first day's polling, his opponent, Deacon, was 100 ahead.

The Fenians continue very active in Ireland, and the Government has decided on continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and on the adoption of extreme measures.

No further news from Red River. It is said our Government has telegraphed to Mr. Ross not to pay the million and a half dollars to the Hudson Bay Company, unless they give us peaceful possession of the Territory.

Gold, 12 1/2. Silver, 2 1/2.

LATEST BEAUHARNOIS PRICES.

(By Telegraph to Gleaner.) Thursday morning, Dec. 2. BARLEY, 50 lbs., 2s 9d to 3s 0d. PEAS, 40 lbs., 3s to 3s 6d. OATS, 40 lbs., 1s 3d to 1s 6d. TONK, 100 lbs., 8s 0d to 8s 2d.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23. Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs., extra \$0 to \$0 00; first quality, \$7 00 to \$7 50; second and third, \$6 00 to \$4 00; Milch Cows, each, \$30 to \$25; Extra, \$45 00 to \$50 00; Sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 00; Hogs, live weight, \$7 50 to \$8 00 per 100 lbs; Hides, inspected, 8c; Pelts, 75c to 80c; Tallow, 5c per lb.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Greenbacks are worth 80 1/2 to 81 cents in bills, and 00 to 83 in silver. Large silver 2 1/2; small silver 3. Gold, 12 1/2.

BONSECOURS MARKET PRICES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30. Flour, country, per 100 lbs., 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Oatmeal, do, 12 0 to 13 0. Indian Meal, do, 6 0 to 10 0. Wheat, per minot, 00 0 to 0 0. Barley, per minot, 2 3 to 2 6. Peas, per minot, 3 0 to 3 6. Oats, per do, 1 3 to 2 0. Indian Corn, do, 3 9 to 4 0. Flax Seed, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Timothy, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Buckwheat, 3/4 minot, 2 6 to 3 0. Turkeys, (old) per couple, 19 0 to 12 0. Geese, per pair, 4 0 to 5 0. Ducks, do, 3 0 to 3 6. Fowls, do, 2 0 to 2 6. Chickens, do, 2 0 to 2 6. Beef, per 100 lbs., 00 0 to 00 0. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., 45 6 to 50 0. Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 3 to 1 6. Do, salt, do, 0 11 to 1 0. Eggs, fresh, per doz., 1 1 to 1 3. Cheese, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes, per bag, 4 0 to 4 6. Maple Sugar, per lb., 0 5 1/2 to 0 6. Apple Sugar, per barrel, 15 0 to 17 6. Lard, per lb., 0 11 to 1 0.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKETS.

BEAUHARNOIS, Nov. 29, 1869. Flour, per 100 lbs., 2 00 @ 2 10. Oatmeal, per quintal, 0 00 @ 0 00. Barley, per 50 lbs., 0 50 @ 0 00. Peas, per 70 lbs., 0 70 @ 0 00. Oats, per 40 lbs., 0 29 @ 0 00. Beans, Canadian, 3/4 minot 0 90 @ 0 00. Flax Seed, per lb., 1 40 @ 1 50. Butter fresh per lb., 0 19 @ 0 00. Butter, salt, per lb., 0 19 @ 0 00. Eggs, per doz., 0 18 @ 0 19. Potatoes, 3/4 minot, 0 34 @ 0 00. Onions, do, 0 50 @ 0 00. Apples, do, 0 60 @ 0 70. Fowls, per pair, 0 40 @ 0 45. Turkeys, each, 0 90 @ 1 00. Geese, do, 0 80 @ 0 00. Boos Wax, 3/4 lb., 0 25 @ 0 00. Green Hides, 3/4 cwt., 6 00 @ 6 50. Dressed Hogs, 3/4 100 lbs., 9 50 @ 10 00. Hay, 3/4 100 lbs., 5 00 @ 0 00. Straw, do, 2 50 @ 0 00.

POULTRY NOTICE.

The undersigned commences to-day at DesVillie, to buy Poultry until the 17th December. 7 cents per pound paid in CASH for Turkeys, live weight, and six cents for Geese. Poultry must not be fed on the day of delivery. P. DONIHÉE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

The undersigned would invite the attention of the inhabitants of Huntingdon and surrounding country to his new stock of Winter Goods, which are now fast arriving, and which he thinks, for quality and price, will be found hard to beat. The stock comprises in part Ladies' Velveteen, Mottled Seal and Heavy Sack Jackets and Mantles, Furs, Velvet Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Wreaths and Flowers, Alexander Kid Gloves, Velvet, Silk and Satin Ribbons, Purple and Brown Figural Lustras, Striped and Black Lustras for dresses, and a great variety of Wines, Marcellis, Toilet and Fancy Bed Covers (all wool), Paisley, Shoulder, and Breakfast Shawls, Sonnets, Gents' and Ladies' Kid Mitts and Gloves, all Overalls and Robbers, Straw and Feather Ticking, Scarf and Ribbon Carpeting, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, All Wool, Union and Linea Tack Cloths, Cooatings, Canadian Tweeds and Bluffs, Window and Wall Paper, Fancy Ware and Trimmings in great variety, Boys' and Girls' Woolen Ties from 2 cents upwards, Clouds from 20 cents, good White Twilled Flannel from 30 to 40 cents per yard, Ready-made Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c. Try and visit the New Store. J. EDWARDS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of DAME MARIE LODOVICA LEBLANC, of the Parish of St. Cecile, District of Beauharnois, Marchand Public, wife of Jean Baptiste C. St. Amour, of the same place, Esquire, from her said husband duly separated as to property, carrying on trade and business at St. Cecile, aforesaid, under the name of St. Amour & Co., &c. &c. J. A. MASSE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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A whale of large dimensions came ashore in the Firth of Forth, near Longniddry. It was seen struggling in shallow water, and the people having turned out, it was soon despatched—not less than thirty bullets having been fired into it. It measured eighty feet long by thirty feet in girth. The advent of this strange visitor caused much excitement in the surrounding country and visitors gathered by thousands to see it. Excursion trains were run from Edinburgh. The crown took possession of his whaleship, and sold it by auction to an oil merchant for £120. The jaw bones were purchased by the Earl of Wemyss from the merchant.

On Thursday morning a great mass of rock overhanging Downie Harbour, on the Kincaidshire coast, fell, destroying eight fishing boats valued at about £200.

The weather was cold, and in the Highlands considerable snow had fallen.

Edinburgh is to erect a monument to Dr Chalmers.

IRELAND.

Two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn were married November 8 in Westminster Abbey—Lady Maud Hamilton to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Albrotha to the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Cambridge were present at the ceremony.

Mr Thomas M'Adam, a gentleman living near Newport, county Tipperary, was fired at through the window of his own parlour on Sunday night. The bullet passed close to, but did not touch him.

An extensive seizure of arms and ammunition, of all patterns, has been made by the Constabulary of Trim within the last few days.

The Queen has intimated through Lord Spencer that she will next year pay a visit of some duration to Ireland.

A murder of the worst kind is reported from Cork. The body of a young man named Callaghan was on Monday morning 8th Nov., found on a quay called Penrose's Quay. He had been shot through the head. It seems that about midnight on Sunday he and two other men were seen by persons on board a vessel lying at the quay. The three men were in angry conversation, when one of them drew a pistol put it to Callaghan's head and shot him. Callaghan fell, whereupon his murderer again shot him through the back of the head. The supposition is, as Callaghan was known to be a Fenian, that he has been committing some offence against Fenianism, and has been shot for his sin.

UNITED STATES.

Memphis, Nov. 24.—A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tennessee, on Sunday. A party of masked men went to the house of Wm. Jones, a planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Jones having an intimation of their coming determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made proper means for defence. When the ridders came they were met with a destructive fire, which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead and two mortally wounded. The excitement next day was intense. The officers came to arrest Jones and six of the negroes; but owing to the excitement Jones was taken to the river in charge of the deputy sheriff and placed on the steamer Louisville, and brought here, while the sheriff with the negroes started for Troy, but on the way were attacked by a posse, who took five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The excitement in Tiptonville is immense.

Very sincere regret is expressed in Minnesota at the death of John Othertday, the Indian who proved himself so fast a friend to the whites in 1862. By timely warning and great personal exertion he saved the lives of sixty-two white persons from massacre. For this act he was cast out by his tribe and his own life was perilled, but the whites reciprocated the favor he had done them, protected his life, provided him with a home and made him comfortable.

The Kennebec (Maine) Journal says that in January last Captain Hiram Marr, a fisherman residing at Southport, started from his home to cross the bay to Georgetown. While making the trip in his sail boat Captain Marr was lost, but his body was not found, though the shores were searched for many days. Some months subsequent the widow of Captain Marr applied to a person, whose name is not given, for the payment of a promissory note of \$50, which Captain Marr had against him at the time he was drowned. The debtor averred he had paid the note, and refused to acknowledge that he was indebted to the estate of the deceased. As the note itself was in the pocket of Captain Marr when he was lost, no conclusive evidence could be produced that it had not been paid. But during the heavy gale of last September, the body of Captain Marr was washed ashore at Long Beach, and in the clothing was found a wallet containing, in nearly perfect preservation, the note for \$50, the payment of which had been refused. The maker of the note could no longer evade paying it, nor did he seem disposed to, after the body of the deceased seemed to have risen from his burial place on purpose to demand it.

In some parts of Iowa wheat has been sold this fall at thirty cents a bushel.

A nugget of alluvial gold, worth \$175, has recently been found over in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is half an inch thick by three and a half long, and two and a half wide, and is now on exhibition in New York. It was found in loose gravelly loam, and does not contain much quartz.

Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Bureau, Washington, received a funny letter the other day, from a man in Canada. He says he has discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and wants to get out a patent in the United States. He has so much confidence in his scheme that he proposes to build a car or wagon, and come to this city by perpetual motion power. He states that he has a great and profound reverence for the memory of Washington, and is anxious that Congress should make the necessary appropriation for building the machine and placing the Washington monument on it, so that it could be taken about the country on wheels, and allowed to remain a few weeks in each of the principal cities. He thinks the scheme would increase our veneration for the man whom it commemorates.

President Cospedes, and many of the officers of the Cuban army, have sent to New York the jewels and ornaments of their wives and daughters, and they are to be sold for the benefit of the cause. They include a number of magnificent jewels, among others a magnificent solitaire pin, valued at \$5000; a diamond set, valued at \$1700 and a most exquisite bracelet formed of scales of gold, with an opening flower of precious stones, valued at \$13,000.

AN EX-PIRATE.

SURROUNDED by rugged granite hills, which rise loftily on all sides, and partly embowered by a slender forest, lies a small town, celebrated for its lovely, land-locked, and tranquil harbor, its pure, invigorating air, and almost perfect seclusion from the outside world.

I had just returned from the Mexican war, debilitated, worn down, and almost shattered by that harassing campaign to which so many fell victims long after hostilities had ceased.

What! do you really mean to say that you are 96 years of age? 'Every day on it. I went to sea forty years ago. I came here, and was 16 years old when I ran away from my boss, who was a ship builder New York.'

'Your life must have been very regular and exemplary; probably you were abstemious in your food, and especially your drink.' 'Sartain! I never eat more'n I want, and generally limit myself to a quart of New England a day; but I have seen the time when that much wasn't counted worth talkin' about.'

'What! do you really mean to say that you are 96 years of age?' 'Every day on it. I went to sea forty years ago. I came here, and was 16 years old when I ran away from my boss, who was a ship builder New York.'

seal-skin pumps, a dandy Panama hat, flowing black silk cravat, an immense pongee silk handkerchief, of many colors, completed his costume. He disdained to wear a coat or jacket in such weather, and the sleeves of his shirt were turned back half way up the forearm, revealing a strong, muscular, and well-strung limb.

'Mr Knowlton, we are delighted to see you. Walk in, take a seat, and help yourself to some refreshment. We are much indebted to you for this delicious retreat.'

'Thank you, gentlemen; thank you kindly I come to see if the thing suited. You don't owe me nothin'; all was paid fare and square. Efti ever take refreshment it's about this time, arter my day's work's done. 'Tis kind of comfortable ain't it?'

'We find it exceedingly so; but, pray help yourself; the decanter, glass, and water stand before you.'

'Gentlemen and ladies, I looks toward you. May you all pass over the ocean of life with fair winds, and never be pooped by the sea of adversity.'

'Have you been long settled here, Mr Knowlton?' 'I hev lived here forty year, and was 56 year old when I settled upon that 'ere farm, 'exclaimed the old man, pointing in the direction of his house.

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'Your life must have been very regular and exemplary; probably you were abstemious in your food, and especially your drink.'

'Sartain! I never eat more'n I want, and generally limit myself to a quart of New England a day; but I have seen the time when that much wasn't counted worth talkin' about.'

'Here was a revelation which nonplussed the sages, shocked the disciples of total abstinence, and filled the ladies with surprise, while the military men present twisted their mustaches and silyly winked at each other.'

'You say that you were a sailor for forty years; you must have seen much of the world, Mr Knowlton.'

'Reckon I hev. Many's the ups and downs old Knowlton hev had, and none the worse for it neither.'

'May I ask if you followed any particular line of trade, or did you ramble about indiscriminately?'

'Ramble! I didn't do anything else. I sailed the ocean in every kind of craft, from a first-rate line-of-battle ship to a sloop drogher, and followed all kinds of business, from a regular trader to a 'black-bird catcher,' and from that to a pirate.'

'Good heavens! You really do not mean that Mr Knowlton. You would not make such an assertion if it were true.'

'Vast heavin' and b'lay all for a while, till I tell you more'n you seem to know jess now. There ain't nobody alive nowadays as can prove anything again old Knowlton. No, sirree; whatever I says here might or might not be true, and I reckon it would puzzle you to ketch old Knowlton a-doin' a fool thing at this time of life; but of you hev a mind to hear a yarn, and the ladies ain't objectionable, I'll spin one for you, and tell you how I come to be a pirate.'

'You certainly have no enemies here, Mr Knowlton, and your life for forty years has been without a single reproach. You are called a good, generous neighbor, and you are not among those who would mislead you under any circumstances. We shall be only too well pleased to hear your narrative.'

Knowlton arose, bowed his acknowledgments, gave his trowsers a fresh pull, refilled his glass, squared himself in his seat by 'lifts and braces,' as he termed it, and gave us the following episode in his eventful career:

'King George of England was King of Ameriky when I run away from old Mark Bolton, shipbuilder, New York, and a devil of a life I led with him for two years. His wife was a goodish woman, who used to help out my 'lowance of grub, and parcel over my devilness to keep old Bolton from boxin' my devilness 'bout my ears every time he came home half drunk. Many's the time I'd go to bed without a shot in my bread locker but for the old woman, who, arter Bolton had come to an anchor in his big arm-chair, would bring me a bait of good meat and bread. But the good old woman was nigh worn out with trouble, and one night she slipped her cable. I seed the old woman stowed away all right, and then shipped as cabin boy aboard a West Injy trader. The skipper took a likin' to me, and showed me all the navigation he knowed, which wasn't much, but would answer for the trade he was in. I sailed with Captain Jones three voyages, when he made me second mate. I was then nearly nineteen, and a smart, active lad, able to navigate the brig, and could stow a cargo of sugar or molasses, bilge and bilge, or bilge and coontin', 'gainst any man in the trade. Our next trip was to St. Jago de Cuba, where Captain Jones took the yellor fever and slipped his wind. All the crew followed except me, and there was a dozen or more craft lyin' there without a soul aboard, and their yards playin' Isaac and Josh, whilst their riggin' was full of Irish pennants. Everything was goin' to the devil generally, when I said to myself, says I, Knowlton, you ain't easy skered, not as you knows on; for I knowed ef I let down a peg I was a goner too; so I keep a stiff upper lip, clapped preventer guys on all my fears, and sailed in as bold as a shark. I hired a nigger crew, loaded the brig with molasses at high freight, and twenty-two days arterward made fast alongside the pier in the East River, New York. The cargo sold high, and the owners of the brig talked about the voyage a good deal. I expected to go captain arter that; but they got what we call a 'ship's cousin,' which means a feller what is some near relative to the owner, but don't know nothin' 'bout navigation

nor handlin' a ship, and was to be my skipper, while I was to be his sailin' master and first mate. Them as likes that 'ere sort of place can take it—I didn't; but went and shipped as mate on board the brig Huntress, Captain Breed, bound for the river Plate. We hed fair winds and pleasant weather until we sighted the Cape de Verdes, when it commenced squally and rough, with heavy rain storms, contrary gales, and shifting breezes from all points of the compass, until we got six degrees south of the equator.

Of Cape St. Rouve we got the trades and went blowing along into the mouth of the Plate; but when we got off Maldonado P'int it fell dead calm, and as the ebb was runnin' strong we down killeck and let her mull until we got a breeze. We hadn't been to anchor more'n four hours when we seed a white cloud comin' off the northern shore, and it come so fast that we furled the light sails and clewed the others close. Perhaps you won't believe me when I tell you it was only a great army of big white butterflies, as long as my little finger and covered all over with down. Heaps of 'em come aboard us, and covered the decks fore and aft, and they were so thick that we swept up and hove overboard more'n three bushels of 'em. About half an hour arterward the butterflies was followed by the darndest lot of devil's daruin'-needles you can think of. There wasn't a piece of runnin' riggin' nor a reef nettle in the brig that wasn't fringed with them as thick as they could stow. By and by we heard a dreadful roaring from the north shore, and seed the water a clear feather white; then we knowed that the devil was to pay. Afore we could git things saug the gale struck us, and capized the Huntress as clean as a whistle. The tide was about half ebb and runnin' strong, and only five on us got back in the brig. Afore we could cut away her masts to right her, we had taken in so much water that she was a sinkin' fast. We cut adrift a spare topmast and took to that, takin' care to get away from the brig as soon as possible. Soon arterward she went down head first, and we was picked up by a guardy costa which carried us into Montevideo.

Talk about thunder and lightning! you never seed any and never will until you catch a pampero in the river Plate. I hev seed as many as four different streaks of lightning at the same time, and you could not hear yourself speak for the thunder. I hev been in typhoons, levanters, hurricanes, and all sorts of gales, but for spitefulness there ain't nothin' like a pampero. Captain Breed, the second mate, and four of the crew was lost along with the Huntress. I hed fifty dollars in gold in a belt 'round my waist, and when we got to Montevideo three on us shipped by the run aboard an English bark bound to Rio, where we arrived forty days arterward. One night I was settin' in a little out-of-the-way place I hed diskivered, a drinkin' a glass of grog and smokin' my pipe, when a strange sailor chap comes in, and arter lookin' around a bit, comes to an anchor alongside of me, and says quite off hand; 'Shipmate, your grog is out; fill up again at my expense and let us take a fresh observation.'

'Aye, aye,' says I, 'with all my heart. So we took several snifters together, and in course of time got to understand one another's bearin's. Arter I had spun him my yarn, he says to me:

'How would you like to go a blackbird ketchin'?' 'What's that?' says I.

'Why, goin' to the Guinea coast for niggers,' he answers right plump and plain, for you see that sort of thing was all the go them days.

There is heavy merchants in Boston now whose fathers got their fust start that way. Ain't it strange that what is right one time is wrong another?'

'What's the terms?' I axed him.

'One hundred dollars a month wages, and five dollars a head bounty for every nigger that comes in alive,' says he.

'I'm your man,' I answered straight, 'and you kin meet me here to-morrow night at eight o'clock.'

'Wall,' says he, 'you told me you hed two messmates in Rio, and if you kin git them to ship I will give you twenty-five dollars apiece bounty.'

'I hed no trouble in gettin' 'em, and we all went to Pernambuco, where we found the brig Cruiser, Captain Leonard, bound for the Guinea coast on a tradin' voyage. She was a large and handsome-lookin' craft, built in Spain, and a fast sailer. She carried a crew of sixty men and hed six twelve-pounder carronades—three on a side—and a long twenty-four on a pivot amidships. Forty days arter we left Pernambuco, we hed on board about five hundred likely niggers, and was a-layin' our course far the Brazils with all sail set. Things went along first-rate until the ninth day out, when the look-out aloft saug out, 'Sail ho!'

'Where away?' says the captain.

'Three p'int's off the weather bow, sir,' answers the man.

'What does he look like?' axed the skipper.

'She is a large full-rigged brig, standin' this way, sir,' answers the lookout.

We was a-runnin' nearly due west, and hed the breeze from the south-east on our port quarter, while the stranger was comin' along with the wind nearly abeam and forgin' through the water hand over hand. In half an hour he wasn't more'n two mile from us. I noticed he kept fallin' off all the time, like he wanted to cut us off. I hed the wheel, and so I makes bold to say to Capt. Leonard.

'Ef you please, sir, there is somethin' about that 'ere feller that I don't like the looks on.'

'What is it?' says he.

'When we fust seed him,' says I, 'he was headin' about northeast, and now he's fell off to north by west and the wind ain't changed a bit.'

With that the skipper snatches up his glass, and after takin' a good look, he sings out:

'Port the helm; keep her dead afore it, Mr Black. Crowd every inch of canvas.'

But 'twas no use; the stranger follered suit, and come up with us hand over hand. When he got within range of eight hundred yards, he

yawed three p'int's to port, and let go a couple of feelers which made kindlin' wood of our main topgallant mast, and brought all above down by the run. At the same time he h'isted the black flag with the death's head and cross bones. He hed twelve long 12-pounder guns and a pivot 32-pounder amidship. His decks were crowded with men; but we agreed to fight it out to the bitter end. The hatches was on, and the niggers all fastened down, the guns cast loose and manned, ammunition served, and the ball set rollin' in earnest. 'Twas the fust fight I ever was in, but not the last by a darned sight. We fought all we could, but the pirate picked his distance and let us fearful. More'n half the crew was killed, besides a good many wounded. Two of our guns had been knocked kitchin', and Capt. Leonard was bad hurt. There was nothin' else to do but to haul down the flag and surrender. You must remember that all this 'ere took place seventy-five years ago, when alavin' was most considered good, lawful business, and when the Spanish main swarmed with pirates. You oughter to hev seen them fellers board us after our flag was hauled down. The fust thing they did was to iron every man of us, then they took off the hatches and commenced sendin' the niggers aboard their vessel. Our betwixen decks was a sight—more'n a hundred niggers had been killed by the pirate's shot, and a heap more hurt; but over three hundred were found alive, although half dead with fear and confinement, for the poor devils didn't know what was up. All the niggers as was bad hurt was left aboard; but everybody else alive, and everythin' worth havin', was carried aboard the pirate brig, which was named the Shark. The Cruiser was a sinkin' fast, and went down starbust in less than twenty minutes arterward. I expected every minute they would make short work with us; but they didn't seem to hurry about it, just then. Wh'n Capt. Leonard stepped aboard the pirate her captain stood on the weather quarter and says:

'Welcome aboard the Shark. I reckon your niggers is worth nigh a quarter of a million to us.'

Capt. Leonard spoke up, and said: 'I'm bad hurt; hev you got a doctor aboard?'

'Yes,' says the pirate; 'I'll cure you. Doctor, come here!'

The hail was answered by the cook—a great big nigger, who came up laughin', and says: 'What's to be done, sar?'

'The captain of the Cruiser requires your professional services; see what you kin do for him.'

The darkey went up to our skipper, and axed him 'ef there was any one among us who knowed how to navigate.' Captain Leonard pointed to me—'Mr Black had been killed—and told the pirate cook I was a good navigator; and he no sooner got the words out of his mouth than the cook lifted him up like a child and flung him over the weather quarter. We all had irons upon us, and Captain Leonard soon sunk from sight in the clear blue water. Then the pirate captain said to me: 'Kin you navigate?'

'Yes, sar,' says I.

Will you navigate the Shark, and take a chance with us, or will you foller your skipper?' says he.

'I ain't ready to take more salt water'n my stomach will bear just now,' says I, 'and might as well make the best of this bargain.'

'Spoke like a man,' he said; and then turnin' to the rest of our crew as was left alive and sound—the wounded ones being hove overboard—he axed them 'ef they'd jine, because,' said he, 'you killed and wounded a lot of my fellows, and I want to keep a full crew.' There was no refusal on the part of the men, and the captain, who was named Simpson—a big, double-fisted chap—gave the order to cast 'em loose, and take 'em into the forecabin, while he ordered me to take the forward port stateroom in the cabin. You see his mate had been killed in the action, and as he was the only man aboard as knowed anything about navigation, my life was spared to fill his jago for the time bein'.

'Lay her course for St. Jago de Cuba,' he said to me next day, and I did so. In course of time we got in all safe and sound. Simpson took the Cruiser's papers ashore, passed the Custom House all right, and sold the niggers for an average of \$400 apiece. We then up anchor, and stood for Samana, in San Dominge, where we had a great spree which lasted ten days. By this time I managed to get the weather side of Simpson, and he told me how he had murdered the first captain of the Shark, and took his place; but as he couldn't navigate the vessel, he pitched upon me for that service. I ventured to ask him what he did with his wounded men, as I never seed any of them aboard. 'Pitched 'em all overboard,' he said. 'I can't afford to have a hospital on the Shark.' We cruised for more'n ten months, taking eight prizes in that time; a-burnin' and scuttlin' the vessels, and makin' 'all aboard them' walk the plank. I was afeared to raise any conspiracy, because Simpson had a lot of spies amongst the crew, and they told him all that was goin' on; and he blowed out the brains of four or five men for almost nothin' at all; and he told the rest that there would be just so much more prize-money to divide amongst them. One afternoon, about four o'clock, we was in the Caribbean Sea, watchin' out for traders, when we sighted a large ship, dead to windward, and under easy sail. 'That kind of looks suspicious,' says Simpson.

'How so?' I asked.

'Because,' says he, 'ef that feller was a merchantman he would be makin' the most of this fresh trade; but he don't seem to be any ways in a hurry.'

Soon arter we seed that she was a ship of war, and Simpson crowded all sail to git away; but the ship immediately follered suit, sendin' out his flyin' kites and stunsails, and we knowed by the way he rose from the water that he was gainin' gradually.

'Ef he don't come too close afore dark,' says Simpson, 'I think we can get clear of him. A stern chase is a long one, and in three hours night will set down.'

But there will be nearly full moon to-night.

'Blast you,' says he, 'you're the navigator, and ef you don't git me out of this 'ere scrape I'll blow your brains out.'

'Captain Simpson,' said I, 'there ain't but one way as I knows on, and that is, to cripple his spars with our long thirty-two so soon as he gets within range.'

About sundown we could see the bone he was fetchin' in his teeth, and then I know'd it was all up with the pirate. In half an hour Simpson trained the thirty-two and fired; but the shot didn't seem to hit. Just then the sloop yawed two or three p'int's and sent three messengers, one arter the other, at us, the third one takin' our main royal mast clean off; but as we was runnin' dead afore the wind it did not make much difference, as the fore one drawed all the better. We found out, howsomever, that the sloop had heavier metal and more of it, which wasn't a pleasant reflection to Captain Simpson. About half-past nine o'clock the sloop was within a quarter of a mile, and roundin' to give us a broadside, which sent the splinters flyin' in all directions and made our scennpers red. I looked 'round for Captain Simpson, and found him flat on deck with a bad hurt in his head. He had been knocked senseless by a splinter, but wasn't serious damaged. That was my chance; so I called three or four men to come aft and help take the captain below. We laid him on the transom lockers, and I sent the men away to the guns, and soon as they was gone I clapped a pair of handcuffs on Simpson, and lashed his legs together, and made him fast to a couple of ring bolts on the cabin floor so he couldn't help himself. All this time the sloop was pourin' it into us, and the pirate crew was answerin' the best they could. Among the men was one of my old shipmates I got to go blackbird catchin' in the Cruiser, and when I went on deck again I sung out for Tom Jackson and another man named Dick Brown. They came aft, and I says to them:

'Lads, you see how things is goin'; ef we get catched here we are bound to swing; but ef you have a mind to save yourselves, just put a beaker or two of water and a bag of biscuit in that starboard quarter boat, then get into her, cast off the falls, and lower away easy. No one will see or hear you in this rumpus, and we kin git away in the dark.'

In the mean time, I kept encouragin' the crew to fight on and never give up the ship, a-tellin' 'em that if they could only cripple the sloop we might yet git off with flyin' colors; and they did fight like wild tigers, for every man knowed there was a halter round his neck. The two men did as I told 'em, and steadily lowered away the boat, which was then under shelter, as I had put the helm to starboard and we was then goin' with our port broadside to the sloop. Seein' everything all right, I got hold of the fall and was lowerin' myself away roundly, when I heard Captain Simpson roarin' and cursin' like thunder. 'Cast off,' says I, 'and let her fall astern.'

In a few minutes we was a hundred yards clear of the Shark, and then we took to our oars, but we heard the roar of guns for several minutes arterward. Next day we made Virgin Gorda, where we went ashore, and told the people that we had abandoned the brig Cruiser, which sprung a leak and foundered, and that the rest had gone on to St. Thomas in the long-boat, which was fitted out with a sail and plenty of grub. Two days arterward we shipped in a drogher for Kingston, Jamaica, and got there just in time to see Captain Simpson and twenty-two of his men hanged for piracy. The British sloop-of-war Brisk had captured the Shark. I took care, howsomever, to keep a good lot of doubloons when I left the pirate, and with that 'ere money I bought my farm below there, and never went to sea arterward.'

France has a telegraphic money order system,—quick and cheap.

A Japanese history of the British Parliament has been published at Jeddo. The object appears to be to help the first Japanese Parliament to an understanding of his functions. The work is compiled from the best English authorities on the British constitution, is published in two volumes, and contains several good illustrations.

Owing to the extensive destruction of trees in Victoria, Australia, the climate is changing. Near Ballarat the rainfall is sensibly diminished and the government is taking measures to prevent the waste of timber and to establish nurseries of forest trees.

Friends in Italy who have lived there long, and who know the people thoroughly, assure us that the secret of the disorganized state of Italian politics lies in the course taken by the King's government at the time of the various annexations in finding room for the respective officials. The state became thereby burdened with employes, most of whom had been spoiled by the long reign of absolute government. The King himself has done nothing to help his ministers. He is a man of pleasure, and his eldest son is a copy of him. The ministers are changed every few weeks.

An old miser in Ireland left a will bequeathin' 'an to my sister-in-law, Mary Dennis, four old worsted stockings which she will find under my bed.' To a nephew, two other stockings, to the housekeeper 'for her long and faithful services my cracked earthen pitcher,' and other legacies of the same character to other persons. The legatees were in a high state of wrath, but one of them having kicked down the pitcher and found it full of guineas, the others examined the stockings and found them similarly lined.

A curious idea is started by a correspondent of an English periodical. He proposes that criminals be fed on horse-flesh for meat. The advantages would, he thinks, be numerous. The flesh is good, wholesome and cheap. The criminals, as well as most others, have a great objection to eating it; however, said the correspondent, if the animal diet to this meat would, therefore, give a punishment and a mortification of the flesh, and out working any real injury to the subject, what the prospect of living to live upon horse-flesh would be an excellent deterrent from crime, and the use of it would serve to utilize what is now wholly wasted.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF A BANK IN BOSTON.

The Boylston National Bank, situated on the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, Boston, was robbed of a large amount of bonds and securities at some time between the closing of the bank on Saturday, 20th Nov., and the arrival of its officers at the usual hour on Monday morning, when the robbery was first discovered. The banking-rooms are in the second story of the building, and the vault, which is about 5 by 8 feet in size, was located in the north-easterly corner, backing against the wall which separates the bank from the adjoining building. Arranged around the sides of this vault were shelves on which were placed from 25 to 30 small trunks containing the property of persons who had deposited it there for safe keeping at their own risk, the bank not holding itself responsible. A steel safe, which held the funds and collateral securities of the bank, was also contained within this vault.

On the opposite side of the wall from the vault, in the adjoining building, was a large room, fronting on Washington street, which until the 20th of October last, was occupied by a man named Walther, as a barber's shop. On or about that date a person giving the name of W. A. Judson bought out Mr Walther's lease, for which he paid \$350, and since that time until the robbery, he has occupied the room, ostensibly for the manufacture and sale of patent bitters. It is stated by parties at work in the building who have visited the room of Judson, that about 60 bottles of the so-called bitters, which prove to be whiskey, were displayed, but they never knew any sales being made, and that the premises were only visited by two or three persons. But it is now proved that his professed business was only a pretence, and that his having the room was solely for the purpose of gaining an entrance to the vault of the bank and obtaining possession of the funds.

From the manner in which Judson and his accomplices, for he undoubtedly had accomplices, effected their object, they must have begun their operations immediately after they came in possession of the room, as it is evident from the manner in which the vault was entered that considerable time must have been occupied in forcing it. The room which they hired was sheathed with matched pine boards, painted white. After Judson had taken possession he caused to be erected in the south-eastern corner a partition about six feet high, enclosing an area about ten feet square. The apartment thus fenced off was neatly carpeted, contained a large desk placed against the southerly wall, and was ostensibly Judson's private counting-room or office. A portion of the sheathing in this inner room, on the side next the vault, was cut out, making a door about 5 1/2 feet in height by 3 1/2 in width. This was hung upon strong iron hinges at the top, and would open outwards and upwards. When closed, its edges were marked by the lines of the matched boards, the hinges being on the inside, and its existence would hardly have been noticed, even had it not been concealed during business hours by setting up against it the desk previously alluded to. When this door was opened the brickwork was exposed, and the robbers had then about 20 inches of wall to remove. This they did so silently and cautiously as hardly to awaken suspicion in the minds of any person that the business of the parties occupying the room was not what it seemed, altho' it is now stated by a family named Carbonell, who reside in the upper portion of the same building, that for a week past they had been much disturbed between midnight and daylight by a continued hammering in the room of Judson. They were so much annoyed that they thought of complaining to the landlord about it, but did not. It is not known how much of the job was done in the day time, altho' it is the opinion of the officers that a considerable portion of the work might have been done without making much noise.

The bricks and debris, as they were taken from the wall, were placed in boxes labelled medicine, of which a number were found in the room Monday, but several others must have been carried from the building, as the quantity removed was large. The obstruction presented by the wall being disposed of, the next and only impediment in their way was the iron lining of the vault, which was about half an inch in thickness. The long time intervening between the closing of the bank on Saturday afternoon and the opening on Monday morning gave them an opportunity to leisurely cut through this lining, and the work was accomplished by boring holes in a circle about an inch in diameter, adjoining and opening into each other, until a piece of plate about eighteen inches by twelve had been removed. Through this hole all the trunks in the vault were taken into Judson's room, where they were broken open, their contents examined, and everything valuable secured by the robbers. The other papers were thrown back into the vault, or scattered over the floor of the room, which was found Monday morning in a state of great confusion. It does not seem that any attempt was made to force the inner vault, where all the funds of the bank were placed, but after getting possession of the trunks and funds above named, the robbers departed. A large number of burglar's tools were left in the room, but the angles with which the holes were bored was carried away.

The scattered papers were collected and carried to the press office, and an examination of what was found therein, has shown that it consisted of a large number of bonds and securities, belonging to various persons, and valued at about \$300,000. The robbery was the first of the kind since the establishment of the bank in 1854. The amount of the loss is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. No trace of the thieves has been found.