

JOHN NEVILL, in returning thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal support given him during the past 9 years, begs leave to inform them that he can still be found at all times, ready to oblige all who may favor him with their Spring Suits, Walking Suits, Business Suits, Dress Suits, and Wedding Suits done up in first-class style and good fits warranted every time at moderate charges.

Mr. WALSH and myself are the same as usual, and work left with him or at my own house will have my best attention at all times.

JOHN NEVILL.

PAY UP NOTICE.—Parties owing me for work will oblige very much by paying now, as my hands cannot be kept out of their wages for the length of time that some keep me. Those due bills over twelve months, if they do not settle soon, will hear of something that is not pleasant. 12 months is the longest credit I can give any one.

J. N.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUBARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, and John White.

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clark, St. Philomena; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amisault, N. P., Hemmingford; Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blackett, Allan's Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Ansel; Arthur Herdman, J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon.

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

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

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

A. HENDERSON.

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

JAMES LOGAN.

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

I AM now well stocked with all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c., &c., which I will sell at prices in keeping with the hard times. Repairs to Watches, Clocks, &c., done personally and on the premises.

P.S.—Over 20 years a practical Watchmaker.

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

I. I. CREVIER, N. P.

Huntingdon, Dec. 7, 1877.

The undersigned Condition on which each one of the following Horses stand is, that all casualties to Horses are at the sole risk of their Owners.

PRINCE ROYAL.

THIS pure-bred Clyde will stand this season, health and weather permitting, as follows: Mondays at Huntingdon where he will stay overnight; Tuesday forenoon at Dewittville, going on to Durham, where he will stay that night and remain until Thursday morning; Thursday forenoon at Anderson's Corners, afternoons at Rockburn, where he stays overnight; Friday forenoon at Herdman's Corners, calling at Athelstan on his way home; rest of the week at his own stable. To insure, \$10.

SIR WALTER SCOTT will stand this season, health and weather permitting, as follows: Mondays and Tuesdays at his own stable; Wednesdays at Huntingdon, remaining over night; Thursdays at Durham, calling at Dewittville on the way down; Friday forenoon at Anderson's Corners, afternoons at Athelstan; Saturdays at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner \$10.

CONQUEROR will stand this season, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday forenoon he will call at Athelstan on his way to Anderson's Corners, where he remains over night; Tuesday forenoon at Durham, afternoons at John Young's, Tullochgorum, where he stays overnight; Wednesday forenoon at D. Bryson's, Howick, afternoons and Thursday forenoon at James Howden's, 2nd concession North Georgetown; Thursday afternoons at James McChery's, 3rd concession, where he remains over night; Friday forenoon passes up the Ormston road to Durham, remaining until 2 o'clock, and calling in the afternoon at Dewittville on his way to Huntingdon, where he remains overnight; Saturday forenoon at Huntingdon, afternoons at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner, \$18.

A. & J. BELL, Proprietors.

YOUNG NETHERBY will stand this season, health and weather permitting, for the improvement of stock as follows: Mondays at Huntingdon; Tuesday forenoon at James McChery's on the Ridge, afternoons at D. McIntyre's, Newfoundland, and remain over night; Wednesday at Port Lewis, going to Joseph Black's, LaGuerre, in the evening, where he remains over night; Thursday forenoon at J. Ferguson's, Dundee, afternoons at Dundee Centro staying until Friday forenoon; Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon at David White's, afternoon at his own stable. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner \$13.

YOUNG PRINCE ROYAL will stand this season for the improvement of stock, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday forenoon at Powerscourt, afternoons at Rennie's Corners, 1st concession; Tuesday forenoon at Rennie's Corners, afternoons at Herdman's Corners, going down the Gore road in the evening to Anderson's Corners, where he remains overnight; Wednesday at Durham; Thursday forenoon at Dewittville; Thursday afternoons and Friday forenoon at E. Dunsmore's, New Ireland, going up the New Ireland road to Huntingdon in the afternoon, where he remains over night; Saturday forenoon at Huntingdon, calling at Athelstan on his way home in the afternoon. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner, \$12.

A. BELL, Proprietor.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 708.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

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

Huntingdon, June 5.

ARCHIBALD & M'CORMICK, Advocates, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

CHARLES MARSHALL, C.M.D., begs to inform

his friends and the public, that he has returned from the city, and will be ready to answer all calls for his services as Physician, Surgeon, or Accoucheur at his residence next Post Office, Huntingdon.

TIME IS MONEY.

I BEG leave to intimate to my friends and the public that I shall continue the Watchmaking and Jewellery business in the old stand formerly occupied by my late father. Having secured the services of a thorough and practical Watchmaker and Jeweller from Montreal, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairs in that line. I shall keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c. Thanking the many friends of my late father for their very liberal patronage in the past, I trust, by strict attention to business, to see all the old faces and a large number of new ones in the future.

E. D. HENRY.

P.S.—All repairs done neatly, promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Huntingdon, Feb. 26.

E. D. H.

PAUGH-A-BALLAH.

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

RELIANCE HOUSE

Butter, &c. The highest price paid for Eggs, Butter, &c.

GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.

Huntingdon, June 19.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

THERE is always an active demand for butter that is up to the gilt edged standard in quality and color. Much butter that is otherwise good sells at a reduction of from one to five cents per pound, because deficient in color. When the color is not up to the standard Mr. C. F. Fawcett, proprietor of the Star Creamery, which took the first prize at the late International Dairy Fair, the well-known dairyman, recommends his friends to use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Perfected Butter Color to give a bright June color. This color is by far the brightest, purest and best made. It is as harmless as salt, and never gives a dull reddish color, or imparts any taste or smell. It is made in a strictly scientific manner by a skillful chemist, and can always be relied on. For further particulars in regard to its quality and use, inquire of J. C. Shanks, Huntingdon, and J. O. Hibbard, Hemmingford. For sale by druggists and merchants generally.

NOTICE.

JAMES CALDWELL, John White, Thos. Biggar, Robert Hyndman, Hugh Tanahill, William Caldwell and James Cowan, will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for an order in council to confirm a deed of grant to them by said James Caldwell and John White, of Park Lots No. 31 and 32 in the 13th range of the village of Huntingdon, containing about 6 acres, passed before I. I. Crevier, N.P., April 14th, 1879, to be held by them and their successors under the corporate name of "The Huntingdon Protestant Cemetery Company" and used as a cemetery forever.

J. J. MACLAREN,

Solicitor for Applicants.

Huntingdon, June 25.

1000 CHAIRS FOR SALE.**IN WOOD**

Windsor Double back
Florence
Bow Back Kitchen
Bell
Franklin

DINERS

Round Seat
Shaped Seat
Bent Back

ROCKERS

Nurse
Large, with arms
Miss Boston

OFFICE

Round Back
Double bent arm iron
Fancy
Double bent arm iron
Fancy
Men and Ladies' Camp Chairs.

CHILDREN

Round Back, Table
Round Back, Rocker
Round Back, Low
Fancy

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER SUITES
Jenny Lind, double ash
Single ash
Cottage, ash
Serpentine Top, with
walnut trimming

Victoria,
Prince Arthur
Fancy

BUREAUS
Plain
Fancy
Walnut trimmings
Ash

Particular attention paid to House Furnishings, Blinds, Doors, Double Windows, Sashes, Turning, and all kinds of Wood Work.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

BOYD & CO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13.

UNITED STATES.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult. the guests at Niagara Falls were shocked at the report that one of their number, a lady, had been swept over the Falls. At first the story was disbelieved, owing to the peculiar circumstances connected with the case, but investigation soon showed it to be true. Four days ago, A. Rolland, a wealthy gunsmith, doing business at Liege, Belgium, arrived at the Falls with his wife. M. Rolland had been an exhibitor at the Paris Exposition, and at its close started, with his wife, on a pleasure tour around the world. They had been married only a short time, and were making a sort of extended bridal trip. They visited China, Japan, and numerous other countries, and crossed over to San Francisco, whence they came to Chicago, and then here, proceeding leisurely and visiting the country on their way. They boarded at Romaine's French restaurant. M. Rolland informed M. Romaine on the afternoon of the 21st that this would be their last day here, as they intended to take the 2 p.m. train for New York, whence they proposed sailing for Paris. He exhibited his railway tickets, already purchased, and said that by way of passing the morning pleasantly he and his wife intended to visit the islands at the head of the Falls, where they could lounge in the shade and enjoy a last, long look at the wonderful scene before quitting it for ever. He therefore requested his host to have breakfast ready at seven o'clock, and said that they would return in time for the parting dinner. They seemed to enjoy the meal very much. They were both in the best of spirits, and on going out waved M. Romaine a laughing adieu. What followed must be gathered from M. Rolland's lips, as nobody else can be found who saw the accident. He says that they reached the islands about 8:30 o'clock, and, passing out to the Third Sister, sat down and spent a pleasant hour reclining under the trees. About 9:30 o'clock, as nearly as he can judge, Mme. Rolland became thirsty, and asked him for a silver drinking-cup which he carried in a velvet case in his breast pocket. He handed it to her, and abstractedly looked in another direction while she arose and proceeded to fill it on the spot where the accident occurred. There is a flat rock jutting out of the water and extending to the water, above which it rises about a foot. Two dead cedar trees lean across from left to right, their tops resting on another dead stump, thus forming a sort of arbor. About 20 feet distant is a small island known as Little Brother. The channel between the two is very deep, and the water pours between with tremendous force. Mme. Rolland went to the edge of the flat rock, stooping down, attempted to dip the cup into the current. She was within two months of her confinement, and probably became dizzy. Her husband heard a splash and a shriek, and sprang to his feet in time to see the poor woman swept out into the rapids on the outside of the old boat which lies stranded between the island and the Falls. He says that she rose three times to the top of the tumbling water, throwing up her hands and appealing for help, and then disappeared for ever. Her body was almost immediately carried over the Canadian Falls. M. Rolland says he was tempted to spring after her, but the futility of the attempt was so manifest as to restrain him, although he was almost beside himself with grief. He waited a quarter of an hour in the vain hope that his wife would rise again, and then rushed off to give the alarm. Being unable to speak English, he went direct to M. Romaine, who published the first tidings of the disaster. Mme. Rolland was only 29 years of age, and was of good family in her native place. Her husband has waited here several days longer in the hope of recovering her body.

At St. Paul's (Minn.) a remarkable cave has been discovered on a farm ten miles from La Crosse. The cave is 30 feet long, 13 feet wide, and about 8 feet high. Above the quarry-sand, which has evidently drifted in and covered the floor to the depth of three to six feet, upon the walls are fair carvings representing men, animals, arms, and implements, and some appear to be hieroglyphics. One picture represents men with bows and arrows, shooting animals, three buffaloes and one rabbit. Another represents three animals which, if large, must have been like the hippopotamus; another appears to represent a mastodon; on another picture, a moose is quite plainly delineated. There are eight representations that are canoes, much carved, or hammocks, which they more resembled. One sketch of a man is very plain; the figure wears a kind of chaplet or crown, and was probably chief of his tribe or clan. There are many fragments of pictures, where the rock had decomposed. The rock is a coarse, soft, white sandstone. On one side of the cave is a space 2 feet high and 2½ in length, made into the wall. Above are the upper fragments of pictures, and below are lower fragments, showing that they were made when the rock was entire. From the depth to which decompositions reached in this dry cavern, the inscription must be quite ancient. If the carving mentioned really represents the mastodon, the work must have been done by mound-builders. The accumulated sand needs to be removed to get a full view, and possibly human remains may be found. The entrance to the cave had evidently been

covered by a land-slide there being left open only a small hole, where traps have long been set for coons. The large number of these animals that were caught led to the belief that the space inhabited by them must be large, and investigation led to the discovery of the cave. Over the entrance, since the land-slide, a poplar tree 18 inches in diameter, has grown, which shows conclusively that the cave has not been occupied by human beings for more than a century.

The wife of Dr. Alonzo F. Hull, aged 58, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 11th ult., with her hands and feet tied in her own house in New York. She was blindfolded and gagged. The trunk at the side of the bed was riddled with contents. The fingers of the dead lady's hands were found to be badly torn, and her friends said that a large diamond ring and one emerald had been torn therefrom. The murderer was traced to Boston, where he was arrested last week, and freely confessed his crime. He is a negro, employed as waiter in a house adjoining Mrs. Hull's. The night on which Mrs. Hull was murdered he remained in the house where he was employed until ten, when he went out. He had a key for the door of Hull's house, but was unable to make it fit, and consequently raised a window in the lower story and fastened it up to provide an easy escape from the house, taking with him a candle. On ascending the stairs he heard some one and blew the candle out, walked into the room and stepped up to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull, awakened, asked, "Who is it?" "The doctor," replied the negro. The robber then seized her and dashed the emerald bottle into the face of the struggling woman, after which he tied her in the manner in which she was found next morning. Cox says, while thrusting the clothes into Mrs. Hull's mouth after she was thoroughly awakened and had screamed, on seeing that he was not the doctor, she begged him to take anything of hers which he wanted, but not to kill her. He responded there would not be any killing if she would keep still. He never supposed she was dead, and tied her feet to the bedstead so that she might not get them on the floor and stamp for assistance. Through his confession the police recovered the remainder of the missing jewellery.

This is the view taken of it by an infant of St. Joseph, Mo.: Little Freddie was undergoing the disagreeable operation of having his hair combed by his mother, and he grumbled at the manoeuvre. "Why Freddie," said Mamma, "you ought not to make such a fuss; I don't fuss and cry when my hair is combed." "Yes," replied the youthful party, "but your hair ain't hitched to the head!"

From a Parliamentary return, issued on Thursday, it appears that on the 1st of September, 1878, there were in the army in the United Kingdom 62,860 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Church of England, 7,125 Presbyterians, 3,953 other Protestants, and 20,872 Roman Catholics—in all, 94,812. Of these in receipt of good conduct pay, 21,314 belonged to the Church of England, 2,224 to the Presbyterians, 1,205 to other Protestant denominations, and 5,652 to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Earl of Westmeath, who has just succeeded his father, has remitted half a year's rent to his tenants in Galway and Roscommon. One man evicted for large arrears has been reinstated and the arrears wiped off.

As patroness of St. Katherine's Hospital, Her Majesty has resolved to constitute what is practically an Order of Nurses. The members of the Order will be called "St. Katherine's Nurses," and for three years will receive £50 per annum in addition to their salary, whatever institution they may belong to. They will wear a badge or armband with the letters "S. K." in the centre, and this they will retain as an honorary distinction after the termination of the three years. The three first nurses have just been invested with the Order at the Westminster Hospital.

At the Church of St. Augustin, Paris, on Thursday, a solemn low mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the Prince Imperial was sung, with imposing ceremonies, and in presence of an assemblage which crowded the edifice to excess. The church, though not very large, is one of the most handsome in Paris, and frequented chiefly by Imperialists. It was draped with black hangings, fringed with silver lace. The congregation inside the church was composed of the most prominent members of the Bonapartist family. Outside the church, filling the entire space in front of the edifice, and reaching from either side, was an immense collection of people, attracted some by the desire to assist at mass, others by curiosity to see the notabilities enter the church. The police did not attempt to disperse the people, but managed them with admirable tact, keeping open a small space, through which those going into or out of the church could pass without difficulty. The attitude of these spectators was calm, and no cries of any kind were raised. When the bell of the church rang out the three strokes which announce the elevation of the Host, many outsiders knelt, and nearly all uncovered their heads. When mass was ended and the distinguished persons left the church, the assemblage outside per-

mited them to pass in silence and with apparent respect.

BISHOP SELWYN AND THE MAORIES.—Of his way of approaching the savage natives on the islands in his diocese, the following is a graphic account, from an independent observer:—Have you any notion of the way in which he conducts his missionary work? Perhaps you fancy that, like St. Augustine landing at Ramsgate, he marches up chanting Litanies in procession. If he did, he would probably be killed before he had gone one hundred yards; for there is no Queen Bertha there to have prepared the men's minds and hearts for the Gospel. In due time, may be, he will chant his Litany and Te Deum there; but on first invading the land or lagoon, he has to make a favorable impression on the people's minds by presents, and by letting them see that he is not come to trade. This he does by leaving his boat ten or twenty yards from the reef, where some one hundred people are standing and shouting. He then plunges into the water, arranging no end of presents on his back, which he has been showing to their astounded eyes out of the boat. He probably has learnt from some stray canoe, or a neighboring island, the name of the chief. He calls out his name; he steps forward; the Bishop hands him a tomahawk, and holds out his hand for the chief's bow and arrows. By this Glaucus and Diomedes process he wins golden opinions at all events. The old chief with innate chivalry sends the tomahawk to the rear, to show that he is safe and may place confidence in him. The Bishop pats the children on the head, gives them fish-hooks and red tape, for there is an enormous demand for red tape in these islands. Probably then the Bishop has some "tame elephant" with him—a black boy from some other island—and he has clothed him, and taught him to read or the like; and he brings forward this specimen and sample, and tries to make them understand he wants some of their boys to treat in like manner. The Bishop gets as many names written down as he can, and picks up as many words as he can; establishes a friendly relation, and exchanges calico for yams perhaps, or cocoa-nuts, and after a while swims off to his boat. Next year he will come, and calls out the names of his old friends; get two or three on board, induce them to take a trip with him while he goes to the neighboring islands. So he learns their language enough to tell them what he has come for. He returns and lands his guests, with full instructions to tell the people his objects; and on the 3rd voyage he finds plenty ready to come off to New Zealand, or any other place where he fixes his headquarters.

St. Petersburg is to be made a seaport by means of a maritime canal, which will permit the large vessels, obliged now to stop at Cronstadt, to take in and discharge their cargoes in the capital. The works necessary to make St. Petersburg the largest seaport in the Baltic will be executed within six years at a cost of 8,000,000 roubles. The port of Liban, which, according to its situation, is destined to take a leading part in the competition against the Prussian ports, is also to be enlarged and deepened.

London, June 24.—An anti-landlord agitation in the west of Ireland, has lately been causing some apprehension. Right Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, stated that Government were fully alive to the necessity of dealing promptly with the matter. He said a Deputy-Inspector General of the Constabulary had been despatched on a special mission to the districts concerned to consult with the magistrates and local constabulary and report what additional police was required to ensure full protection to persons in the exercise of their legal rights. Considerable reinforcements are being drafted into the district concerned, and notice has been given that in the event of any outrage, the cost of the measures will be levied upon the district where it occurs.

Prince Napoleon, who by the death of the Prince Imperial has become the head of the line, is a Democrat in politics, and distasteful to the entire Bonapartist following. He has two sons, aged 17 and 15 years respectively. The party loyalty may fasten around the name of one of these sons, but for a time Imperial counsels must be distracted, and the possibility of a return of the Empire appear more shadowy than ever.

Pietmaritzburg, May 23.—A deep feeling of satisfaction prevails here among all classes, but especially among the military, at the news that the dead at Isandula have at last been buried. This was a matter which, more even than his evident incapacity for command, had excited a very strong feeling against Lord Chelmsford. For the last two months there has been in the colony a military force amply sufficient to penetrate to Isandula, and to perform the last honors to the gallant fellows who died there; and it has justly been considered as a disgrace to the army that no attempt has been made to give a burial to the remains of our countrymen who were lying on the ground absolutely within sight of our post at Rorke's Drift. That feeling will, I am sure, have been shared by military men in England, and even more acutely by the relatives of the dead at Isandula, and the feeling of relief will be as great there as it is here at the news that at last the disgrace is wiped

out, and that a Christian burial has been afforded to our fallen countrymen. The operation was performed by Marshall's cavalry, who came down from Dundee for the purpose. They were accompanied by the infantry force at Rorke's Drift, and encountered no opposition whatever. What has been accomplished now might have been as easily accomplished two months since; and, indeed, at any time from within a week of the date that the battle took place enough troops could have been collected for this duty, had not Lord Chelmsford been paralyzed by an overwhelming dread of the prowess of the Zulu. A thousand white troops would at any moment have sufficed to penetrate half a day's march into the enemy's country. The bodies of several of the officers were recognized, among others that of Col. Durnford, which was found near the spot where he was last seen defending himself by some of the survivors of the battle. Some forty waggoners have also been recovered. It is strange that the Zulus should not have burnt or otherwise destroyed these vehicles, whose value to ourselves they, of course, were able to appreciate.

At Lady Dudley's children's party in London recently each of the Princess of Wales's children was presented by the host with a cracker which, on being opened, was found to contain a little arrow brooch of diamonds and pearls.

The Emperor of Germany, altho' very simple and of plain appearance, insists strictly on etiquette. He carries high his head, as if he always wore the crown. Never has any one been familiar with him—not even his son. During an audience, after holding his hands in front of him for some time, he crosses them behind his back. A French diplomat told me that the Emperor will remain standing this way for hours. On one occasion the Emperor said to him, suddenly, "Will you not sit down?" The diplomat made no movement, the only chair being covered with geographical maps. All of the men about the place have acquired this habit of their sovereign. They have the faculty of always standing—like horses.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said recently at a public meeting:—"I say advisedly that the men of the navy are equal to the men that have gone before them. I cannot give them greater praise. They are fitted to manage and direct the most powerful and complete arm that could be entrusted to them."

Francis Newman, the brother of Cardinal Newman, who is a professed deist, seriously believes in a creed he has constructed for himself, reads a Bible he has composed for himself, and holds it sinful to eat solid food, except fish, because fish has no affection.

The present house of Nassau-Orange, now threatened with extinction through default of heirs male, has inherited the claims of the famous House of Orange, but is not identical with that family, which was identified with the independence and constitutional liberty of the Netherlands. William III., of England, was the last male representative of the elder house.

CANADA.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH.—An inquest was held last week at Toronto on the body of John Linn, who was found dead in a cellar, into which he had crept. He was a very heavy drinker, and was often intoxicated for days at a time. About two years ago he entered into partnership in the laundry business, which connection was severed two weeks ago, and he then induced his son Walter to start a laundry. He and his son soon afterwards disagreed on account of his drinking habits, and he obtained a job on the Credit Valley Railway. He got a ticket, and was to leave for his work last Thursday morning, but instead of doing so he got intoxicated. His son last saw him on Saturday morning, when he said he was to start for his work again. Instead of doing so however, he had again got drunk, and went to the cellar, where he lay during Saturday night and Sunday. He had pawned his watch and got more whiskey on Sunday morning. About six o'clock in the morning Mr. Hawkins went into the cellar, and saw deceased lying face downwards on a mattress. There was blood on the floor, which seemed to have come from the neck. The body was removed to the Morgue, where examination was made by Dr. Thorburn and the Coroner. They found that the deceased had made three punctures in his throat with his pen-knife. One of these had penetrated the carotid artery, and the consequent loss of blood caused death.

Mr. Patterson has returned from his third trip to Winnipeg. He says he would not advise any one to go to Manitoba who does not intend to take up land and follow farming for a living. Winnipeg is full of men looking for work.

The uselessness of protection is illustrated by the fact that last year the Hudson Cotton Mill Company at Hochelaga paid 25 per cent on its capital stock, and in the present fiscal year ending July 1st expects to pay 30 per cent. Apropos of protection on cotton goods, the injustice done by it to the consumer of the country is shown by the fact that in districts where farmers purchase cotton yarns to a large extent for home spinning the price has advanced from 20 to 25 per cent. These are the facts which are opening the eyes of the agricultural classes to the systematic robbery to which the Government is subjecting them.

A new feature was introduced into the Corpus Christi procession at Quebec. About sixty boys, representing angels, dressed in red, blue and pink, with censors and baskets of flowers; these boys walked backwards and faced the canopy which immediately followed them. At a given signal they formed different symbols, having reference to our Lord Jesus Christ, by moving into positions, such as the cross, the chalice, the pierced heart, &c. This was the richest and most varied portion of the procession.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months subscription, two dollars for a year and four months. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale if not over 10 lines are inserted three times for \$1.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

THE application of the priests of the Seminary of St Sulpice for a change of venue as regards the Indians whom they accuse of burning their church at Oka, has not been decided yet. It appears Attorney-General Ross gave his consent under an assurance that at Sorel a half-English jury could be secured, while it turns out that there is not an English-speaking jurymen on the list. Mr MacLaren, while resisting any change and demanding the acquittal of the Indians, who have now been twice tried, says if a change is to be made, he will accept Beauharnois. The probability is, that the priests, seeing they cannot get a change of venue to some purely Catholic district, will drop their application.

AFTER an exciting debate, Mr Joly has succeeded in getting the Address passed, and the business proper of the House was to be taken up yesterday. His majority, three, is so narrow a one, that he cannot carry out his policy as fully and boldly as could be desired, and it is a question whether power, held on so precarious a tenure, is worth having. An appeal to the electors is inevitable, and it is hard to see why Mr Joly should shrink from making it now when the Province is so well disposed towards him. Chamblay returned a Liberal candidate by 61 of a majority, and it is confidently anticipated that Vercheres will follow its example. On the division on Friday night, Bergevin is reported to have voted after pairing off for the night with a Liberal. The member for Beauharnois is stupid enough not to know that there is anything dishonorable in so acting.

WHILE it is impossible, out of sympathy for his mother, not to deplore the death of young Napoleon, it is not to be ignored that he met the fate he courted and for which his parents trained him. From his earliest childhood the idea was inculcated into his mind that the life of a soldier is the proper calling of a gentleman, and before he was out of his frock, his education in the art of killing his fellow-men was begun. When 6 months old his father enrolled his name as a private of the Imperial Guard, at two years old he was made a corporal, and at five put on a sergeant's stripes. Every other day the poor child, in uniform, and with a toy sword, swaggered at parade, and the first book given him was a record of Bonaparte's battles. On the Prussian war breaking out, his father took him to the front, and after the first skirmish sent a bombastic despatch to Paris declaring that the Prince had "received his baptism of fire," that the bullets fell at his feet, and that "the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm." Brought up thus, it is no wonder the poor youth thirsted to take part in the Zulu war, and he departed for it with the inflated declaration that

In France, where, thank God, party spirit has not destroyed the military spirit, it will be felt that I did not wish to remain a stranger to the fatigue and dangers of these troops among whom I count so many comrades.

Truly a remarkable thing to thank God for, that the spirit of murdering those whom he has created in his own image should still be active in France! But, really, the poor lad's ideas were little better than heathenish, which was no wonder, for those who surrounded him were no better, his mother binding a relic round his neck, requesting him on the voyage out to visit St Helena and beneath his great relative's willow tree meditate and "ask inspiration of that mighty shade," and assuring him she would have a mass said daily for his safety. Insensible alike to mass or relic, the Zulu spear drank his blood, and in his death is fresh confirmation of the truth that they who live by the sword shall perish by it. Properly brought up, taught that to nurture and not to destroy is man's duty, his life might have been a happy and useful one.

THE outrages upon the St Louis Protestants has aroused considerable feeling throughout the District and there is much talk about it. The question is, Shall any action be taken, or will the Protestants of the District of Beauharnois be content

with talk? Mere idle words of sympathy and indignation will not help the five Protestants committed for trial; are, indeed, a mere mockery of their troubles unless accompanied by substantial assistance. Their arrest and trial before the Court of Queen's Bench may cost \$200. Are the Protestants of the District going to leave them to pay that out of their own pockets, in addition to all the annoyance and loss of time from which they have suffered? More than this, Can the Protestants of the District afford to let the matter rest with a mere defence against the prosecutions instituted by the priests? Are the Catholics who stopped the horses of the Protestants, who struck them and cursed them to their hearts' content, not to be taken up and made to answer for their conduct? And, in addition, is no effort to be made to ascertain in our civil courts, what are the rights of Protestants on the highways of this Province? Whether all this or any part of it is to be done, rests entirely with the Protestants of the District. If they think these St Louis troubles are no concern of theirs and in no way affect their interests or security, they will do nothing and thereby save their coppers and earn the contempt of Father Consueau and his tribe. If they think otherwise, they will begin at once to move in forming a defence fund.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1.

A MEETING of the Directors was held on Friday; present: D. Boyd, Esq., in the chair, and Messrs Ferns, White, Brown, Rennie, and Connell.

Moved by Mr Ferns, seconded by Mr Brown: That the President and Secretary see to the selling of the hay on the society's grounds. Carried.

The Directors took up the show bill and revised it, making alterations and additions.

Moved by Mr White, seconded by Mr Connell: That the following be a committee to see to the carrying out of any details connected with the show: Messrs Brown, Wilson, and Ferns, with the President and Secretary. Carried.

It was agreed that Mr Dinneen should put up ninety feet in length of sheds in addition to his tender, and that as much of the show house above the beams be fitted up for Secretary's and Directors' rooms as was occupied below.

Moved by Mr White, seconded by Mr Ferns: That Dr Cameron, M.P.P., be respectfully requested to wait on the Premier of the Province, the Hon Mr Joly, invite him to visit our District Show and give an address, and, failing the above, if possible, to get some other suitable person. Carried.

Mr Emberson has reported William Ewart, 663 marks, and William Fraser, 630, as the two best scholars in the Huntingdon Academy. Out of all the superior schools examined in the Province, Ewart stands first.

On Friday an agreeable school picnic was held at Clyde's Corners, over a hundred sitting down to dinner. With Mr Dalgleish in the chair, a programme of recitations, dialogues and singing was gone through by the scholars in a most creditable manner, and during which the Rev Mr Munro, in the name of the parents whose children attend the school, presented the teacher, Miss Mary S. Cameron, with a valuable set of China and a looking-glass, and which she suitably acknowledged. Miss Cameron has been re-engaged for another year at an increased salary.

On Monday evening the Rev Donald Ross delivered an excellent lecture in St Andrew's church, on the North-West, of which he gave a glowing account. The attendance was large and appreciative; Dr Shirriff in the chair.

A numerously signed address was presented to Mr John Munro, B.A., on Thursday evening, 26 ult, after the usual prayer meeting. The address expressed entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr Munro had conducted the duties of the church during the Rev. J. B. Muir's absence. The address was accompanied by a gift of \$30. Mr Munro made a very feeling and suitable reply.

Shipments under bond of United States produce from Dundee to Montreal for export during the month of June: 301 boxes cheese, 19,426 lbs., \$134 450 packages butter, 26,068 lbs. 3617 30 bales hops, 5265 lbs., 211

85177

On to-day's boat, 100 ewes went down on their way for shipment to England by D. Cochran. They were all bought in this neighborhood by David Kerr, and formed the finest lot of sheep that has left it for a long time. \$5 to \$6.50 a head was paid.

Dominion day was hardly observed in this village. At Valleyfield there was considerable excitement, owing to the local club playing a game of lacrosse with the Independents of Montreal. The Independents played with much skill, and had to complain somewhat of the roughness of their antagonists, who were physically stronger. During the progress of the third game, J. McPherson, dentist, fell and broke one of the bones of his right leg above the ankle. Owing to the Montreal men having to leave to catch the train, the game was not finished, but, according to the rules, went in their favor, they having won the two preceding games.

The Rev. J. B. Muir has returned and will resume his duty in St Andrew's on Sunday forenoon. Subject of sermon—"Through the narrow gorge into the open plain."

It is reported that Dr Lesage has at last been appointed collector of the Valleyfield canal, in place of Mr Bros-

THE ST LOUIS OUTRAGES.

The investigation in this case, was finished at Beauharnois on Friday. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and none for the defence. The witnesses swore very hard, in one case a witness accusing John Hall of assault, yet being unable to identify him in the courtroom. None of them pretended that the Protestants had gone near the procession, and three of them (much to the consternation of his reverence) admitted they had been sent by the priest to stop the Protestants. At the conclusion of the hearing, the magistrate, A. Roy, fully committed Hugh and James Symons, David Benning, Andrew Hunter, and John Hall for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, which meets in October, taking \$500 bail for their appearance. The Protestants, who have been much put about by their high-handed and scandalous prosecution, were detained in Beauharnois two days, by the investigation, at which two priests attended. The slowness and irrelevant nature of the evidence adduced seemed to annoy them a good deal.

AN ACCOUNT BY THE OTHER SIDE.

Le Progres de Valleyfield (a paper which a number of Protestants helped to bring into life) contains the following somewhat incoherent account of the affair. It is a pity the writer does not condescend to particulars, and specify the treaties and laws that confer such exclusive rights upon the Roman church, for we do not know where to find them. The insult in calling such respectable and old residents as Hugh Symons, his son, and three neighbors, blackguards, needs no comment.

Three or four of those who wished to break through the procession of the Fete Dieu at St Louis de Gonzague, have been summoned before a Justice of the Peace. The trial was to have taken place this week. Let us hope that this case will be referred to the court of Queen's Bench, and the guilty parties severely punished. It is not the first time that similar disturbances have occurred at St Louis, and it is time that those fanatics should learn that they ought to respect our religious ceremonies as we have always respected theirs. The treaties have guaranteed to us the free exercise of our religion, and the processions of the Holy Sacrament forms part of the Catholic worship. We know that all the good-thinking and well-instructed Protestants condemn the conduct of these blackguards (polissons) who had the audacity even to threaten with a pistol those who prevented them passing through the ranks of the Catholics who were escorting the Holy Sacrament. We have the treaties, the law, and, we rejoice to believe it, the majority of Protestants on our side. We will never consent to recede on this head. Whatever the consequences may be, we cannot consent to abandon our religious processions. The law protects us, and we are ready to enforce it in all its rigor upon those who, urged on by a blind fanaticism, believe that they have the right to go the length even of insulting the religious belief of a people.

THE ST LOUIS PROTESTANTS.

A MEETING was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian church of this village to consider what action ought to be taken with regard to the late outrages upon the Protestants of the Parish of St Louis de Gonzague; the attendance was small.

After prayer by the Rev. G. Rogers, the Chairman, Daniel McFarlane, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. At the village of St Louis, peaceable British subjects, quietly wending their way to church, had been stopped and attacked on the Queen's highway, and one aged gentleman had been brutally maltreated. In thus denying Protestants free passage on the Queen's highway, our rights and privileges have been infringed upon. There being, in this section, deep sympathy for the injured parties, this meeting was called for the purpose of taking the whole matter into consideration to see what is best to be done. His own feeling was to live in peace with all men, but sometimes circumstances arise where submission becomes a crime.

Moved by R. Sellar, seconded by Hugh Graham, Esq., of Netherby:

That this meeting declares the stoppage of the Protestants of the fourth concession of St Louis de Gonzague while on their way to church, on Sunday 15th June, their maltreatment, and subsequent arrest as an outrage on the civil and religious rights of the Protestants of this District, and further declare our conviction that the only sufficient guarantee against the repetition of like outrages is the equalization of the laws of the Province as regards all religious bodies.

The Rev James Watson moved—

That we hereby put upon record that we have none other than kindly feelings towards our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and desire to declare to them that in vindicating our civil and religious rights we are seeking benefits of the highest consequence to them as well as ourselves.

Mr Watson, in speaking to this resolution, made an address breathing good feeling towards the Roman Catholics, and showing that in vindicating our plain civil rights we were also laboring for their good.

Mr Shanks seconded the motion, remarking that if the Catholics at St Louis had acted towards us as they would like us to act towards them the unfortunate events which had called the meeting together would not have occurred. He trusted that this community would see that those who sustained the injuries were righted.

Mr MacLaren said, from all he knew, he believed the French Canadians were sincere in their belief that they had an exclusive right to the highroads for their processions, and therefore it was necessary to have a test case to establish what really is the law. Such a case would cost, if it went to the Supreme Court, \$500, and if to England \$1,400. It was for the people of this District to consider whether it

would not conduce to their peace and security to institute such an action. The causes which had led to the outrages upon their St Louis friends, affected them all, and it would not be fair to leave them to fight our battles at their own expense. Whether a test case were entered or not, he trusted they would not leave the Protestants of St Louis to be saddled with all the costs already incurred. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr Isaac Gardner:

That recognizing the truth that the cause of the St Louis Protestants is as much ours as theirs, we consider it to be a duty to contribute to the legal expenses that may be entailed in their defence and in testing the question of the right claimed by the priesthood to the exclusive possession of the highways, and therefore suggest that subscription-lists be opened and nominate the ministers of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of this village, and Messrs MacLaren and Sellar, with power to add to their number and to co-operate with committees that may be appointed elsewhere, to take charge and apply said fund.

The Rev. George Rogers moved—

That regarding the Protestants assailed at St Louis as sufferers for conscience' sake, we tender them our deep-felt sympathy as brethren in the faith, and bid them to be of good courage in holding their ground, assuring them that we will sustain them in their resistance to the machinations of the priesthood.

In speaking to this resolution Mr Rogers showed how Protestants were one in spirit, brethren in the faith, and how they would unite, irrespective of sect, in shielding any member assailed. He spoke in feeling terms of the Protestants in St Louis as sufferers for conscience' sake, and assured them they had the sympathy of their co-religionists.

The resolution was seconded by Mr A. McCallum and carried.

Messrs Hugh Symons and David Benning being present, the Chairman invited them to make a few remarks, when

Mr Benning thanked the Huntingdon friends for the sympathy shown, and briefly related the melee of the 15th June. We were going to church, he said, and on hearing St Louis village saw the procession, when we broke our horses into a walk, to leave time for it to pass. At the head of our procession we were assailed by a large number of Catholics, who would not let us go further, and who detained and abused us for 10 minutes. When allowed to go on, we had not gone far until assailed by another crowd, who struck our horses with sticks and umbrellas, threw stones, and tried to upset buggies. Catholics had sworn that we, in past years, had driven through their procession, and that they had assailed us to prevent our doing so again, but that was untrue, for none of us had ever molested or disturbed their processions.

The Doxology having been sung the meeting closed.

[Subscriptions may be sent into the Gleaner office or handed to any of the members of the committee.]

WEATHER RECORD.

26th—Light shower during the night. Excessively close and sultry.
27th—Still warm; distant thunder.
28th—Warm with heavy showers, which were much needed.
29th—Cloudy and cooler than it has been.
30th—Fine and pleasantly cool.
July 1st and 2d—Two bright hot days.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SUMMERS.

	Temperature	Winds	Barometer	Moisture	Snow
	in degrees	in miles	in inches	in inches	in inches
25 June	83	63	30.00	0.00	
26	85	64	30.00	0.00	
27	88	67	30.00	0.00	
28	73	67	30.50	0.50	
29	73	63	30.00	0.00	
30	74	53	30.00	0.00	
1 July	79	46	30.00	0.00	

THE LOCAL HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

In resuming the debate upon the Address, Mr Chapleau moved in amendment—That the incontestible privilege of the Assembly of the representatives of the people is the control which it has the right to exercise over the destination and the use of the public funds. That all appropriation of these funds by the Executive without the previous consent of the House is unconstitutional and a violation of the privileges and rights of the people. That this House sees with alarm that, despite this salutary safeguard, works very costly and not authorized by this House have been undertaken, and considerable sums have been appropriated by the Executive since the last session without the previous consent of this House having been obtained.

He contended at considerable length that the Government had overstepped its authority in building the North Shore road, and in giving out contracts without the consent of Parliament.

Mr Joly, in reply, invited the fullest investigation, declaring his Government had kept within the strictest letter of the law. Mr Church severely criticised the railway policy of the Government, and held that during the 14 months of their administration they had overridden all laws and statutes, and systematically violated the Constitution.

Mr Nelson said that gentlemen on the other side of the House had wasted considerable eloquence upon matters which, it was said, were going to pass, but which might possibly occur, and might possibly not. He had not yet heard of any of the terrible offences and violations of the Constitution charged against the Government, and could afford to wait for these terrible developments, which, if really possible at all, would quite surely become public if too much time was not wasted in talking at the rate of two or four hours each.

THURSDAY.

The debate on Mr Chapleau's amendment was resumed and continued at great

length, Tarte actually abusing the Government for 3 hours.

FRIDAY.

Mr Chapleau, on the prospect of Dr Prefontaine's entering to take his seat as member for Chamblay, rose to a question of privilege. He explained the legal procedure which should guide the issuing of a writ, claiming that it should be addressed either to the sheriff or the registrar of a county. In the recent election of Chamblay, however, he alleged that the sheriff having refused to act, the writ, instead of being sent to the registrar, had been entrusted to a Mr Bouillier. Under these circumstances he held that the Chamblay election was illegal.

Mr Joly rose to a question of order. He contended that the matter was not such a question of privilege as could claim precedence of a debate in progress, and pointed out that the same matter was actually on the order-paper for another day.

Mr Irvine said had the Conservative candidate been elected, no question of privilege would have been raised.

After further discussion of the question, the Speaker ruled that the question of order was well raised by Mr Joly, and, therefore, did not allow the question of privilege raised by Mr Chapleau to take precedence over the debate.

The debate on Mr Chapleau's amendment to the Address was then gone on with, and while in progress Dr Prefontaine arrived and took his seat, when Mr Chapleau moved that he had no right to be present and demanded that the clerk in chancery appear before the bar.

Mr Prefontaine, upon this motion being made, left the house.

Mr Joly raised a point of order, that Mr Prefontaine was not a stranger, but a member of the house.

After some discussion, the Speaker ruled Chapleau's motion out.

Mr Chapleau appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and a vote being taken, resulted in the Speaker's decision being sustained by a strict party vote, 26 to 24, several members having paired and Mr Prefontaine being absent.

The Conservatives then desired an adjournment, which the Ministers refused, declaring the Address would not longer be allowed to postpone the business of the House. A regular scene ensued, the Conservatives talking against time and endeavoring to count out the House, but the ministers held their ground, and the House sat throughout the night and until 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when the Conservatives gave in, and a vote was taken on Mr Chapleau's amendment, which was defeated by 31 to 28. Cameron and Laberge voted with the Ministry; Bergevin against. The Address was then carried.

The House adjourned until Wednesday.

TENANT REBELLION IN IRELAND.

At the tenant-farmers' meeting on Sunday, 15th June, at Milltown, County Galway, very violent language was used, following up Mr Parnell's advice to the farmers to keep a grip of the land if they could pay no rent. The banners had various devices inscribed on them, the principal being the harp. On some were traced, "Down with tyrants," "Down with land robbers," "God save Ireland," and "The land for the people." The chairman, Mr Arthur Morris, said he had known the doings of the landlords and would defend the Irish people; as long as there was a drop of blood in his veins he would fight for the rights of the people. Mr Brennan said they were determined to uphold their right to live on the soil, and to resist the robber who would plunder their houses. They were determined to use the words of Mr Parnell, "to keep a firm grip on their homesteads." He spoke of the peasantry toiling to supply the landlord with money to spend in foreign countries in unbridled licentiousness. If the tenant cannot pay he is thrown upon the roadside, and then the Pharisees in England turn up their eyes with horror when the news of "another agrarian outrage" reaches them. He was not there to justify outrages; but what wonder that they sometimes heard the report of the revolver in the night air? He advised to continue to be as faithful as the three brave Romans who kept the bridge; faithful as the three brave Irishmen who, with the words "God save Ireland" on their lips, met a glorious doom at Manchester. Mr Malachy O'Sullivan said they had come to assert that the land of Ireland belonged to the people of Ireland, and not to a few men. (A Voice—"We'll fight for it.") The land jobbers were attacked; was that the system which should prevail? He asked, how were they to get rid of it? (A Voice—"Nail him; get rid of him.") They must get a system of peasant proprietorship. (A Voice—"Three cheers for the French Revolution." Another Voice—"Three cheers for the Irish Republic.") (Cheers.) Mr O'Sullivan—"You must take the thing into your own hands." (A Voice—"A revolution will do it.") (Cheers.) (Another Voice—"Three cheers for the Zulus; three cheers for King Cetewayo.") (Cheers.) Mr Michael Davitt, ex-Fenian, said they might be told that this was "undiluted Communism" by the Hon. Jas. Lowther. Well, if that was "undiluted Communism," they might as well be hung for a cow as for a lamb. If the Homeric members were with them—(A Voice—"Grooms for Mitchell Henry")—he urged them to organize. What had organization done for Ireland? The organization to which he had the honor to belong—the Fenian organization—(loud cheers)—that organization disestablished the Irish Church. So said Mr Gladstone. Well, an organization of the tenant-farmers would disestablish the landlords in half the time. (Cheers.) Only one Roman Catholic clergyman wrote in sympathy with the meeting.

The following memorial, sent into the Government by Charles Ormsby Blake, owner of an estate in Galway, shows the doctrines preached at the above meeting

are being acted upon. The memorial declares that—

Upon Sunday night, May 11, 1879, large bodies of strange men visited said estate, and went from house to house and compelled the tenants to get out of their beds, and to take an oath not to pay any more rent to your memorialist or his agents unless certain demands were agreed to. That on the agents going down to said estate, the tenants in a body refused to pay any rent, and have not yet any intention of paying. That proceedings at law have been taken against the said tenants by memorialist and his agents, and that ejectments against the principal tenants are to be heard at the next June sessions of the County of Mayo, to be held at Clonmorris on the 16th of June, or thereabouts. That threatening notices have been served both upon your memorialist and the tenantry by evil disposed persons who are seeking to raise rebellion and anarchy among the peasantry of Ireland, and to set at defiance the rights of the landed gentry over their properties, as well as the authority of her most gracious Majesty the Queen over her dominions.

THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN SPREE.

(From the Montreal Witness of Saturday.)

"I have been in the British army from '54 to '62," said Constable John Bolster this morning, "and I never saw a sight like this." The Constable was on duty at William street, Griffintown, where one of the most repulsive murders ever chronicled occurred some time yesterday, it is supposed at about 12.30 p.m. The first information received of the affair was at about 10.30 last night, and the first police officer on the spot was Constable McKinnon, of Young street station, who gave the following account to our reporter to-day.

"Last night," he said, "a boy notified me that a woman was dead in the house of Susan Kennedy Myers, and in company with sub-Constable Ongé we went to the house. Meeting some policemen we brought them along, and they watched the doors while I went up-stairs. I found the body of the unfortunate woman, Kate McCormick, lying on the breast in the back room, and the head and hand cut off and thrown into a bucket. No axe was to be seen. I then went into the front room, and lying on the bed, pretending to be drunk, was Susie Myers, or Susan Kennedy Myers. There was a candle burning in the kitchen when I went in. I asked Susie, as she is called, for she is a well-known case, how the murder occurred. She said a man came into the house yesterday morning and gave her (Kennedy) some money, which, arousing the jealousy of deceased, the latter said the man had a quarrel and the man killed her. She said she saw the man wash the blood from his hands and clear out. Before going he warned her not to tell the police. She did not know the man's name, and was glad he had escaped, because he was a good-looking fellow."

Policeman McKinnon then said the police all came upstairs and they arrested the woman. Three dresses had been found on her all stained with blood. The outside dress had but a few spots. Under this was an apron over a second dress, both of which were much bespattered with blood, and under these again was a third dress, also bearing spots of blood. One of these dresses and some of the clothing, he had been told, belonged to the murdered woman.

After the interview with the policeman our reporter sought the premises where the tragedy occurred, and where policeman John Bolster was using his utmost endeavor to check the stream of people pouring into the rickety old building to witness the repulsive sight. The house is a rickety two-story building, and it was in the upper tenement the body lay. Passing up a shaky staircase of seven or eight steps, our reporter entered at once into the main room, and such a sight as presented itself will never be forgotten. The headless trunk lay prostrate on the breast. The jags in the neck showed that a score at least of blows had been struck by some clumsy hand before the head had left the body. The maimed arm lay underneath the body, while the legs were extended in a perfectly natural position. A thin cotton dress with apparently little underclothing was on her. In a large bucket or wash-tub near by were the ghastly head and the severed right hand. The grey hair could hardly be distinguished owing to the clots of blood on it, while several gashes across the forehead would indicate that she had received the first blow on the head. The blood had evidently been washed up.

The two rooms were almost totally devoid of furniture, the only article of any value being a stove in the back room where the body lay. The rusty stove pipes had been in a corner of the room, and from the appearance of things the only cooking done was in the fire-place. There were also some kettles and pots scattered about, but otherwise there was not ten cents worth of value in the room. In the front room, which was the bedroom, there was an iron bedstead at the head of which was a rosary, a bucket, a washboard, a piece of soap, and two or three small dirty articles of wear. The smell of the place was sickening.

It seems somewhat strange that a murder of this kind could have occurred in the heart of so thickly a settled district as this and the police be ignorant of the facts until about ten hours after. Our reporter to investigate the matter further, sought out the occupants of the lower tenement, one of whom, a rather intelligent young woman, expressed her belief that the murder took place yesterday at noon. She said that while they were at dinner, about half-past twelve, they heard a pounding up-stairs, and it was so heavy as to knock down the ceiling in two places, and she pointed out where the ceiling had been knocked off. They heard no screaming or talking of any kind at the time. She said a man was seen coming into the house at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in

company with the deceased McCormick. They entered the common doorway at the front, and when asked by the man in the lower tenement what they wanted, said they wanted to go upstairs. They could not get in the front way, whereupon deceased McCormick went around the back way and forced an entrance, opened the front door and let the man in. The man, who was a stranger to her, was not seen to go out of the house. That was all she knew about the matter. From neighbors it was learned that the woman Myers was a disturber of the peace.

She is a tall, powerful woman, and when under the influence of liquor talks in a silly manner, and some believe her to be insane. Her husband Myers has worked for years for Mr. Clendinning, and is declared an inoffensive man, who is rarely, if ever under the influence of liquor. "He would not hurt a fly," said one, and this seemed to be the prevailing impression, but the woman was evidently regarded with terror. This impression extended also to police circles where Susie Kennedy is well known. Several policemen stated she was a most difficult character to arrest.

Jacob Myers, the husband, was arrested this morning. The neighbors account for his absence by saying that he tried to get in yesterday and Susan would not admit him.

The crowd who tried to get admission this morning to the building before the arrival of the coroner at 9.30 a.m., was very great. The policeman would admit no women or children, and some of the viragos were mad enough to almost tear him to pieces. The men did not stay in the room long; one look was generally sufficient, and with an exclamation of "Sacre!" or "What a sight!" they turned away from the sickening scene, and with difficulty forced themselves through the crowds pressing up the stairway, to the street. The constable began at last to fear for the stability of the building, but the arrival of the coroner and detective Callen to begin the inquest, relieved him from responsibility in the difficult position he at last found himself.

At the inquest on Saturday Jacob Myers was examined, but his evidence threw no light on the affair, he appearing to be so weak in mind as to be unable to give proper answers.

On Monday his wife was examined. Her story was that the murdered woman came into her house accompanied by a young man, whom she persistently denied she knew. Another man, Flanagan, also dropped in, and she went out twice to get a bottle of whisky. After a carousal, witness fell asleep, and on awakening found the strange man gone, and the woman Connolly lying murdered on the floor. She declared she was so put about by the sight that she could not give the alarm, but got some water and tried to wash the floor, by which she accounted for the bloodstains on her clothing. Under the ordeal of a close cross-examination, she held to it that both she and Flanagan were asleep when the murder was committed, that they heard no noise, and that the strange man must have done it.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
The Liverpool Mercury sees reason to anticipate better times; it says:—"The bit of blue sky is no illusion. It is a mathematical certainty. The export trade of England is shown by the Board of Trade returns to be reviving. In May 1878, we sent out British and Irish produce of the declared value of £16,165,075. In the month just over, our export trade was of the value of £16,520,490. The difference is only £355,415 and the trade two years ago was worth nearly a million more on the month than it is now. But the fact that the tide has turned is one so grateful that it raises hopes beyond the cause."

Berne, June 27.—At the Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne on Monday, the Roman Catholic delegates for the first time participated in the voting. They outnumbered the Old Catholics by 65 to 35 and elected the office-bearers and Synodal Council to hold office for the next four years entirely of the Roman party.

London, June 26.—It is stated that the Indian Government has received information that Abdul Ragmar, a pretender to the Afghan throne, who has hitherto lived under Russian protection, has invaded Badkshan, and that the Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Nihilists stole one hundred thousand roubles from the military clerk at Kieff, leaving therefor receipts from the revolutionary committee.

The St. Petersburg Golos states that the poll tax established by Peter the Great has been abolished. The duties on interest-bearing paper, on incomes of persons subject to military service and on buildings outside cities have been substituted.

Arson is rife in St. Petersburg, and in every part of Russia. The town of Szyran, on the Volga has been nearly destroyed by fire.

Versailles, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, made a long speech defending the Secular Education Bill. He denied to the Jesuits the right to call themselves Frenchmen, and declared that teaching by religious confraternities constituted a real peril to civil society.

A Protestant school-house in Connaught, County of Galway, Ireland, was sacked by a gang of thirty Catholics on Thursday. The bells were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of a series of disturbances which were thought to have been quieted some weeks ago.

In connection with the sacking of the school-house at Connaught, Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the Commons on Friday, that the Government was firmly resolved to preserve order irrespective of the religion of the persons engaged in the outrages in the district referred to.

Cairo, June 26.—According to authentic information received from Constantinople,

the Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive in favor of his son Prince Mohammed Tewfik. Previous Constantinople advices show that very strong pressure had been brought to bear on the Sultan by Mr. Layard, British Ambassador, semi-officially representing to him that if he declined to depose the Khedive the Powers would be compelled to take that step upon themselves, and Turkey would in that case eventually lose Egypt. Mr. Layard added that the Powers were firmly determined to establish good government in Egypt. The Porte on Wednesday advised the Sultan to acquiesce. The Khedive has received the Sultan's order demanding his abdication in favor of Prince Tewfik, and has expressed his compliance with the demand. Prince Tewfik, the new Khedive, held a reception to-day, attended by the foreign consuls, Egyptian officials, and all the notable Europeans here.

Great distress is reported in the west of Ireland on account of continued rain.

There is great excitement in Williams-town, County Galway, Ireland, in consequence of a notice that has been extensively placarded, warning farmers to refuse to pay their rent unless they are granted an abatement of 25 per cent.

The crops in all parts of France have been injured by the heavy rains. Beet root vines suffered heavily. A heavy thunderstorm visited Paris to-night. Several persons killed.

Rome, June 28.—The pleadings in the Antonelli will case have been closed, and judgment will be rendered in ten days. The defence pleaded that the suit of countess Lambertini, who claims to be the daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, should be rejected, because sacrilegious children, that is children of priests, had not even the right to claim parentage.

The crops in Southern Russia are almost destroyed owing to drought in some localities and excessive rain in others, while frightful swarms of grasshoppers and corn beetles have made their appearance and are destroying what little remains.

A decidedly favorable change has occurred in the condition of the ex-Empress Eugenie. She is much more quiet, has obtained considerable sleep, and it is thought may now recover.

The will of the late Prince Imperial was opened at Camden House, Chiswick, on Thursday. It confirms M. Paul de Cassagne's statement that he named Prince Victor Bonaparte as his successor.

Advices from Capetown to 10th June state that the body of the deceased Prince, after a funeral parade at which Lord Chelmsford was chief mourner, was removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it lay in state in the Catholic Church. The body will arrive at Durban on the 10th inst., and be escorted by the whole of the garrison on board the man-of-war Bodicaea for conveyance to Simon Bay, where it will be transferred to H.M.S. Orontes for transportation to England.

The troopers, who were with the late Prince Imperial when killed, contradict Lieut. Carey's statement that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The Times' correspondent, summarizing the various accounts of the death of the Prince, says that the Quarter-master General disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition with an escort which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature.

The Duke of Cambridge has approved of the proposal for a general army subscription to raise a memorial to the Prince Imperial. A subscription has already been opened.

Further advices from Cape Town state that searching enquiry is being made into the circumstances attending the death of the Prince Imperial. The proceedings thus far have elicited evidence of a most conflicting nature.

London, July 1.—The Paris Gaulois to-day publishes the codicil to the will of the late Prince Imperial. It says the duty which our house owes to our country will not lapse by my death. The arduous and glorious task of continuing the work of the first Napoleon will depend in the event of death on the oldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, by the laws of succession of our house, is my heir. I trust my mother in seconding him in the discharge of his responsibilities and duties, which in the event of my death will devolve upon him, will give to me when I am no longer on this earth, the last and supreme proof of her affection for me and her love for France.

The Queen has commanded that the troop-ship Orontes, bearing the remains of the Prince Imperial, be escorted on part of her voyage by the Channel fleet.

A despatch from Chiswick announces that the Empress is somewhat more quiet, but remains extremely prostrated without showing any indication of returning strength.

Despatches dated at Pietermaritzburg, June 9th, announce that the peace messengers had returned to Cetewayo. Virtually there is a fortnight's armistice; nearly all the special despatches to London newspapers from the Cape agree in pronouncing the peace overtures bona fide.

The British advances in Zululand continue. Peace messengers have arrived from Cetewayo for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain suspension of the advance of British troops into Zululand, but their efforts have been unsuccessful.

Several heavy cavalry skirmishes have taken place with the Zulus, who are numerous and daring.

CANADA.
A man named Higgins, whilst crossing the river ten miles above Brockville, upset his boat while under the influence of liquor and was drowned.

Clifton, Ont., June 27.—The body of Madame Rolland, the lady who was carried over the Falls last Friday, was found early this morning under what is known as Sturgeon Rock, Canadian side, a few

hundred yards below the Falls. The husband of the unfortunate lady left the Falls a few days ago, but it is said offered a considerable reward for the recovery of the body.

A grand demonstration of Orangemen, under the auspices of the county of Carleton, will take place in the city of Ottawa on Wednesday, 28th July, in honor of the delegates to the Triennial Council. It will consist of a procession and lunch in the Ottawa Skating Rink, where addresses will be delivered by prominent members of the Order. The following counties have been invited and are expected to be present, viz: Russell, Ottawa, North Lanark, South Lanark, North Leeds, South Leeds, Pontiac, Renfrew, Montreal and Grenville. It is expected that between 4,000 and 5,000 members of the Order will participate.

Montreal, June 26.—Several car loads of cattle arrived from Toronto during yesterday for shipment to Liverpool, and the vessel not being entirely ready to receive them, a number were left over night in the cars. Five were found dead this morning, having perished by the heat, the latter intensified by the jamming together in the crowded space allotted to them for their conveyance. A number more of the cattle are said to be in a very exhausted condition.

Waterloo, Que., June 26.—There was a fatal collision between the regular passenger train of the South Eastern Railway, bound for Acton and Sorel, and the engine of a construction train at this place this morning at half-past seven. The regular train had left the Waterloo station and proceeded about half a mile. The engine was running backwards at great speed, to reach the station in time to avoid the train. The two engines came together round a curve. The engine-driver and fireman of the regular train jumped off and saved their lives. The driver of the other engine, John Daly, and his fireman, Moise Norrean, were killed instantly, and have not been got out of the wreck yet. Fred Cutler, jr., of Sutton, and two men named Taylor and Tetrevelt are seriously injured. Taylor is still in the wreck, and is being sawn out. Both engines are a complete wreck, one being on top of the other. Almost miraculously, the passengers all escaped with slight bruises.

The heavy flash of lightning which visited the Quebec district on Sunday week was attended with fatal results in the beautiful parish of St. Michel, county Bellechasse. A trader and farmer named Pelletier, son of a well-known pilot of that name, went out with two of his children to visit his farm and surroundings; he had also in company with him one of his employees. All went well until the heavy clouds appeared in the heavens, when he remarked to one of his children, "Don't you think we ought to move for home as it is like rain?" To which they replied, "Yes, father, it is commencing already to drop. They at once took to their heels and on reaching the hall door of their dwelling, the father stepped to one side and allowed his children and servant man to pass, after which he followed, but, when he got half way up the lightning struck him and he fell a corpse at the feet of his children. It was an awful sight for them. His clothes about the neck and shoulders were torn into atoms and his face and body became black. The wife and children looked frantic and for a time could hardly realize the fact that he who had spoken to them so heartily a few minutes previously was no more. He had \$350 in his pocket at the time, which strange to say, was not damaged in the least. The priest arrived and in a few minutes the greatest excitement prevailed in the village.

The shipments of cheese and butter during the past week have been quite as heavy as on the preceding week; the S.S. Sardinian took 9,460 boxes of cheese and 1,453 packages of butter; the S.S. Tentonia 5,452 boxes of cheese and 131 packages of butter; the S.S. Phoenicia 1,700 boxes of cheese and 1,150 packages of butter, and the S.S. City of London 226 packages of butter.—Montreal Herald.

Belleville, Ont., June 27.—Mr. E. W. Holton, an elder brother of the Hon. L. H. Holton, died during the night, at the age of 69 years and nine months. Mr. Holton came to Belleville in 1832, and had resided here ever since. He carried on a very successful mercantile business for many years, and retired a few years ago. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter surviving him. Mr. Holton was one of the most respected residents of the city, and was widely known and highly esteemed. He was frequently solicited to become a candidate for municipal and political positions, but invariably declined.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says: There is still a very dull tone in the Provision market, and snippers, under the unsatisfactory advices received from Great Britain are very cautious in their operations. Butter shows little or no change in price, and 13c for Townships selections and 15c for creamery are generally given as the outside figures. Still when a really good article is found, somewhat better prices can be obtained. A large quantity of creamery butter is being shipped on consignment to the London and Glasgow markets, five carloads having arrived from Ontario. Cheese is dull and there are few sales on spot; 5 1/2 @ 6 is about the price for good to fine, while fair quality may be had for 5c, and we hear of a sale of inferior at 3 1/2c. There is a large amount of cheese being forwarded from the West, partly on consignment, among the shipments being eight carloads by Mr. Ballantyne, of Stratford. Sales at the factories have been at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, while one factory got 5 1/2c. In connection with the dairy produce trade we may mention the rapid transit which is now afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway Co.; a special train left Stratford at 4 p.m. and Guelph at 8 p.m. on Saturday; the goods were on the wharf here by midnight on Sunday and on board the Allan steamer Moravian by 10.39 a.m. on Monday morning.

A letter from Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, says that he and Mr. Hunt S. Chanabie, Secretary of the Grand Black Chapter, sailed on the 27th June for Canada. They are expected at Father Point on the 5th July, and will be in Toronto to participate in the Orange celebration on the 12th.

A total of 1926 immigrants arrived at Toronto sheds for the month ending Monday. The number for the six months is 2,500 in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

Under date of Metapedia, June 26, a correspondent sends the following: "News of an event which might have been of a startling, if not a most serious and fatal character, reached us here to-day, and produced a corresponding impression. The intelligence was brought by a courier the Vice-regal camp. It appears that yesterday evening the Princess and the Duke of Argyll were both in the same canoe, which was manned by two Indians. While crossing the river at a point where there is some extremely rapid and turbulent water, the canoe, by the force of the current, was dashed against a quantity of logs that had jammed just below. The shock of the concussion was not very great, however, thanks to the efforts of the Indians, but as the canoe suddenly swung around, a log which seems to have been projecting out from the jam struck one of the men in the breast, and threw him against the side of the boat. In an instant more all would have been in the river had not the Indian, with great presence of mind, leaped headforemost into the water. In doing so his foot caught in a trout rod which had been lying lengthwise in the bottom of the canoe, but fortunately it was of a slight nature, and readily broke, thus allowing the man to clear himself from the craft. He was, of course, immediately rescued. Although it was such a narrow escape, yet the figure cut by the noble red man, as he rather ungraciously went over the side, excited the risibilities of the Princess and the Duke, and a peal of merry laughter greeted the dusky hero as he was hauled on board. It is needless to say that their fishing was over for that afternoon. 32 salmon have been taken by the entire party."

Campbelltown, N.B., June 28.—His Excellency the Governor-General and the Duke of Argyll and party arrived here by special train from Metapedia at 5.30 this afternoon. The train brought the party to the wharf, where the steamer Duval was waiting to take them for a cruise to Quebec. As His Excellency and the Duke of Argyll stepped off the platform of the car the crowd enthusiastically cheered, which His Excellency and His Grace graciously acknowledged by bowing. The Princess is still up the River Restigouche, and it is stated that Her Royal Highness will remain to fish in the vicinity of Metapedia for a few days yet. The Vice-Regal party have had excellent sport on the Restigouche. They succeeded in capturing a large number of salmon.

There is now in port at Quebec a brig called the Congress, which has been trading to Quebec regularly for the last 61 years. During this long period she has only made some three voyages to other ports, and considering the time has not undergone any considerable alterations, except being lengthened about thirty feet. She is now commanded by Captain Fisher, and is discharging a cargo of coal. She was built at and hails from Maryport, England.

UNITED STATES.
P. H. Lahey, of Trout River, sold a very close matched pair of horses last week to Mr. Mooney, of New Hampshire, for \$350.—Malone Gazette.

Oswego, N.Y., June 27.—Elbridge Ruri, a farmer of Newark Valley, was murdered on Wednesday night by Daniel Scaries, a young colored man. Scaries took \$300 and a watch. This morning he was arrested, and confessed the crime.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 26.—The reports from central and western Iowa and eastern Nebraska show great damage caused by Tuesday night's storm to bridges, farm buildings, and grain. The only loss of life reported is the wife and two daughters of B. McDermott, near Stuart, Iowa. They were drowned by an overflow of the creek.

The market was somewhat better than last week. Quite a number of packages of butter were brought in. Sales were made at from eleven to twelve and a half cents. Forty-six tubs of factory make were sold at fifteen and three-quarters cents. Eggs sold at eleven cents.—Malone Palladium.

Washington, D.C., June 26.—The Treasury received to-day from New Orleans what is said to be the best counterfeit silver coin ever made. It is a bogus half dollar, and the work, including milled edges, is declared to be perfect. The color of the metal is exactly that of silver, and the coin weighs but little less than the genuine.

Henry Rosier, a colored individual, stole a horse from Mr. Ed. Desoitels of Laprairie, Que., and started for the States. He came to Clatskanie, and then branched off toward Dannemora, the home of many of his stripe. He was followed to Ellenburg, where officer Geo. W. O'Neil, of Clifton, captured him and brought him to the Frontier, where he was confined previous to his removal to Plattsburgh jail.—Clatskanie Record.

Plymouth, N.H., July 1.—Five hundred French Canadians passed through here this evening on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste Anne du Beapure. This is the first pilgrimage from the United States to that shrine.

New York, June 28.—Cheverton Pierre, a Frenchman, 34 years of age, committed suicide this morning by cutting the calf of his right leg with a table-knife, and bled to death from the wound. Pierre came from France on Thursday, and the Custom House officers seized 3,000 francs worth of jewellery in his trunk, and this made the Frenchman despondent and

probably led to the commission of the act.

Two Arizona miners, Freeman and Hill, recently represented that four hundred miles to the north of Prescott could be found large quantities of gold. Fifty-six men, with one hundred and twelve animals, followed the two men from Prescott. Water could not be procured and the whole party nearly died from thirst. Freeman and Hill finally admitted that the affair was a joke. They were hung at once.

A Jewish Rabbi has been converted to Methodism in Chicago.

Since no license has prevailed in Norwich, Conn., arrests for drunkenness have fallen off, in five months, from 161 to 58, and commitments for crime from 127 to 37.

North Adams, Mass., June 30.—The Grant powder magazine at Mowbray's nitro-glycerine works exploded this evening, killing Jack Pierce and William Long, who were in the building mixing the blasting powder. Their bodies were blown into atoms. The neighboring buildings of the works were badly shattered.

The Otsego County, N.Y., Agricultural Society has been sued by a man whose son was killed when intoxicated with liquor obtained from a bar let by the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russians who have emigrated to Brazil are returning in large numbers to Europe. Five hundred and twenty left in February, four hundred more in April, and seven hundred others were by last accounts at the seaports of Parana awaiting vessels. The Russians who are thus returning are Roman Catholics, not Menonites. Of these latter only a few have emigrated to Brazil, and they are represented as being industrious and prosperous.

The Buddhist nunneries of China have been closed by order of the Emperor. They are described as dens of superstition and iniquity.

The Nihilist propaganda in Russia is reduced to all sorts of expedients to defeat the vigilance of the police. There was a time when prohibited journals and taboos manuscripts could get across the frontier in cotton bales or in plaster busts of the Czar. But now bales of cotton are opened and plaster busts are smashed by the customs officers. The revolutionaries have, therefore, been fain to seek for something better, and being men of inventive minds have found it in sardines. Sardine boxes may be weighed and charged for, but they cannot be opened, and this delightful little fish has become an instrument of sedition so formidable that it is seriously a question of a prohibitory ukase upon them.

In a Paris workshop the other day an overseer of the works, finding that one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was urgently required, fell into such a state of fury as to strike him in the face. Almost in the very act of striking, however, he staggered back, shouting for aid and complaining that he could not see. The workmen came around him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes. Medical evidence showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had flooded the interior cavities of the eyeballs.

It is now stated that Baron Rothschild has left behind him £13,000,000; at all events the sum of £10,000 is to be distributed to the poor during the first year of mourning—a good old Jewish rite and ceremony, which would be no disgrace to a Christian ritual, together with another that took place at the Central Synagogue on their last Sabbath, when Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, occupying a mourner's place near the door of the building, was required to say the prayer "Kaddish," expressive of resignation to the Divine will.

THE WOOLWICH "INFANTS."—The first shot has been fired from the first of the 100-ton guns at Woolwich. The projectile weighed two thousand pounds, and the cartridge four hundred and forty. The maximum charge will probably be five hundred pounds, and ton shot. The gun was fired by electricity, the spectators taking cover. The gun and carriage behaved admirably, but the projectile broke up in the butts, and did some damage. Two more shots will be fired next week.

Certain miraculous phenomena of agriculture are recited with extreme gravity by Die Stimmer der Wahrheit, a journal edited by a Feldkirch Jesuit. Some thieves broke into the chapel of a community of Swiss Sisters of Mercy, and stole the holy vessels from the altar. Not far from the chapel is a field, which was then sown with beans. When they were gathered it was found that each bean had a remarkably colored speck upon it, and upon closer scrutiny this speck was perceived to take the exact form of the sacramental monstrosity which had been sacrilegiously stolen. Thereupon the Sisters caused excavations to be made in the field, which resulted in the unearthing of the monstrosity and all the other sacred vessels. It appears that the thieves had been struck with horror at the enormity of their crime, but fearing to confess it had buried their terrible booty. The Sisters sent some of these beans to an affiliated Sisterhood in Ireland; the exact place is unidentified; but the beans were sown in their garden, sprang up and ripened, and every bean exhibited the distinct picture of a monstrosity.

There are to be field manoeuvres on a large scale in Russia this summer. No less than 260,000 men, with 850 guns, are to take part.

Her Majesty the Queen recently, when on her visit to Italy, gave 500 francs to the Wesleyan mission schools at Inka, near Bavero.

Judge: "Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, Judge, I had \$10, but my lawyers took that."

MARRIED.
On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. George Rogers, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John B. Wallis, of Godmanchester, to Sarah A., daughter of Mr. John Hyde, of Hinchinbrook.

On the 25th June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., Robert Stevenson, of Franklin, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Reeves, of Ormstown.

On the 25th June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Muir, Henry Ouimette, of Howick, to Jessie, second daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq., of North Georgetown. At the same time and place, by the Rev. Dr. Muir, James G. Wilson, of Howick, to Julia, third daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq., of North Georgetown.

DIED.
At Buffalo, N.Y., on the 26th June, of diphtheria, Mrs. R. A. Wallace, formerly of Godmanchester, Huntingdon.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
MONTREAL, June 30.—Trade was very dull; there were only four carloads of cattle arrived at St. Gabriel Market, and prices ranged from \$4 per 100 lbs for fair cattle to \$5.50 for good quality for export; all the best were purchased for shipment to England. A few live hogs sold at \$5 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL PRICES.
City Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.32 @ 100lb.
Butter—Western, store-packed, 7c @ 8c; Western, dairy, 8c @ 10c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 11c @ 12c; Eastern Townships 12c @ 13c; Factory 15c @ 16c.
Cheese—5 to 6c, according to quality.
Eggs, 11c to 12c @ dozen.

THANKS.

WILLIAM FOURTH friends on the Huntingdon circuit accept our thanks for the beautiful Silver Service presented to my wife, and for the valuable purse, containing \$50, given to myself.

As tokens of the sincere friendship we have enjoyed for years and with the unshaken confidence with which we have been honored, these gifts, valuable as they are in themselves, are to us far more valuable than gold and silver.

GEORGE ROGERS,
Methodist Minister.

NOTICE.

THE Election of two School Commissioners for the municipality of the township of Godmanchester, will be held on Monday the 14th day of July instant.

ROBT. HYNDMAN, Secy.-Treas.
Godmanchester, July 2.

WANTED.—A Servant to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. A. HENDERSON.
Huntingdon, July 3.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE well-known Gillies Farms, in Elgin, are now for sale. Apply to James Gillies, Elgin, or D. Boyd, Huntingdon.

AT AND UNDER COST. the undersigned Goods will now be sold for Cash only, at the following prices, during the great clearing sale now going on at
WILLIAM THIRD & Co.'s:

Bright Reddish Scotch Sugar only 7 1/2c @ lb.; or 14 lbs for \$1.
No. 1 Portland Cement 3c @ gallon; former price 60c.
Best Fancy Soap 7c @ cake; " " 10c
Best Brown Family Soap 5c @ bar; " " 10c
Eddy's No. 1 Matches 10c @ box; " " 20c
Fine Salt in bags 10c @ bag; " " 20c
Good Japan Tea 25c @ lb.; " " 50c
No. 1 White Rice 4c @ lb.; " " 7c
No. 1 Salmon Tea 7c @ pound; " " 10c
No. 1 Lobsters 15c @ can; " " 25c
No. 1 Sardines 12c @ box; " " 20c
No. 1 Layer Raisins 8c @ lb.; " " 15c
No. 1 Currants 9c @ lb.; " " 15c
Eddy's No. 1 painted Bails 15c @ pair; " " 25c
" Washboards 15c @ pair; " " 25c
Ladies' White Cotton Hose at 5c @ pair; former price 12c.
Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods of every description marked down below cost.
Ladies' Shawls and Mantles at and under cost.
Ladies' Prunella Gaiters 50c @ pair; former price \$1.
Ladies' Leather Balmoral high cut Boots 85c @ pair; former price \$1.50.
Choice Prints, warranted fast colors, only 7c @ yard.
Good Heavy Grey Cotton 5c @ yard; former price 10c.
Scott's Cotton Yarn 1 1/4 @ pound of 10s; " " 1.50
White Canton Flannel 15c @ yard; " " 30
All-wool Scarlet Flannel 20c @ yard; " " 40
Table-Covers 85c @ piece; " " \$1.50
Beautiful gilt Mottos Frames 25c each; " " 45
Scotch Canadian & English Tweeds at and under cost.
Great Bargains in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Ties, and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
Gentlemen's Cotton Socks at 5c @ pair; former price 10c.
Gentlemen's Fancy Dress Shirts at 25c each; former price \$1.00.
Men's Heavy Under Pants, 37 1/2c @ pair; former price \$1.
Men's Brown Overalls 50c @ pair; " " 1.00
Men's No. 1 Long Boots \$1.75 @ pair; " " 3.00
Men's fancy Tweed Pants \$1.25 @ pair; " " 3.00
Men's Tweed Pants \$2.50 @ pair; " " 4.50
Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50 @ pair; " " 2.75
Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coats \$4.50 @ pair; " " 9.00
Men's Fancy Brocade 17c @ pair; " " 30
Men's Paper Collars 12 1/2c @ box; " " 45
Boys' Tweed Coats \$3.25 @ pair; former price 5.50
Large-size Zinc Trunks \$1.75, former price \$2.75

Crockery, Glassware and Hardware at still further reductions, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount. Intending purchasers are invited to call without delay and secure splendid Bargains at and under cost, as the whole and entire Stock must positively be disposed of without any further delay. **TERMS CASH.**

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

AUCTION SALE.
On Saturday, 5th July, at residence of Wm. Backham, Elgin: horse, cattle, implements, crops, &c. 12 months' credit.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

STANDING HAY FOR SALE.

10 ACRES of Good Timothy for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Wm. Cook, 4th range of Hinchinbrook.

TO THE LADIES OF HUNTINGDON AND VICINITY.
If you want to dye easy and produce brilliant and lasting colors, use Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes. Sample of colors can be seen at James Fortune's Drug Store, who is agent.

FOR SALE. a second-hand Estey Cottage Organ. For particulars, apply to Mary E. Catwell, Rockburn, Que.

THE WOOING AND WEDDING.

(Continued.)

The evening of this day was a very pleasant and cheerful one in Mark Connor's kitchen. A neat white cloth was spread on a clean deal table; there was a small square carpet laid over the centre of the floor; and the tin and copper vessels on and under the dresser were brightly burnished; the fire certainly appeared almost as if made on the hearth, but, in fact, it was burning in a very low grate, that had both hobs and a trivet; and at each side of the capacious chimney were stuffed settles, neatly made and comfortable. On one of these, Mark was stretched at full length; the other was occupied by Matty and Blaney O'Doole; and Helen was endeavoring to convince a wild, but good-humored looking serving girl, that a gridiron ought to be kept clean, and was much fitter to do a pork griskin on, than that was crying, like Kilkenny fowls, "Come, eat me—come, eat me," than the kitchen tongs that the lassie had extended on the fire for the purpose, although the gridiron was just as easy to get at.

The cloth, as I have said, was laid, and the supper in active preparation, when in walked old Mrs. Connor. Now, let people be ever so much inclined to find fault—let them be in ever so bad a humor, there is something almost irresistibly soothing in a group of smiling, happy faces, and a well regulated apartment. I care not whether it be in a palace or in a cottage; a wooden chair may be as well placed as one of gold and damask; and if a youth is wooingly disposed towards any damsel, as he values his happiness, let him follow my advice—call on the lady when she least expects him, and take note of the appearance of all that is under her control. Observe if the shoes fit neatly—if the gloves are clean, and the hair well polished. And I would forgive a man for breaking off an engagement, if he discovered a greasy novel hid away under the cushion of a sofa, or a hole in the garniture of the prettiest foot in the world. Slovenliness will be ever avoided by a well regulated mind, as would a pestilence. A woman cannot be always what is called dressed, particularly one in middling or humble life, where her duty, and it is consequently to be hoped, her pleasure, lie in superintending and assisting in all domestic matters; but she may be always neat—well appointed. And as certainly as a virtuous woman is a crown of glory to her husband, so surely is a slovenly one a crown of thorns. Now, having given what is seldom attended to, gratuitous advice, I must proceed to say, that old Mrs. Connor was never particularly sweet or gentle in her temper, and, as she entered the cottage, according to the Irish phrase, Mark wondered "what was in his mother's nose now." When, however, Helen took the great corking-pin out of her mother-in-law's cloak (which, by the way, for want of a string, had torn a large rent in the cloth), and placing her gently on the easy settle (a luxury unknown in the generalty of Irish cabins), gazed sweetly and calmly in her cranky face, and inquired affectionately after her health, the old lady softened a little, and looked around with a less dissatisfied countenance.

"Just in time, mother," said Mark, "just in time to share our supper; indeed, Helen had laid by something nice for ye, which Matty was to take over to-morrow; but make ye self comfortable; and, tho' it's been a busy day with us all, yet we're no ways in confusion." The old lady had not time to reply when there was a sharp knock at the door, and Mark's cheerful voice gave the usual invitation, "Come in, and kindly welcome;" our old friend Judy Maggs appeared immediately, and a sort of interchanging glance passed between the two ancient dames.

"Sure it's glad I am o' shelter," said Judy, taking off her new beaver hat, and carefully wiping it with the tail of her gown. "Ye don't mane to say it's rainin'?" retorted Blaney O'Doole.

"Peppin' like fun," replied Judy, "and so sudden too!"

"Och, my grief!—and all my little hand-ful o' barley, that I had the ill-luck to rape as good as a week ago, upon the ledge."

"Ours is safe," exclaimed Matty, joyfully, "thanks to Helen for it—for Mark hasn't time to look to everything—and sure I'd ha' never heeded it, but for her." Helen smiled at her good-natured brother, and it was observed that Judy looked particularly confused.

"Mark," said Blaney, "did ye hear what a shockin' misfortune happened Mr. Clancy?—sure his crap o' flax was no crap at all, after his taking three years' lase of Stoney Knock, thinkin' 'twould do well enough for flax; and the agent won't let him off his bargain."

"Serve him right, I told him how 'twould be," replied Mark; "poor lad never gave out a good crop yet—just like people expect- ing to fatten pigs upon green food. I wish your sister Mary was over here, Helen, to teach us how to fatten them her way."

"One 'ud think yer father's son ought to know how to fatten pigs better than any one, and he bred, born, and reared among them," observed Mrs. Connor. Poor Helen, for the life of her, could not comprehend Irish metaphor; and she repeated, with a flushed cheek, "Mark's father born and reared among pigs!"—surely you mistake!

"No mistake in life, Helen; sure, there's myself and his sons to the fore, who are proud to own it." Helen looked to her husband for an explanation, but he only laughed.

"I don't understand Irish," replied Helen, smiling in her turn, "and I think I make many mistakes for that reason."

"I'll never stand to hear any one abuse my English," said Mrs. Connor, angrily; "and, Mark, if you can stand to see me turned on after that fashion, by yer wife, I'll not—that's all!"

"Nor I, neither," added the woman of many professions.

"Helen! my Helen, abuse you, mother!—Helen!—she never abused either you or any one else; the fact is, she does not un-

derstand your Irish, and you don't understand her English!"

"Mark," interrupted Mrs. Connor, rising hastily, and looking very angry and grand, while Judy Maggs, whose figure was little and rotund, crouched close beneath the shadow of her elbow, "Mark, I'm a plain-spoken Irishwoman, and your natural mother, and I feel it my duty to tell ye that I don't like yer goings on; I'd scorn to say a thing behind yer back, for I'm neither a flea, a fly, nor a Connaught man, but I tell ye to yer face that I do not like yer outlandish ways. Now, Helen, I don't want to make ye cry, girl; and ye needn't interrupt me, Mark, for I'll say my say, and be done wid it. In the first place, Helen, it was not manners, the day my brother Hacket called on you, out o' civility, on his way from the fair, for ye to mix wather wid the drop o' whiskey ye handed him; and when he drank the trashy stuff, ye hadn't the decency to fill him another sup, but says, 'Will you take a little more?'—may-be, ye'd rather not?—Was that the way (I'd leave it to judge and jury) to treat a relation?"

"Mother," said Helen, "it was not that; but indeed Mr. Hacket had taken enough before he came here, and I didn't like—"

"That's more o' it," interrupted the old lady; "I say nothin' agin his being a little merry now and then, but to talk o' that being evened to a brother o' mine—(but wait; it's only to-day I heard that you, Mark, had sint for Jenny Smith, the mason, to make a back-door to yer house. What need has any decent quiet family like yours, of a back door? Sure, there's no rogues among ye, that ye need a back door to escape through?"

"You don't understand, mother," said Mark.

"I don't want to understand," replied the old woman, who had talked herself into a belief of all she uttered; "I want to spake my mind, and to put a stop to yer improvements, as ye call 'em. I wonder ye wouldn't have more patriotism than to be bringin' foreign ways into the country!—I'll say nothin' to ye about the iron car—Lord save us!—iron! and so much wood to be had for a song—nor the barrow with two wheels—though my wonder is, where or how ye can put two wheels under a barrow; nor about iron corn-stands—and stones to be got for nothin'—but I don't see why there should be such a set-out o' tins shinin' about the kitchen; in my time, two or three things served for all—and why not?—but it's my duty I'm doin', and—"

"Don't forget the pig!" whispered the curious and impatient Judy, raising herself on tiptoe to Mrs. Connor's ear; the old woman seized the idea with avidity; "But, maybe, as I understand nothin'," said she, ironically, "ye'd have the goodness to Irish me the English o' 'burnin' pigs'?"

"Burnin' pigs?" echoed Helen.

"Ay, burnin' pigs!—makin' fire-wood of them!"

"I never even heard of the like," replied Mark, "not in all my travels."

"Oh, the lies and wickedness of the world!" exclaimed Judy, clasping her hands together, and turning up her eyes; "and it done here this very day!"

"It's you that's tellin' lies, Miss Maggs!" exclaimed Mark, eager to vent the anger which had been for some time accumulating; "it's you that's tellin' lies, and well I know that ye're the mother of lies, and the country will never have rest or peace, till ye, and the likes of ye, are out o' it!"

"Hould yer tongue, Mark!" exclaimed Mrs. Connor, for it's the truth Judy's tellin'. Speak up, Judy, didn't ye see Matty and Helen both set fire to a live pig?"

Helen looked perfectly astonished, while Matty swore, and protested that he had never done, or even thought of such a thing in his whole life: the wind changed, and Judy, who (owing it is to be presumed, to the imaginative organ being frequently called into action, and consequently, acquiring considerable vigor), had certainly enlarged the report, after the fashion of all approved story-tellers; Judy found it somewhat awkward to be brought to facts; and, as a dernier resort, denied having used the word 'live.' Old Mrs. Connor continued positive in her first assertion; and, at all events, after much bitter bandying of many words, the scene closed, upon old Mrs. Connor and Judy Maggs quitting Mark's cottage, at variance with the inmates and with each other; while poor Helen, leaning her head against the wall, was weeping bitterly, and even Mark appeared worried and out of temper.

Mark Connor was anything but weak; and yet, being seriously angry with his mother, and the gossiping sisterhood in general, he did not kiss the tears from Helen's cheek, his customary mode of chasing them away, but in no gentle tone said, "Ye'd better leave off crying, Helen; women's tongues and women's tears are always ready when not wanted."

"I seldom trouble you with my tears, Mark," replied Helen, perhaps a little pettishly.

"You've seldom reason, Helen."

"I am not saying I have."

"But I say you have not."

Helen was silent—unjustly so, perhaps—but it was slight indication of woman's temper, and Mark was in no humor to put up with it.

"I say you have not, nor never have had since you have been my wife."

The remembrance of his mother's rudeness, and Judy Maggs' vulgarity, was fresh upon her mind, and she ejaculated—

"Mark! Mark! how can you say so?"

"Oh very well!" replied the husband, "very well! I suppose the first tale you tell your father, and he coming over next week, will be—'how ill I have used you!'"

Helen was silent again, and her calm features assumed somewhat the expression of sulkiness.

"Do you mean to tell your father that I have used you ill?" reiterated Mark, raising his voice at the same time.

Helen's tears flowed afresh, and she sobbed, "You never did till now."

It was very unfortunate for both Mark and Helen that others were witnesses to this first difference; for had they been alone, Mark's pride, and Helen's too, would have given way; but, as it was, neither would make the first advance towards reconciliation, and Mark swore a wicked oath, consigning all women to the care of a certain unmentionable black gentleman; and ended his pretty speech by muttering certain words; the import being that he wished he had never married an Englishwoman. Helen, now really angry with her husband, and justly hurt at his unkindness, left the kitchen with the air of an offended princess, and the cooking to the little serving maiden, who performed it most sadly. "I'll not stay to supper, thank ye, Mark," said Blaney O'Doole, who had wisely forborne all interference in a most un-English way, rising as he spoke, and stroking his 'cawben' with the open palm of his hand, "I'll not stay to supper, I thank ye kindly, all the same, but I'll go home; only, Mark, if I had sworn that way at Mistress Blaney O'Doole, my wife, you know, I wouldn't be in a whole skin now, that's all; good night, and God be wid ye!"

"I'll go to bed, Mark," said Matty, "I'm very tired; only, Mark, asthore! I don't be hard upon Helen; sure, ye know, the English are finer-like than us, and I saw her lip shake when you swore so at her; and, indeed, I can't help thinkin' our place a dale nicer than any one else's; she does bother about it to be sure, and is horrid particular, but she's gentle-hearted, and gave me such a beautiful green silk Barcelona for Sunday, and says she'll give me a silver watch when I'm fifteen; don't be cruel, Mark; do you know that when I'm a man, I'll marry an Englishwoman?"

And off went Matty, but not to bed; he left his brother sitting stubbornly at supper, his elbows resting on the table, and his face resting on his hands. "He's in one of his sulks," thought the good-natured boy, as he stole round the gable-end of the house to his sister-in-law's bedroom window, "and, if they're long coming, they are desperate long goin'!" I'll see if I can coax Helen to bed and make it up with her; and I'll find some way to punish that meddlesome old woman—for it was all of her that my mother was stirred up to a battle to-night—as if Mark hadn't a right to his own way! These thoughts brought Matty Connor to the little window that was curtained on the outside by the leaves of some fine geraniums, Helen's own particular plants; he peeped through the foliage, and saw Helen, her eyes still red with weeping, turning over the leaves of the small Bible (it had been her father's parting gift), as she sat at the neat little dressing-table.

"Helen! Helen!" said he, softly, "Helen, avourdeen! don't fret, dear, but just make friends with Mark; the nature o' us Irish, you know, is hasty and hot; but sure, Mark loves ye (and good reason he has more than his heart's blood, and it's proud he is to have an English wife; sure it was only this mornin' that he owned so, and he guidin' the plough; when Mr. Rooney, the man with the big farm, said this house was a pattern to the country-side, 'It's my wife I may thank for it,' made answer my brother, as well he might."

"For your mother to accuse me of burnin' a live pig!" said Helen, indignantly.

"Helen, dear! I know what that was owin' to; that blunderin' old, wizen-faced, go-by-the-ground, Judy Magg, who, when I told ye the pig was ready for burnin' in the barn (meanin', you know, that it was ready to have the hair singed off the Hampshire way, for bacon, instead of bein' scalded our way), was all in a fuss to know what I was after; I was in no way inclined to gratify her curiosity; so I told her, I mean remember, what a lantin' puff she set off in this very mornin' about it!"

Helen sighed, and thought, as everybody else thinks who attempts to improve Ireland, that the beginning is difficult, if not dangerous—'est le premier pas qu'on cite; but you'll make it up with Mark, Helen; poor fellow! there he is sitting by himself and the fire out, and bidly spoilt the supper entirely—sorra a bit he's eat."

"Not at all supper!" repeated Helen, slowly looking up.

"Not as much as 'ud fill a mite's eye!" and Helen added the cunning rogue, "he had a hard day's work, and wasn't over well."

Helen turned over the leaves of the little book, then closed and pushed it gently away from her.

"Good night, dear Matty—don't forget your prayers—good night!"

Matty had an intuitive knowledge of woman's heart which it puzzles many a philosopher to acquire, so he only murmured—a "God bless you!" and withdrew, thinking slyly to himself, "that'll bring her soon, very soon."

Soon, very soon after, a small, gentle hand lifted the latch of the kitchen door; presently, Helen's face appeared at the opening, sweet but serious. Mark pretended to be both deaf and blind—he still retained his position—and though she advanced into the kitchen, he moved not; Helen's pride and her affection wrestled for a moment within her, but the woman triumphed; she threw her arms around his neck, and looked affectionately in his face; it was enough—there was nobody by, so Mark compromised his dignity, and the past was forgotten. I do believe this was the last as I know it to have been the first, quarrel that followed Mark Connor's wooing and wedding. It was a long time before Judy Maggs found out the real meaning of Helen's burning the pig; and, indeed, she would never have been perfectly enlightened on the subject, but for Helen's good-nature, who sent her a portion of the burnt fitch, as a make-up for Mark's bluntness, he having forbidden her the house; a course that all who loved peace speedily adopted likewise. The most obstinate disciples of old customs saw the advantage of Mark's farming improvements; his flax was the finest in the country; his corn was always stacked in

time; his bacon the best ever tasted; and even his mother confessed the superiority of the two-wheeled barrow. The back door, I fear, was always regarded as a sad innovation, notwithstanding the proof of its being the means of keeping the front one clean. Helen's housekeeping, even, after a long trial, received its due meed of praise, though I fear her husband's family was the last to award it;—the cry of the country obliged them to do so at length, and then, as Mark himself said, "The deuce thank them for it!" He was wise in suffering no interference after that night; and the greatest triumph Helen experienced was when old Mrs. Connor not only requested her receipt to make a plum-pudding, but actually begged her to go to her house to make it—a tacit acknowledgment of her superiority.

About four years after her marriage, when her father came to see her for the second time, as he walked down the garden to her little flower knot, for which he had brought some rare bulbs, and held her little boy (a rosy potato-faced fellow) by the hand—who amused himself by breaking his grandfather's pipe into short pieces, an operation that was not perceived by either grandpapa or mother—the following conversation took place between them:

"I confess, Helen, I feared you would never be as happy as you appear. I never doubted Mark's kindness—but really the people are so careless—"

"Yet good-natured," said Helen, smiling. "So insincere!"

"Not so; father; they always mean to perform what they promise; but they are, I confess, too apt to promise beyond their means."

"So passionate!"

"But so forgiving!"

"So extravagant!"

"So very hospitable!"

"Averse to improvement, then?"

"Not when convinced in what improvement consists."

"Helen, do you know it is very hard to convince a South country Irishman; he has so many quips and puzzling sayings, and would prefer being reduced to expeditious to attaining anything by straight-forward means—provided it was not too troublesome."

"There is truth in all that," replied Helen, thoughtfully, and no good will ever be effected by flying in the face of their prejudices; they are a people that must be led, not driven. Preconceived ideas cannot be hammered out of their heads—but they may be directed to other objects; though you cannot stop the source of a river, you may turn its course. Dear father, farewell for a little time; and, if nothing else reconciles you to Ireland, remember it was Mark's wooing, and the wedding which followed, that made your Helen happy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir W. Lawson, M.P., addressing a meeting of the West Cumberland Liberal Association at Dearham, said that in modern times there never had been a Government in this country which had so boldly and avowedly acted in a manner contrary to the laws of morality and justice than that of Lord Beaconsfield. Tories thought that politics lay outside the sphere of morals, and that they were free to disobey the Ten Commandments. People might judge from the statements of the Government to Parliament whether in their corporate capacity they had borne false witness. They were told, "Thou shalt not steal," and they had stolen a scientific frontier, which had cost a million and a half to the starving people of India. They were told, "Thou shalt not kill," yet they were engaged in taking the lives of thousands in Africa for no other crime than that of defending their country. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury went to Berlin to make a good bargain, and they brought back fever-stricken Cyprus, which was worse than the gross of green spectacles bought a bargain by the stupid lad in the "Vicar of Wakefield;" yet Lord Beaconsfield was presented with a wreath.

The Republic Française calls attention to the insinuating policy of Leo XIII., who has adopted the doctrine of Father Curé. The new Pontiff, we are told, is not the priest to run his head against the wall in a fit of holy fury, like his venerable predecessor, for the mere pleasure of raising a temporary storm. Leo XIII. knows it is necessary to enter into a compromise with modern ideas, and hence he caresses Catholicism and Ritualism in England, disapproves of the violence of the French episcopate, and furnishes the German Chancellor with the means of governing. He is wise as a serpent, and harmless, to all appearances, as a dove, and the Republic Française is very much afraid that the extraordinary agitation of the Catholic committees in Italy will result in a triumph for the Papacy.

An extraordinary army joke has found its way into the columns of the Court Journal. The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that on one occasion General Roberts captured a Mongol, who was so preternaturally dirty that it was thought necessary for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkins were told off for this purpose. They stripped him, and scrubbed him with formidable brushes and a large quantity of black soap for two hours, at the end of which they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their Colonel. "What is it men?" "Well, sir, we've washed that Afghan for two hours, but it wasn't no good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, bless if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes!"

The people of Naples are in a state of consternation and alarm owing to the fact that the annual liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius did not this year occur. The usual ceremonies were gone through, but the blood in the phial remained nearly solid, and the apprehensions of the Neapolitans were further increased by a violent storm which took place the following day and did a great deal of damage.

Says the Edinburgh Scotsman's Durban letter:—In the middle of the fight at Rorke's Drift, when the Zulus had fired the hospital, a rush was made by a band of the enemy to fire the storehouse, the other building which outlasted the defence. As fast as these Zulus came on with firebrands they were shot down, but one managed to escape the fire and got in close to the wall of the storehouse. The defenders, with their rifles through the loopholes, could not slope their weapons to kill him, and it seemed as if his purpose of firing the thatch on the roof of the house should succeed. Fortunately, a young corporal of the Army Service Corps named Atwood bethought himself of a plan to rid the camp of the Zulu. As luck would have it, there was a small square hole in the wall which had been used as a window, and the Zulu happened to get below this. Atwood, with his carbine, made his way to this hole, and pushing out his weapon let it hang pointing to the ground. It was impossible to take aim in his awkward position, so he trusted to fate. The Zulu had by this time stuck a firebrand on the end of his assegai, and was in the act of rising up to set fire to the thatch, when Atwood, not seeing the Zulu at all but knowing about his position, fired the carbine with his thumb. The shot probably, in fact, saved Natal from an invasion of the Zulus. The Zulu at daylight was found at the spot with his skull smashed in, and the assegai, with the firebrand stuck on the end of it, held tightly in his death hand.

The Courier d'Italie gives an account of the case of nullity of marriage now awaiting the Pope's decision. In 1869, it says, the daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, then 19 years of age, was pressed by her guardian, Napoleon III., to marry the Crown Prince of Monaco, and, in spite of her expressed dislike to him, the pressure was so great, her mother joining in it, that she yielded. Three months after the marriage, she left the Prince and fled to her mother, the son to whom she afterwards gave birth being claimed by her husband. The Church of Rome has always held that constraint or fear invalidates a marriage, and a few months ago both parties decided to obtain a decision on this point. The Commission of Cardinals has reported to the Pope in favor of annulling the marriage.

A SUGGESTION TO DUELLISTS.—Honor and pharmacy would at first sight seem a strange combination. The other day a gentleman who was elbowed at the Salon by a much respected man, returned the compliment. Hence a disturbance and a change of cards. The gentleman with the spectacles, who is a Prussian, proposed that they should have two pills made, one poisonous and the other harmless, and make chance a judge between them. The proposition is under the consideration of some of the great guns in matters of honor.

Six persons were charged at the petty sessions of Fethard, County Tipperary, Ireland, with riotous conduct, in breaking the windows of houses where a woman named Mills, wife of a soldier of the 3rd Dragoon Guards lodged. She had expressed a desire to become a Protestant, and had attended Protestant worship. The Parish priest, however, called on her and told her that such conduct might produce unpleasantness. She is now in safety in the military barracks.

Dr. Eward, of Nimes, states that he has for many years treated all his cases of sciatica and neuralgia pains with an improvised electric apparatus, consisting merely of a flat-iron and vinegar, two things that will be found in every house. The iron is heated until sufficiently hot to vaporize the vinegar, and is then covered with some woollen fabric, which is moistened with vinegar, and the apparatus is applied at once to the painful spot. The application may be repeated two or three times a day. As a rule, the pain disappears in 24 hours, and recovery ensues at once.

An exciting scene occurred in the House of Commons on Thursday night. The Hon John Bright made a speech defending the conduct of Irish members in obstructing the business of the House in order to compel attention to their demands. Irish members of Parliament, said he, formed only an insignificant numerical minority in the House, and they had only two methods possible for them to obtain what the majority was disposed to refuse. One of these methods was to sell themselves to one of the two English parties and thus give the purchaser the balance of power. The other was to exercise their parliamentary rights, and by the obstruction of business under the forms of the House, to compel the majority to make concessions to them.

A strange story comes from Mhow, Bengal. About the 1st of March last a robbery of troop money took place from the guardroom of the 3rd Hussars. Four men of that regiment were suspected who had been on sentry duty that night, one of them being Private Scruton. On Good Friday he and Private Grey were allowed out for a few hours. Private Scruton changed his clothes, and put on private clothes, taking his rifle and nineteen rounds of ammunition. He went straight to the married quarters and fired at his wife, and threatened to shoot any one who went near him. After this he went out into the jungle. On the occurrence being reported to Col. Blundell he ordered Captain Napier to go in search of the man with a part of his troop and to take him prisoner, but not to use force unless absolutely necessary. About 5.30 the same day Captain Napier succeeded in finding him, and called on him to surrender himself. Instead of doing so, Scruton deliberately knelt down and took aim at Sergeant Fraser, but fortunately missed him. Capt. Napier then ordered one of the troopers to fire on Scruton, which he did, the ball striking him on the head and killing him on the spot.

The will of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild exhibits a personality to the amount of £2,700,000.

The largest merchant vessel ever built on the Clyde was launched from Messrs Elder & Co.'s yard at Fairfield, Glasgow. She is named the Orient, is the property of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and will run between London and the Australian colonies. The Orient is 400 feet in length, and of 5400 tons burden.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!!

PARTIES wanting repairs will please bring in Machines at once. By doing so they can get them in good time.

BOYD & CO.

L. A. PRUDHOMME, Advocate, Beauharnois, will attend the Courts in Huntingdon, and will be at the office of J. N. Russell, Notary Public, Shank's Block, the first Tuesday of each month.

CASH FOR WOOL.

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Good Clean Wool.

W. W. DALGLISH, Huntingdon.

THE MAXWELL REAPER

Now the Best in the Dominion, was awarded

THE SILVER MEDAL

at the Beverly Agricultural Society's trial, defeating "The Royce" (by John Watson, Ayr) "Harvest Queen," "Noxon's Standard," "Massey's Newcastle Harvester," "Canadian Harvester" and "Bradley Harvester," and also defeated "Haggert's Royce," "Wood's Harvester," and others, at the Hamilton Agricultural Society's trial, held near Cobourg.

THE "MAXWELL"

Is the most durable, the lightest draft, and the cheapest in the market, when durability, workmanship, and finish, is considered.

All that is asked is a fair inspection of the MAXWELL REAPER before purchasing elsewhere.

Three and Five Toed Corn Hoes, new model, No. 2 Buckeye Mowers, and Rakes, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices to suit the times.

Repairs of All Kinds Promptly Attended to. Give us a call.

Huntingdon, June 11.

BOYD & CO.

NOTICE.

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

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

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

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

G. W. DREW.

Huntingdon, Nov. 27.

TO LET, the store now occupied by W. A. Dunsmore, in Dominion Block, opposite the Post Office. Also dwelling-house above and rooms well adapted for Law Offices.

D. SHANKS, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

At home the first 20 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted on the new celluloid base, which is far superior to rubber in every respect, at greatly reduced rates. All operations warranted.

Fort Covington, Feb. 12th, 1879.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

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

A. HENDERSON.

POTATO BUGS!

HAVING examined and thoroughly tested different insecticides, the undersigned feels warranted in offering LONDON PURPLE to the public as the safest and cheapest preparation for killing the potato bug. Its advantages are: that it can be readily mixed with water, adheres tenaciously to the leaves, is sold at one-half of the cost of Paris Green, and, unlike the latter, can readily be detected on the leaves, being purple colored instead of green, thus enabling one to know when a second application is necessary. London Purple is applied in the same manner as Paris Green and is guaranteed to kill the pests. Also, on hand, Pure Paris Green, White Hellebore for Currant Worms, an assortment of different priced White Leads and colored Paints, dry or ground in oil, Varnishes, Oils, all sizes of Glass, colored and plain, suitable for hall doors, Kalsomine for tinting walls, Dye-stuffs, &c., for sale at Huntingdon by J. C. SHANKS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Burke Lines, N. Y.

THE subscribers would inform their numerous friends on the Canadian side, that they have opened a General Store at Burke Lines, which they have stocked with goods fresh from market, including a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Glassware, Stationery, &c., which they will sell at prices that defy competition, for cash or ready pay.

No liquor will be sold at this store, but only fair and square dealing in goods necessary for every household.

Give us a trial.

JOHN HELM & CO.

Cash paid for Deacon Skins.

UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES.

THE undersigned has now on hand a full assortment of Caskets and Coffins of the latest styles, with patent moveable glass frame attached, from largest to the smallest size. Also, all kinds of Trimmings, Burial Robes & Linings a specialty. All orders promptly attended to.