



NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Cork, March 11.—The trial of Captain Mackay was concluded to-day. Verdict not guilty of murder.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons last night, a warm debate took place on the condition of Ireland, and the following resolution was introduced, but further consideration thereon postponed till to-morrow:—That the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire, and must be remedied. That laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people. That the present Church, school and land tenure systems are unjust, and that, in the opinion of this House, the wrongs should be righted.

Rome, March 11.—One hundred Canadian Zouaves, who volunteered for the Papal service, have arrived here.

London, March 12.—In Parliament, E. J. Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he would submit to the consideration of the House a plan for a new Irish University, the officers of which were to be named by the Catholics, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics. The House then went into Committee, and resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland.

London, March 14.—In the debate in the House of Commons, on Irish grievances, last night, the O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, said, the dissatisfaction among the Irish people was widespread, and reached all classes of society, paralyzing trade with the constant fear of its course. The Church and land questions were leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause of all was the refusal of independence in legislation. Ireland was now voiceless and helpless. The first remedies to be applied should be to deprive the Irish Church establishment of its endowments, and grant to tenants leases of not less duration than 31 years. John Bright said the tenants needed proprietary rights, ownership in the soil could only make a people steadily loyal. He regarded the advancement for relief,—the creation of a great Savings-Bank and the Secular University,—all impracticable plans.

London, March 14.—Despatches from Rome announce that Lucien Bonaparte, Gendola, Barilli, Berardi, Moreno, Borronio and Capatti, have been made Cardinals. Several Bishops have also been appointed for the United States and Canada.

Naples, March 14.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fire and hot lava. The detonations are very loud and frequent.

London, March 14.—Four more of the crew of the J. and C. Packet were discharged from custody at Silo to-day. These men were arrested near Danganon, where they had been put ashore from the Jaemel Packet which sailed from New York as a Fenian cruiser and called the Erin's Hope. They were all naturalized citizens of the United States of Irish birth. They will be sent home at the expense of the American Government.

London, March 15.—The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated the occasion will be signalized by a Royal proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.—Despatches received last night from Abyssinia. Gen. Napier was about to send out a reconnoitring party to take a change in the Tigre district. The Pasha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces from Abyssinia, as requested by the British Government. On the contrary, the Egyptian camp at Massowah had received considerable reinforcements from the north.

Berlin, March 15.—Prince Napoleon, after a series of flattering entertainments, given here in his honor, has departed from this city on his return to Paris. His visit to Germany has given rise to many surmises and rumors, and is extensively commented on by the press, but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

London, March 16.—G. W. Hunter, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons that the total expenses of the British expedition in Abyssinia up to date were less than four millions sterling.

Dublin, March 16.—Rooney, Kelly, Lawless, and Hurley are the names of four Fenians of the "Jaemel" packet party, who have just been released by the British Government on condition of returning to America. It is reported that all their companions, including Gen. Nagle, who were arrested at Duncannon, will also be liberated on the same terms.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. THE PARLIAMENT FOR THE DOMINION ASSEMBLED AT OTTAWA, ON

THURSDAY, 12TH. Owing to there being very few members present, John A. Macdonald moved that the House adjourn.

FRIDAY. After routine business, the House again adjourned on motion of John A., the attendance being still small.

MONDAY. In reply to Mr. F. Jones, Mr. Lungevin said that in the reorganizing of the Crown Lands Department, the Government had dispensed with eleven clerks and two messengers, thereby effecting a saving of \$9,000 per annum.

In reply to Mr. F. Jones, Sir John A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to carry out in good faith the agreement for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and that the eastern terminus would be at Truro, as provided for by the Guarantee Act.

In reply to Mr. McKenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Government had not decided on the route of the Intercolonial Road.

In reply to Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Rose said that the Government had taken no steps towards the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, but would neglect no means by which the interests of the country could be promoted.

Mr. J. Jones moved for correspondence re-

specting the location of the Intercolonial Railway.

Sir John A. Macdonald asked that the matter be left over till next day.

Mr. Holton said that of course there was no objection to this, but he was surprised to hear from the leader of the Government that the route was not decided on, in view of the urgency of Government to pass the Intercolonial bill when they last met, in order to keep faith with the British Government and the Lower Provinces. Upon the ground then taken by the hon. gentleman himself, this delay would look like a breach of faith.

Mr. Jones had not intended his motion as a censure of the Government for delay; but he thought that if Nova Scotia was not to remain in the Confederation, the Dominion should not stand pledged to the construction of a work for which Ontario would have to pay a very large sum.

Sir John A. Macdonald strongly deprecated such a discussion at this stage. The Government was prepared to carry out their agreement in good faith, and by showing that they were, they would tend to lessen the dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia. He said the question was at this moment occupying the serious attention of the Government. The feeling of the different sections of the country through which the road was to pass had been aroused, and the Government had pressed upon them all the arguments in favour of one route or another. These had to be fully weighed. The majority of the Government felt that they had information enough, but a minority desired something further, and the Government were now obtaining this.

Mr. Cartier maintained that Ontario had a great interest, in any event, in the construction of the Railway, for without it had no seaport and the States might impose restrictions on the transit of goods through American territory.

Mr. Connell said that the question of the construction of the Railway was one in which New Brunswick was greatly interested, whether Nova Scotia remained or not; and the selection of the route might greatly influence New Brunswick in continuing as part of the Confederation without Nova Scotia.

The discussion then ceased; the motion to stand.

Mr. McKenzie moved for the names of the engineers appointed in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Holton supposed they must have been appointed to obtain that further information which the leader of the Government said the minority of the Cabinet desired. He thought it most desirable that his hon. friend should supplement that statement by informing the House as to the character and extent of the information which this minority of the Cabinet required, the time it would take to obtain it, and when the announcement of the route might reasonably be expected.

Sir John A. Macdonald said they had better have a copy of the names before discussing the subject.

The motion was then carried.

Mr. Holton moved for the amount of Dominion Stock sold, &c.

Mr. Rose said there would be no objection to furnishing a statement of the amount sold and the prices, but not the names. That was only done when some grave question of public interest was involved.

Mr. Holton maintained that the authorities were adverse to the opinion of the Finance Minister, and that in a case of this kind the public had a right to know the position of the loan.

Mr. Rose said that the publication of the names of the holders of the stock, and of those who tendered, would have the effect of rendering it unpopular.

Mr. Holton said that if the motion were not granted in the shape he desired, he should take issue with the Finance Minister upon the point he raised, and allow the motion to stand.

Mr. Pope moved for correspondence respecting the annual drill for 1867; but on Mr. Cartier's explaining that the drill would be continued as hitherto, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of warrants, orders, &c., connected with the issue of the writs for the late elections for Huntingdon, Montmorency, and Restigouche. According to the Union Act, until new laws were enacted, the Government should issue warrants in cases of vacancies.—Carried.

In answer to Mr. Holton, Sir J. A. Macdonald said that no answer had yet been received from the Imperial Parliament to the address of both Houses, passed last session, in relation to the annexation of the North-West Territory to the Dominion. The cause of the delay in transmitting an answer was probably due to the illness of Lord Derby and his subsequent resignation.

Sir J. A. Macdonald moved that a writ be issued for the election of a member for Lincoln in place of Mr. Benson, who had been appointed to the Senate.—Carried.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past five.

Toronto, March 16.—There was a terrific hurricane here about eight this a.m. The damage to property is estimated at \$50,000. The Grand Trunk st. eds were demolished, and a portion of the tower of Dr. Jennings' church (Presbyterian) was blown down, and fell through the roof. A man named Jeffreys, was killed at the Grand Trunk round-house, and others injured.

Ottawa, March 16.—Sandford Fleming, C.E., with a number of assistants recruited from the Civil Service, left by train this morning; the object being to survey and report upon some additional route, or routes, for the Intercolonial R.R. It is also expected that Mr. Fleming will be appointed engineer of the road.—Hon. Dr. Tupper also left for England. He will proceed by the Cunard line. He has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for some two weeks past. He will use his influence with the Imperial authorities in favour of the Union, in opposition to the Hon. Joseph Howe and others, who have already gone to England. The Dominion Government have sent their best man.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is issued every Friday at \$1 a year, payable in advance. For papers sent to the States, 25 cents additional has to be remitted for postage. The following parties will receive subscriptions: Mr. N. Walsh, Durham; Mr. Blackett, Allan's Corners; Mr. Gobbie, Howick; Mr. Symons, St. Louis de Gonzague; Mr. Carson, Port Lewis; Mr. John Davidson, Dundee; Mr. Breadner, Athelstone; Mr. Oliver, Rockburn; Mr. James Burke, Hemmingford; Mr. John McDonald, La Guerre; Mr. James Anderson, The Gore, Hinchbrook; Mr. Peter Macfarlane, Elgin; Mr. Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Mr. Cantwell, Franklin; Mr. W. Moore, Covey Hill. Advertisements are charged 7 cents per line for first insertion and 2 cents for each subsequent one. By the month and year they are inserted at reduced rates. All kinds of JOB WORK executed neatly and with dispatch. Office in Lewis's old store. ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER BARRIERS. TEMPERATURE. WIND. REMARKS. MARCH 7 a.m. 3 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 29 44 27 W Rain. 12 29 44 27 W Rain. 13 26 46 28 SW 14 27 50 28 E 15 27 54 44 W Variable. 16 24 48 44 Thander. 17 45 72 60 SW Very warm.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

THE ROUTE OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.

Now that it is settled that this railway is to be built, a difficulty has arisen among its promoters as to what route it shall take. Those resident in Quebec want what is called the Major Robinson route, while those in New Brunswick strongly oppose it, and, indeed, threaten if it is adopted that their Province will leave the Confederation. Major Robinson was a Captain of the Royal Engineers, who in the year 1847 was employed by the Home authorities to survey the country lying east of Quebec with the object of finding a route for a railway which would give winter communication with Canada.

Aided by an efficient staff, the Major performed his task thoroughly, and the result of his explorations was a report recommending the route which now goes by his name. Leaving River du Loup, where the Grand Trunk ends, it follows the bank of the St. Lawrence until the River Rimouski is reached, when it strikes into the country in a southerly direction. Following the valley of the Metopidic river it emerges at the Bay of Chaleurs, which it skirts for a short distance and then runs in as straight a line as possible for the neck that connects New Brunswick with Nova Scotia, through which it goes until it terminates at Halifax. Knowing that the road was designed as much for military as commercial purposes, the Major chose that route which was furthest from the United States. To the New Brunswickers, however, such a route is objectionable, for to them it will be of little service, seeing that it will only pass through that portion of their Province which is still a wilderness, and from the nature of the soil likely, in a great measure, to continue always to be so. What they want is that the road should run through the old settlements and fertile land of the south, tho' this would necessitate its passing very close to the boundary-line, and render it of no avail to Canada in opening up the vast country which stretches along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. As we do not consider the country rich enough yet to bear the cost of the construction of this road, we would much rather see it built at all, but if it is to be gone on with, we certainly hope Major Robinson's route, or some slight modification of it, will be adopted. To build it on the line the New Brunswickers want, would be to tax us for a road which would be of no advantage to us in case of war,—the main object of its projection,—for it would be an easy task for the Americans to either destroy or take possession of it. The sensible way is to place it beyond their reach, and this can only be done by taking Major Robinson's route. Another recommendation of his line, in a military point of view, is that even if Halifax were captured by the enemy, yet troops could be landed at Shediac or the Bay of Chaleurs, (both places being accessible all winter with the exception of a week or two in the spring) and brought up by the railroad to Quebec. None of the other proposed routes touch at these places. The Major estimated the cost of the railway at £5,000,000 sterling, or \$25,000,000, the distance between Quebec and Halifax being 635 miles. Since then, however, the Grand Trunk has built a line to River du Loup, and Nova Scotia one to its southern frontier, so that there would be now only about 400 required to connect them. On the other hand, wages and iron have risen since then.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company which took place at Hon. Louis Renaud's office, Montreal, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year: Hon. L. Renaud, Messrs C. S. Kodier, L. Hainaut, W. J. Robillard, A. Shannon, A. Rimmer, M. McKenzie, M. Cavillier and John McMartin. It was also unanimously resolved that the steamer "L. Renaud" shall continue the regular service, between Montreal and Cornwall, stopping at intermediate ports.

The Covey Hill tea meeting, in connection with the Wesleyan Church, on the 4th instant, had perhaps the most stormy day of this winter to encounter, but when the party sat down to tea about 140 persons were there. James Curran, Esq., presided efficiently, and the following Rev gentlemen gave effective addresses, viz: Roney, Hawthorne, Bond and Gordon. All went off so well that it was continued on the next evening also, when a company of about the same size assembled again and seemed to enjoy themselves fully as much as on the former occasion. The proceeds were about sixty dollars.—Com.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. SUPPLIES FROM THE COUNTRY.

We, (writes a correspondent on the 30th Jan.), are receiving a moderate supply of grain from the country. The locusts, an unusually dry season, and civil war have, unfortunately for us, created a scarcity, but still even here at Senafe, where being only on the edge of the country, we cannot draw supplies from all side, between five and six thousand pounds of barley sometimes come in during the day. There is, at any rate, little doubt of this one very desirable fact, that the Abyssinians are at last beginning to be fully alive—which they did not seem to be at first—to the charms of our bran new shilly dollars. The people tramp distances of forty miles with bullocks and grain, and over forty thousand pounds of grass—some of it brought a day's journey—comes on an average daily into the camp.

IMPEACHMENT.

On Friday last, the day set for the trial, the counsel for the President asked the Court to grant a delay of 40 days, in order that he might have sufficient time to prepare for his defence. After a long argument on both sides, the court, by a vote of 46 to 10, refused to grant the forty days for preparation asked for by the President, and fixed Monday next as the day on which he must be ready to go on.

NAPOLEON AND ROME.

To many people it has seemed strange why Napoleon should have so earnestly espoused the Pope's cause against Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and been ready to risk even the peace of France in his defence. The true explanation of his zeal is, that he hopes to see his cousin, Prince Lucien, elected successor to Pius IX., the present occupier of the Papal chair. His father was son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I., and his mother was daughter of Joseph, eldest brother of the same Emperor. In early life he became holy orders, and as soon as Napoleon entered Emperor, he was promoted by the Pope, at his urgent request, through successive grades until he was attached to His Holiness's household, and now, as the telegraph informs us, he has been made a Cardinal. He is a man of 40 years of age, and described to be of a gloomy, determined disposition. With Pius he has been no favorite, and his promotion has been entirely owing to the desire of conciliating the French Emperor. So long as Napoleon cherishes this idea of a Bonaparte occupying the Chair of St. Peter, so long will he resist any attempt to take away its patrimony or rob it of any of its authority.

THE COST OF THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.

By a return just published it appears that the Parliament buildings at Ottawa have cost so far \$2,745,000, and that the contractors have still another claim on the country. This, however, does not complete the buildings, for a tower and library have still to be built, which are estimated to cost \$185,000. The total cost, when all is finished and paid, will therefore be \$3,000,000 at least; an enormous sum for a new and struggling country like Canada to sink in a house wherein its legislature might meet and its public business be transacted. The cost of heating and lighting these immense buildings last year was close on \$20,000!

On Sunday the Rev Mr Early will preach in St Paul's at 2 1/2 p.m., and in St John's at 10 1/2 a.m.

There will be service in the Canada Presbyterian Church on Sabbath evening at half past six o'clock.

The members of No. 3, or Capt. Gardner's company, are requested to muster at the armory on Saturday, (to-morrow) at 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving their new overcoats.

The Tea Meeting at Franklin on the 13th instant, notwithstanding the bad roads and unfavourable weather, came off well. About two hundred people partook of the tea. Social enjoyment ran high. The Rev S. Bond, the superintendent of the circuit, presided and besides giving a short address also called on the Rev W. Raney and the Rev A. Sym, who delivered appropriate addresses. Though there were not so many out as on the year before, yet looking at the circumstances it was perhaps a great success. The nett receipts amounted to \$72.—Com.

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THE CAPTIVES.

The following is one of the latest letters that have been received from the captives:—"Magdala, Abyssinia, Dec. 30, 1867. "DEAR SIR—I see by the papers that you were one of the first to urge the liberation of myself and my fellow prisoners by force of arms. It is impossible for me not to thank you. No one could have deprecated war with this country more than myself up to a certain point. But, after I heard years ago that the King had received two letters from Rassam and not answered them, I saw no hope, except from troops; and

with the exception of the few days when, thanks to the King's extraordinary duplicity, Rassam's mission seemed a success, my opinion has been the same ever since. At any rate, we are in for it now, and there is not much use in writing—facts will prove themselves. My own belief is that if our people press on without delay to the high country, there will be little or no loss from local disease; as to fighting, there will be none. Once hemmed in—and we have troops to effect this—the King must take his choice of being shelled or slashed to death with his horde of ragamuffins, or surrendering at discretion. I always suppose that there will be no promises made or parleying on our account. This will be the height of folly; at least I think so. The first thing is to know what attitude he will assume. One way or other he ought to be thrashed in a very short time. Even if he manages to slip through our fingers the result will be the same. His own people will kill him sooner or later. We don't know what may happen to us in the meantime; but it is an inexpressible relief to know, whatever turn things may take, this misery must soon come to an end. Anything better than lingering on in this way—to die at last of heart-break or starvation, or both. Theodore, the King, has been threatening to kill one of the Europeans. If one were killed, the rest would soon follow. Remember me kindly to Sir Henry Rawlinson; I see he has acted in the right spirit. See, I still hope to thank my friends some day in person. The mail is closing, so I must finish.—Believe me, ever most gratefully and sincerely yours,

"C. DUNCAN CAMERON.

"I fear my handwriting, at least, is like the Bishop of Granada's sermon in 'Gil Blas,' which savoured of palsy. The fact is I have been very ill, but am trying to rally, if only to give our red jackets a chance of saving me."

THE PEOPLE.

The general character of the people and country is much the same throughout the route. The inhabitants are tall and graceful, especially the young women, who are met with in crowds carrying barley or honey to market. There has been no plundering. The men are generally dressed in one single robe of cotton, which appears seldom to be subjected to washing. The head men and chiefs of tribes have occasionally a shirt. They wear no head dress, unless their plaited black hair, anointed with rancid butter, can be ranked under that designation. They are all armed. Many have double barrelled guns from Birmingham and Liege. The inhabitants of Senafe are Mahomedans, and have been converted to that faith by Arabi Teiki, who visited that village four centuries ago. The inhabitants of the other villages are Christians, and as a mark of their creed wear a blue cord round the throat. The absence of this badge prevents them from believing that we are also Christians.

CANADA.

Two children were poisoned in Montreal last week by a druggist giving strychnine in mistake for santonine. He is to be tried for manslaughter.

There are \$600,000 due of arrears of taxes in Montreal. It is intended to apply to Parliament for authority to add 10 per cent. to all taxes due over a year.

In Guelph, Hay is selling at \$16 to \$17 a ton.

The Montreal Herald says that at a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture it was decided to have a Provincial Exhibition in Montreal on the 14th of September next.

The Guelph Advertiser says:—At the baptism of Miss Janet Dods, Mount Pleasant, the other day, there were present her father and mother, her grandfather and grandmother, her great grandfather and great grandmother; and her great great grandfather, all on her father's side. Miss Janet's great great grandmother, on the mother's side, is now living in New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Denny, on the birthday of the father and great great grandfather. These representations of five generations live in the Township of Caledon, within a circuit of two miles, and are all members of the same church.

Quebec, March 12.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen was held last night, for the purpose of devising means to forward the establishment of a wooden railway to the township of Gorfod, County of Portneuf. The objects of this proposed enterprise are to facilitate the carriage of firewood to the Quebec markets, to cheapen that article of fuel to one-half its present price, to open up the northern section of the country, and to give employment to a large portion of our population.

The Listowell Banner records the melancholy death by suicide, of Dr Grey, on Saturday the 29th ult. It appears from what we can learn, that the doctor had been drinking very hard for several days previous, and while labouring under a fit of remorse, as is supposed, he determined to put an end to his earthly career. Dr Grey was in the prime of life, about 35 years of age, unmarried. He was a man of superior abilities, well educated, and was said to be very clever in the practice of his profession. He had been in that section but a year or two, having recently come to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland. During his residence in Howick, and more recently in Molesworth, he was esteemed as a man worthy the highest respect, when not labouring under the baneful influence of the demon which has been his ruin.

Our Collingwood contemporary has of late been ventilating the merits of a wooden instead of an iron rail for certain purposes, and it is said that there is some prospect of seeing the former tested between Collingwood and Meaford. A maple rail is said to be almost as durable as iron, and of course has the merit of being very much less expensive. The cost of such a line through a tolerably level country is estimated at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile, so that if the Collingwood and Meaford project succeeds, we shall probably soon hear of a similar connection mooted between this town and Orillia or Penetanguishene. Such roads are of course intended mainly to act

as feeders to a main line, and if the one to Meaford should be built, it would be served by the rolling stock of the Northern. The maple rail is, we believe, in use in the United States in some short branch lines, and is found to answer well. We have seen a specimen of the track, shown here by Mr George Smith of Collingwood. Instead of chairs being used, as in the case of the metal rail, the wooden one is let into the tie and wedged.—Barrie Advance.

A Toronto paper reports the arrival in that city of Mr Wm. Simpson, M.P. for Algoma, from Sault St. Marie, on his way to attend the present session of the House of Commons at Ottawa. Mr Simpson had been seventeen days in completing the journey that far. He travelled 250 miles of the way on snow shoes.

We learn from the 'Bruce Reporter' that four weeks ago, a man named Martin, a resident of Huron township, addicted to intemperate habits, was missing, and that fears were entertained that he had been frozen to death. On Sunday morning, Mr Belmont found his body lying on the ice, half a mile out on the lake, opposite Mr John Walker's. On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, an inquest was held, and the following verdict was arrived at:—That Murdoch Martin came to his death by taking too much intoxicating liquor, and by exposing himself to the inclemency of the cold weather, on the night of February 8th, 1868. A widow and six children, one born since the father's death, are left to lament his untimely end.

The Guelph Advertiser says: "Some two years ago a young woman of New Albany was sentenced to two years in penitentiary for stealing a lot of clothing from the Israel House. Before the commission of her crime, she was courted by a young man and had promised him her hand. Her arrest, conviction, and transfer to the penitentiary seemed only to increase her lover's devotion, and when he parted with her before her incarceration he told her to be of good courage, and he would not forget nor forsake her, but would wait patiently till her term of service had expired, and then make her his wife. He kept his word faithfully. Last week the young woman was discharged from the prison, and the same day her faithful lover procured a license and married her.

A correspondent writes to the Witness:—For the past year, many men from the country have asked me if favor was shown certain cadets in the military school at Montreal, as some passed out with diplomas who could scarcely tell off a company; when others who were well up with their drill, hardly ever got a chance to practise giving the words of command. From former knowledge of the school, I know that something like black mail has been indirectly levied, no matter whether in the way of hot brandy, eye, or beer, and that this has a great deal of influence with members of the squad. If more time was given to the cadets to give the word of command, and allow them to come up at their regular time for examination, and not allow new cadets to pass up and pass out, because that they treated the drill instructors well, good men would have a better heart to go into the school than they can have, as, I believe, matters stand at present.

Sandford Fleming has left Ottawa with a number of engineers to survey more particularly the proposed routes for the Intercolonial railway.

A woman has been arrested in Toronto charged with poisoning her husband and three children. One of the children has died and the rest are not expected to recover.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Herald writes:—Amongst the returns which have come down is one to an address for information respecting Government gunboats for the years 1866 and 1867. This shows that every approach to being a "nation" has its own cost. The expense of hiring fifteen gunboats for the years named was \$70,318; for purchasing two (included in the fifteen) the Re-cue, \$21,000, and the Prince Alfred, \$16,787; outfit, \$4,279; repairs, \$3,272, making a total of \$115,686. This is without counting an outlay of \$10,946 for iron-plating seven steamers, of which five have been dismantled, nor the expense of fuel, which has heretofore been borne by the Imperial Government. An agent and paymaster is also employed to look after the outfit and expenditure, who receives \$5 per diem when engaged on gun-boat service.

The Compton township council have passed a by law providing that all liquors kept in an licensed house, shall be placed in a close cupboard out of sight.

Chatham, March 13th.—We have had the greatest freshet ever known in this section of the country. The Kent bridge, 10 miles east of here, and the Chatham Fifth-street drawbridge, were swept away yesterday. Hundreds of houses in both the town and country are flooded, and large quantities of furniture, provisions, and loose property are destroyed. A few miles west of Chatham, the flood has been very destructive. Horses and cattle and large quantities of farm machinery, implements, and stock have been carried away. The track of the Great Western railway has been overflowed, and the track carried away. The mouth of the river is blocked with ice, and thousands of cords of wood, timber, staves, and brushwood, which causes the river to overflow the banks, and it will be impossible to repair the railway until the mouth of the river is clear.

Among the pensioners who received their pay at Ottawa on the 2nd ultimo, was a man named John Morris, 97 years of age, and so feeble that he had to be helped into the room by his son and daughter. He had, in 1812, served with the old 100th Regiment, at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Detroit, Stony Creek and Queenston Heights.

The Peterborough Examiner says the corporation of Burleigh lately brought several actions against parties who had been cutting timber on road allowances. The Court of Queen's Bench has just decided that the timber on the road allowances belongs to the municipality, and that trespass will be for the cutting. In one of the cases the cutting of three trees cost trespassers over £50.

Prescott, March 16.—A murderous outrage was perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train going West on Saturday night last, when about three miles above Prescott. A driver named Skyes from Canton, New York, was enticed to leave the car in which he was sitting, to join a party

in the smoking car. When he reached the platform of the first mentioned car, the man who invited him out, closed the door behind him, and held it fast. And just at the same moment another man came out of the smoking car and held the door of that fast, while a third, who had concealed himself, jumped up from the steps and presented a pistol at the head of the driver, demanding his money and his ticket, the driver being in fear of his life delivered up both, and was then told by the robbers that he must jump from the train. This he refused to do whereupon they pushed him off cutting his hand to make him let go his hold of the railing. The train was going at a rapid rate at the time he was thrust off. Sykes lay where he fell till he was found next morning by the trackman in an almost senseless condition. He was at once removed to the nearest house, and medical assistance was called. His injuries are very serious. He lies in a precarious condition. No clue to the robbers has been found yet.

A gentleman who was in Albany a few days ago, copied the following from a placard attached to an artilleryman's busby on exhibition at a show in connection with the State Agricultural Society at that place:—"This cop was taken from the dead body of a British soldier, (of the regiment called the Queen's Own), at the battle of Fort Erie, between the Fenians and the British in Canada, 1866; was purchased of the Fenian that secured it by Dr. Herrick, and by him presented to the State Agricultural Rooms at Albany, New York." To discover the non-sense of the above would puzzle a child three years old, but is conclusive of the fact that if the doctor is no better up in medicine than in war, his patients are greater sufferers than the British were at Fort Erie. Not a single man of the gallant Welland Battery was killed in that engagement, although several of the filibusters bit the dust. The same valiant individual should secure the "flag" the Queen's Own left at Ridgeway as the most likely means of perpetuating his name to posterity.—Toronto Globe.

SCOTLAND.

It was confidently expected that the Sutherland Railway—extending from Bonar Bridge to Golspie, a distance of nearly twenty-seven miles—would be opened for traffic about the end of March.

A medical man sends the following to the Dundee Advertiser:—"On Tuesday, a man, of forty years, named David Connacher, residing in Perth Road, and who had been deaf and dumb for more than thirty-five years, was seized for the third time with paralysis. From the first there was no hope of his recovery, and he died twenty hours after his seizure. Nearly ten minutes before his death, he rose up in bed and distinctly said, clear and plainly, 'O Mary, Mary, Mary.' You may imagine the effect those words produced on those sitting in the room hearing him speak who had been so long a mute—one woman (his sister) fainted outright, others were panic-stricken at the unusual occurrence. Then he became unconscious, and his spirit gently ebbed away."

A man has been recently convicted in Edinburgh for breaking windows, this being his third or fourth conviction for the same offence. He is a perfect monomaniac on this subject, and cannot resist indulging in the pleasure of smashing plate-glass. In the beginning of last year he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Edinburgh for breaking plate-glass windows in Cockburn Street. After completing his sentence in jail, he went to Glasgow, where he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for maliciously breaking a number of the fine stained-glass windows in the Cathedral. No sooner had his term of imprisonment expired in Glasgow than he seems to have returned to Edinburgh to renew his depredations. Several panes in one of the large windows in St. John's Episcopal Church, and many panes of glass in E-stabished and Free St. Mary's churches, had been broken; as also a great number of sheets of plate-glass in the windows of shops and dwelling-houses. The plate-glass destroyed is valued at £200.

Our readers are aware that a competition has been going on for some time at Weatich, under the superintendence of a Select Committee appointed by Government, for the purpose of determining what is to be the rifle rifle for the British Army, and that prizes of £1000 and £500 respectively have been offered for the best system of breech-loading arms fulfilling certain conditions. There were upwards of 100 different arms sent, in the first instance, for selection, and nine systems combining the necessary qualifications were chosen. Among these was the celebrated breech-loader of our well-known townsman Mr Henry, for which he received a prize of £300. The second stage of the trials was the most critical nature, all manner of experiments being tried to produce a failure in some way or other—extra charges, damaged ammunition, sand, and earth being freely used to try the capabilities of the rifles to the utmost extent. The Snider converted Enfield was included in the list for the purpose of comparison. One rifle after another gave way in some particular weakness, with the exception, we understand, of Mr Henry's, which proved itself, as it has already done at all the great rifle gatherings, the most perfect weapon that has yet been produced, and is, consequently, in the honourable position of being in the first place—and that in the face of great difficulties, against makers and systems having every means and appliance at their disposal.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

One day last week no fewer than 100 railway waggons left Anstruther and the adjoining stations laden with herrings chiefly for the London market. The total quantity was nearly 30000 crans, making altogether about 3,000,000 herrings brought from the east coast of Scotland.

Messrs R. Napier & Sons, on the 22nd launched from their building-yard, at Govan, a twin screw monitor, built by them for the Dutch Government, of 1600 tons. The armour plating on the sides of the vessel is 5 1/2 inch thick, with 10 inch teak backing, and an iron inner skin 1 inch thick, supported by strong iron frames. The turret is on Capt. Cole's system, plated with 8 in. of armour, 12 inch teak backing on a 1 inch inner skin. She is to be armed with two 300-pounder 12-ton Armstrong guns.

The Glasgow Free Press, which was recently denounced by Cardinal Barnabo, has been succeeded by the Irish Catholic Banner, and published and edited by the same parties who carried on the Free Press.

IRELAND.

The constable shot at Cork while arresting the Fenian Captain McKay has died from his wound. On Tuesday night, 25th ult., at nine o'clock, the butler at Maryboro' House, about four miles from Cork, answered a knock at the hall door, when immediately five fellows armed with revolvers rushed in and demanded the delivery of all arms in the house. The proprietor, Edward Eyre Newenham, Esq., county Magistrate, came from the parlour, and the demand was repeated, when he went to his bed-room and fired a shot through the window to give an alarm. The

band then went into the desecrated and fired at Mr Newenham in at the window. Mr Newenham replied with three shots from a revolver. One of the assailants fell on his knee, evidently hit, and was removed by the others, who made off.

A shocking murder was committed at Lisnakea, county Fermanagh, on Saturday, 22d. An old man named M-Carver, a tenant of Lord Erne, was returning from Lisnakea to Newtownbutler, in company with three neighbours and a labourer named M-Manus, against whom he had taken some legal proceedings. A dispute occurred on the road respecting the litigation; and after some angry words had been exchanged, M-Manus pulled out a large clasp-knife and ripped the old man open. Instead of at once seizing him, the other men hastened for medical assistance, and the assassin escaped. M-Carver died on the spot.

The Belfast Whig reports the perpetration of a brutal murder of a man named Comiskey, the only son of a wid. w. residing at Finora, about a mile and a-half from Oudestret. He died on Thursday, 20th, from the effects of injuries inflicted on his head on the previous evening. The deceased, it appears, went out on Monday evening to water the cattle, and was waylaid, and beaten to such a degree with some weapon on the skull that his life was despaired of from the first. A man who brought him to his home, and stated he had found him weltering in his blood, was taken into custody. The prevailing opinion in the district is that this is a Ribbon murder, and that the deceased had made himself obnoxious to that confederacy.

The constables of Cork have been supplied with revolvers. One of the artillery soldiers, named Hickey, who was in charge of the Martello tower, in Cork harbor, when the Fenian party attacked it in December, has been tried by court martial, convicted of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, and sentenced to eighty-four days' imprisonment with hard labor.

The Tralee correspondent of the Cork Examiner tells a story about a young woman who lately received an offer of marriage, but as neither she nor her intended bridegroom had sufficient money to pay the priest the necessary fee, she went to a former sweetheart, and pretending that she was prepared to marry him—although she had formerly refused—induced him to lend her the required amount. This she appropriated to the purpose of paying the fee, and the ceremony was duly performed. The first lover, of course, indignantly.

A most inflammatory placard was posted one morning in Great Britain-street, Dublin, and its neighbourhood. It was headed with the word "Liberty," and beneath a harp and two pikes were represented, on a green ground, the following matter, in large print:—"I. R. Erin-go-Bragh. God Save Ireland."

"Irishmen, another name is inscribed on the glorious roll of Irish heroic martyrs. Irishmen, your enemies publicly appeal to you to aid them in appealing our yet unfortunate country.—Will you silently submit to the insult to your name and nation, for we are yet unconquered? Will you tamely take up the bait laid for you by British craft? Shall the blood which has flowed for centuries be shed in vain? Be not deceived; they would use you to propagate disunion amongst us, and when you have served them you have been told plainly that it is useless begging for your rights any longer. What, then, should we do? Rise manfully—unite. Irishmen, let no petty truckling with the enemy. Liberate our land. Behold regenerated Ireland. Strangle the British lion, that bugbear of savage potentates, in his own gory name, and proclaim to the world that you are free. To those Irishmen who, through timidity or for their own interests, betray the country, we say—

"Knaves and traitors stand aside, Coward curs, your heads go high, Slaves and dastards, laugh-a-baillagh, God save Ireland."

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Dublin the Lord Lieutenant was in attendance and made a speech, in the course of which he said: "As regards the present, I believe the state of a large part of Ireland to be fairly satisfactory. There is, no doubt, a large amount of discontent—all it is, however, if you will—in many quarters, but I believe the core is sound in three quarters of the country and that, were it not for the storm, clouds, and thunder looming beyond the Western main, the summer sun of content might yet shine on the greater part of the fair valleys of Ireland. But that an insurrectionary and seditious spirit is rampant in some districts—and I may specially name Cork and its surrounding localities—it would be idle to deny. I believe, however, that that spirit, wherever it exists, is utterly powerless for anything but the annoyance and irritation of the local authorities, as well as the alarm and disturbance of all well-disposed persons in this country. I believe the number really engaged in that are contemptibly few, whatever may be the number of those who sympathize with them, and that the leaders, sooner or later, as we have lately seen in a notable instance, will be brought to condign punishment. Without being over sanguine, without overrating the doubts and difficulties which throw a cloud upon Irish prospects, I believe that, looking to the earnest desire of the English race to do justice to Ireland—looking to the anxiety of all Governments—I speak not of this party or of that party, but all alike—to fairly consider and find remedial measures for the wisdom and wants of the Irish people, and looking to the good sense and the respect for the law by a large portion of the Irish people themselves during the past year, I believe that we may yet live in hope that many of us here present may see the day that Britain shall look with most noble-prized jewel of her crown, and when Ireland may be proud and satisfied with her place as a prosperous, contented, and highly-valued sister of the great imperial family of the United Kingdom. (Great applause.)"

It is said that there is a mule in Ireland one hundred and sixty years old.

Proposals to pacify Ireland are plenty, and among others who have put plans is Earl Russell, who in a lengthy pamphlet has just described it at length. He proposes to realize ecclesiastical equality in Ireland, not under the form of impartial disendowment, but by the endowment of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians. After the last body has been disestablished he would employ six eighths of rent charges in building churches, purchasing glebes and glebe houses for the Roman Catholic clergy, and furnishing a better income to the ministers of the Roman Catholic Church. Earl Russell advocates the passing of a bill, to give a security to tenants that the duties of property will not be violated by the

landlord with impunity; and that a tenant who improves, if ejected while he pays his rent, shall have compensation for his outlay, but appears adverse to measures in excess of that reform as either violating the rights of property or founded on a misconception of the character of the Irish tenant.

UNITED STATES.

The City Council of Buffalo have voted \$1,000 in aid of the falling fortunes of a scurrilous newspaper published there called the "Fenian Volunteer." What would have been thought if, during the late Southern war, the corporation of Toronto had, in a similar manner, officially recognized the St. Alban's raiders? And yet, it would not have been, in a moral view, such a glaring violation of international law as the action of the Buffalo Council.

An independent candidate for sheriff in Kentucky, puts forward as his chief claim that he once slept with Andrew Johnson.

The amount of grain in store in Chicago is steadily increasing, and now includes 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, 2,800,000 bushels corn, 1,100,000 bushels oats, and 118,000 bushels barley—making a total of all grains of 5,650,000 bushels.

An avalanche five or six miles in extent occurred near the town of Cisco, Cal., on the Pacific Railroad recently. Six Chinamen were killed and seven locomotives were injured.

New York has 2,632 lawyers; Philadelphia 695; Boston 648.

An affection of the throat is carrying off dogs by the wholesale in Ohio.

The House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, has passed a bill exempting some thousands of home manufacturers from the revenue tax, the only articles not relieved being manufactures of tobacco, alcoholic spirits, wines and beer, distillations from petroleum, coal, &c., and petroleum and gas. The effect of this bill will be to give a new impulse to home manufactures of all descriptions.

In answer to the resolution of February 21, the President transmitted to the Senate copies of the correspondence and papers relating to the abduction of Allan McDonald, a British subject, who was arrested in Canada on a charge of smuggling and carried into the United States by a sheriff from Michigan on the 5th of October last. After a long correspondence on the subject, Mr Seward, on the 17th of February, addressed a letter to Mr Thornton, the British Minister, in which he says he is authorized to express the disapprobation of his government of the proceedings in the case of Mr McDonald, and to direct that person to be set at liberty in Canada. Mr Thornton on February 20th, says that he has no doubt Mr Seward's government will be much gratified and entirely satisfied with the contents of Mr Seward's note, but adds that he does not think it necessary to demand the restoration of McDonald.

Admiral Bell, commander of the American squadron in the China seas, was drowned, with 4 others, while attempting to land in a small boat.

During the Garibaldi irruption last fall into the Roman States, the American minister left Rome with the Pope's troops, armed with a rifle, and at the battle of Mentana distinguished himself by helping them to shoot down the Garibaldians. For this extraordinary conduct, he has been severely reprimanded by his Government.

A man committed an atrocious murder in Tennessee last month, while under the influence of drink, was caught and put in the Columbia jail. The friends of the murdered man determined on taking the law into their own hands, and accordingly called at the jail, and demanded the murderer. The jailer at once called upon his wife for the keys and delivered up the criminal, who was immediately seized, taken out and hurriedly placed behind one of the horsemen. The party then started off at a gallop. The prisoner was brought back the next day and gave the following account of the proceedings.—He says that he was carried, after having been bound hand and foot, to a point on Duck river, two miles east of Columbia, and in that dark, unhabitable bend, was untied, taken to a flat rock on the bluff overlooking the stream and told that he had but a few minutes to live, which he might devote to prayer. As he pretended to kneel down, he threw himself into the cold, swollen stream beneath, and was fired at at least twenty times while swimming across. Having reached the north bank, exhausted and almost frozen, he made his way to a house in sight and asked that he might warm and dry himself. Here he told who he was, when he was sent back to jail.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper—not a Radical paper either—tells a story which is well calculated to excite the admiration even of men not disposed to esteem black men very highly. In the Raleigh district in North Carolina, the Radical nomination for Congress was given to a man named Harris. The Radicals have a majority in the district, and could have elected him. Though the honour of being the first negro elected to Congress was thus within his reach, Harris declined the nomination, and it was given to a white man. Harris is represented as being a clever, eloquent, ambitious man—just the sort of man who would like to be a Congressman, and he declared himself that he would like the pay which a Congressman gets as well as any one. Still, he declined on the ground that his election to Congress would probably lead to the election of other colored men to Congress from other Southern States, and that the presence of eight or ten black men in Congress next year would be disastrous to the Republican party and to the colored race. Tempting as the nomination was, he could not accept it at the cost of injuring the party which is engaged in enfranchising the colored people of the South. He declared that he could not "sell out his race" for the sake of personal advancement. Such self-sacrifices would do honour to a man of any race.

At the close of the American war a large quantity of preserved fruits, vegetables, and meats, originally intended for the Federal Army, were left in the hands of the Commissariat. A bill has been passed, and approved by the President, to distribute them among the people of the South.

The Republicans have carried the elections in New Hampshire by a large majority.

There are indications of a rising spirit of insubordination in the South. The New York Herald declares that an attack from Virginia on Washington had been feared and provided against by Gen Grant, while in Tennessee a rising against Gen Grant, while in Tennessee a rising was expected by Gen Thomas, who applied to Grant, who telegraphed in reply that he should use all necessary force to preserve the peace, and call for more troops if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archduke Henry, one of the near relatives of the Emperor of Austria, a member of the Imperial army, has married a Miss Hoffmann, the daughter of a country Justice. The marriage took place, it is said, very suddenly, on the 4th of February. The Archduke is some dozen or more years older than his bride, who is only twenty-six. The bride, it seems, had been an actress, but for seven years has lived quite a retired life with her family, and lately refused several advantageous offers to return to the stage. It is said that the Archduke had obtained the consent of the Emperor for his marriage.

Marshal Neil, the French Secretary of State for War, has devoted the spare room at the Invalides into a warehouse containing all the impediments—field ovens, camp kettles, tents, ambulances, &c.—required for an army of 200,000 men. Everything is in apple pie order, and could be issued at a minute's notice.

A few days prior to the re-assembling of Parliament, Colonel Wilson Patton, left Warrington for the purpose of relieving one of his colleagues, in waiting upon her Majesty, at Osborne, for a few days. During his sojourn at Osborne Colonel Patton received a message requiring his attendance in London, for which he immediately started! On his arrival at the terminus of the South-western Railway, and while superintending the removal of his luggage, he was accosted by a person whose appearance bespoke a gentleman. He addressed Colonel Patton name shook hands with him, asked how he was, and followed up the usual salutations by making inquiries as to the health of her Majesty, stating at the same time, he supposed the Colonel had been to Osborne. The questions were so rapidly put, and the manner of the person such, as to put the Colonel off his guard completely. After a few more remarks with reference to the weather the interview terminated, and Colonel Patton afterwards got into a cab, and on proceeding to consult his watch, found, to his utter astonishment, that it had been abstracted from his pocket, and the chain to which it was attached cleanly cut, his interrogator at the railway station having managed, amid the hurry of his interview with the Colonel, to purloin it. On the day following Colonel Patton was again at Osborne, and mentioned the circumstance to Her Majesty when Her Majesty replied, "Well, Colonel Patton, I would strongly advise you never again to shake hands with any person you don't know."

A Correspondent of a London paper says that the father of General M'Clellan, was cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde, and, as heir to his Lordship's sister, will receive a portion of the Borda and Keweenaw prize money.

Sheds of grey mullet which are now found in the Southampton docks were never noticed there previous to the erection of the sugar manufactory in the docks. From these premises a stream of warm fluid empties itself into the docks, and in this stream grey mullet delight to bask. When captured they are in a fuddled condition, and their flavour is inferior to that of mullet caught in the sea. It is a curious fact that no other kind of fish besides grey mullet is attracted to the docks by the refuse of the sugar manufactory.

A man who had been unjustly convicted by a couple of English magistrates, has recovered £257 damages and costs from them.

141 British ships were wrecked during January last.

The total exports from Britain last year amounted to £181,183,000; a decrease of nearly eight millions from 1866.

A great deal of gossip has been occasioned in the village of Peasford, near Bristol, in consequence of an amusing episode that occurred in a place of worship in the neighbourhood the other Sunday evening. It appears that the minister of the chapel was holding forth to a respectable congregation, and, being rather long in his sermon, some of his hearers began to get impatient, when, to the great surprise of all present, an elderly matron sitting in the body of the chapel called out in a clear, shrill voice, "cut it short, Mr—; only want five minutes to eight." Great difficulty was experienced by those present not to laugh, while the effect on the oratorical powers of the preacher was magical in its nature. He was obliged to stop, and immediately gave out the Doxology, and the meeting was brought to a speedy termination.

In England the engineer of a train observed a man lying between the rails, and at once took means to bring the train to a stand, but was unable to do so until it had proceeded some three hundred yards beyond the object which attracted his attention. When he had stopped the train, he went down the line accompanied by the guard and several of the passengers, when they discovered a navvy lying between the rails helplessly drunk and fast asleep. It took the united efforts of the men to remove him from his perilous situation. Although the wheels of the train had passed over him, he was uninjured, and was quite unconscious of the danger to which he had exposed himself. He also denied the men for disturbing him, and made so desperate a resistance that he could not be moved from the spot.

At the meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts Mr William Lees, M.A., exhibited a gas flame which he had discovered of remarkable sensitiveness to sound. The flame, which was a long narrow one of 20 inches in height, issued from a glass burner 1/4 of an inch in diameter, tapering to the 7/100ths of an inch, the aperture being U shaped. Its behaviour was tested in a variety of ways. On using a penny whistle, and running over the different notes of the scale, it dipped more or less; while to a certain note sounded more loudly, it shrank to the height of 4 or 5 inches, widening out at the same time. The slightest tap with a hammer on an iron plate affected it even at a distance of 50 feet. It responded to each letter of the alphabet; but it was peculiarly sensitive to the letters C, H, P, Q, S, and T. On recruiting a passage from Milton, it dipped almost to every word. The shaking of a small bunch of keys, 20 feet away, made it quiver. Clapping the hands or even walking across the room did the same. The ringing of a bell at the outside of the hall, with two shut doors intervening, and at the distance of 100 feet, the bell being scarcely audible to those in the hall, made the flame quiver perceptibly. Mr Lees remarked that it was difficult, if not impossible, to account for such extraordinary results, but they showed the marvellous readiness with which the air transmitted vibration.

A sergeant in the first Battalion, 6th Regt., named George Keating, has been dismissed her Majesty's service at Pembroke Dock. Keating had been tried upon charges of being absent without leave and of insubordination, he having struck his superior officer in the face, and for making use of the following language:—"I am an Irishman and a Fenian, and to— with the English Government; I am a Fenian, and will not be ruled by the British Government." He was found guilty upon the whole of the charges, and was sentenced to five years penal servitude, to be branded with the letters "B. C." and to be discharged from her Majesty's army with ignominy.

A new rifle, superior to any of those recently invented, was submitted to the Emperor Francis Joseph on his arrival at Pesth. The inventor is a Hungarian—M. Mersits de Roob. This weapon, a breech-loader, is said to be of very simple construction. It is charged by two motions, so that thirty shots can be fired in a minute.

Queen Victoria is an indefatigable knitter. A singular duel took place at the Bois de Vincennes, France. A young lady had two lovers, both equally eligible. She inclined to Charles if Henry could be got out of the way. The gentlemen quarrelled, a duel was arranged.—Charles fired his pistol, and so did Henry—the first in his life. Charles fell, motionless. Henry, seeing the terrible consequences of his fire, and a prey to the feelings akin to a murderer, fled to Brussels. Hardly had he left the field when Charles rose up, laughing heartily. The seconds, aware of the state of affairs, charged the pistols with a piece of old linen. Charles hurried to his Juliet, related the story, and the other dear charmer being away, the young lady bestowed her hand upon her deliverer, and they were united.

The Duchess of Hamilton (Princess Mary of Baden) gives soirees d'ansates every week in Paris. At the last the absence of Madame de— was much regretted, more especially when it became known that she was seriously ill. It appeared, however, that the lady in question constantly believes she is dying. Her husband is absent on a political mission, and she accordingly sent him the following telegram:—"Return instantly, I am very ill—dying." To which M de— replied:—"Pressing business. Wait a fortnight." Madame de— was waited.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and another price column. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Barley, Peas, Oats, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Pears, Turkeys, Geese, Beech Wax, Green Hides, Dressed Hogs, Hay, Straw.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and another price column. Includes items like Flour, Sup. Extra, do Extra, do Fancy, do Super from Can. wheat, do Strong, do Bags per 100 lbs., Rye Meal, Oatmeal, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pease, Butter, Cheese, Lard.

Montreal, March 17.—Greenbacks are worth 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cents in bills, and 7 1/4 to 7 1/2 in silver. Gold 139 1/2. Silver, 37 discount. In Huntingdon Greenbacks bring 73 cents in silver.

AUCTION SALES.

On Monday, 23rd March, at the residence of Mr Andrew McCormick, 1st a possession of Elgin; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Waggon, Sleigh, Buggy, Harness, Agricultural Implements, Hay, and all his Household Furniture. Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months credit on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. DANIEL SHANKS, Auctioneer.

On Monday, March 30, at the residence of Mr Thomas Rembers, 3rd Concession of Ormstown: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, Household Furniture, &c. Terms—\$4 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months credit on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

At the residence of Mr Andrew McCormick, Lot 24, 3rd Concession of Ormstown, on Tuesday, March 24th: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Harness, Waggon, Sleigh, Agricultural Implements, Stove, Boiler, &c. Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months credit on approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD IN THE PARISH OF ORMSTOWN, 5th Range, Lot No. 19, comprising 130 acres of land, of which 80 are on one side of the road and 50 on the other. They will be sold either separately or together. There is a bush on both farms and they are well watered. There are a dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. The above property, owned by David Thompson, will be sold by auction on Wednesday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the premises. DAVID BRAYSON, Auctioneer.

FARM TO RENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of renting the farm in Newblenheim, Lot 27, one mile west of the Plank Road, comprising 100 acres, over half of which is cleared and under cultivation. A new dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings are on the lot. Will be rented for any number of years desired to a suitable party. For further particulars apply on the premises to Mr Alex. Currie, or to Mrs John McClellan. March 13, 1868.

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that Village Lot, situated next the Evangelical Union Church lot, on the road leading to Lake St. Charles. The land is good, and has a good fence in front. It is six by ten rods square. Terms reasonable. Apply to Rev GEORGE ANDERSON, Huntingdon, March 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by EMMA C. JEFFERY, his wife, who has left his domicile. NICHOL PORTEOUS. St. Louis de Gonzague, March 16, 1868.

ANDREW BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS, PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

HAY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has Forty-five Tons of Stock and Timothy Hay for sale. JAMES GLENNIE, Esq., February 6, 1868.

COAL OIL AND PRODUCE.

WILLIAM THIRD & COMPANY. ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have just received an additional supply of Messrs. W. B. & F. Waterman's PURE PORTLAND KERROSENE COAL OIL, which will be sold by the Barrel or Gallon at a very small advance on cost.

W. T. & Co. also beg to state that they are paying 10 CENTS per B. FOR TALLOW, 12 " " " LARD, 20 " " " BUTTER, in Pieces, 25 " " " for CHOICE DAIRY, 30 " " " FRESH EGGS, 50 " " " bushel FOR GOOD, SOUND MERCHANTABLE OATS.

P.S.—Five Tons of A. H. McLeod's celebrated No 1 Family Flour just received, and will be sold cheap. Huntingdon, February 27, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, Lot 3, Third Concession of Ormstown, comprising 100 acres of excellent land, of which 70 have been under cultivation. There is a dwelling house, barns, stable, shed, &c., on the premises. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Symons, St. Louis de Gonzague. W.M. WYLIE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned gives the rate-payers of Huntingdon notice that he has received instructions from the Municipal Council and also from the Board of School Commissioners to present all parties in arrears on and after the 25th instant; all such, therefore, who are desirous of avoiding costs, will do well to make payment before said date.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secy. of Municipal Council and School Commissioners. March 13, 1868.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, FROM 30th JUNE 1867, TO 31st DECEMBER 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Receipts: Balance as per last audit, Godmanchester Municipality for repairing Dewittville bridge, etc. Total Receipts: \$507 49.

EXPENDITURE.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes John Fee for saving old iron of Murray's bridge, Robert Mack repairing Dewittville bridge, etc. Total Expenditure: \$507 49.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1867.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Assets: Huntingdon Municipality, Elgin do, etc. Total Assets: \$92 26.

LIABILITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Gross & Hancock, Fire Insurance Premium, etc. Total Liabilities: \$92 26.

Having examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers, we find the same to be correct; the balance in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands, at 31st December, 1867, being \$8.61, and the net liability, at same date, being \$90.43.

AND SOMERVILLE, JAMES BISSET, Auditors.

FIREWOOD AND FENCING.

THE following is a correct list of the Timber Lands will offered for sale: JAMESTOWN.

Table with 2 columns: Range No., Area. Includes 2nd Range, No. 23, 5th Range, No. 12, etc.

EDWARDSTOWN.

Table with 2 columns: Range No., Area. Includes 1st Range, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Table with 2 columns: Range No., Area. Includes 1st Range, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and half of 25, 2nd Range, Nos. 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

GODMANCHESTER.

Table with 2 columns: Range No., Area. Includes 1st Range, Nos. 9, 13, 2nd Range, Nos. 1, 1, 5, 13, 1, 31, 3rd Range, Nos. 13, 18, 19, 21, part 27, 4, 48, 1, 51, 4, 53.

TERMS:

One-third cash, and the balance in two years with interest. Satisfactory mortgage security to be furnished. A liberal deduction will be made when the purchase-price is paid in cash. J. N. BROWNING, Agent.

Seignior Office, Beaufort, March 3, 1868.

ON BANK SERVICE IN CANADA.

CRIME is universal. It is the great pioneer and the leader. Cramped in old and dense populations, its restless instincts impel it to wild and far-off adventures. From the flight of Cain to the exodus of British convicts, the men of sin have been the founders of nations. They hew down the wildernesses, throttle the vipers, and slay the savages. Then come better and more timid folk, to establish order and religion; and in course of time, the original knaves are caucused, and sounding pedigrees are traced to them. Just such a transition is taking place now in America. The young republic is still the great Alsatia for the Old World's unworthy and disaffected subjects. The enterprise of the country is a legitimate development of these classes; so likewise is its aggressiveness, its population, its recklessness. The new element is gaining the ascendancy, at least in the older settlements, but a great deal of crime exists, though it is exercised in new and curious modes. Prior to the late civil war, there existed no national paper-currency in the United States. Thousands of corporations, more or less irresponsible, issued promises to pay, and the monetary insecurity thus engendered, gave licence to all descriptions of forging and counterfeiting.

I was sitting in the office of my journal one evening, when Detective Ballagan came in. He had promised to notify me of the first good 'case' of which he might have charge, and at present he was on the track of a notorious offender, by name Jules Ingram, a native of Martinique. This man had been chief clerk in the largest produce-house of the West India Islands, where he had swindled to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and had escaped to New York. He brought with him blank bill-heads and drafts of every business firm in the tropics, and had deposited these at a hotel on the quay. After a year of prodigious success, he was caught in Missouri, and sent back to five years' imprisonment. His discharge marks a singular adjustment of time to crime. Within twelve hours after the forger recovered his documents, the place of deposit was in ashes. He renewed his guilty career immediately, obtained five thousand dollars within a week, and escaping to Canada, threatened to plunder every American banker from Portland to Galveston. He was an accomplished penman, scholar, and bookkeeper, thoroughly conversant with business details, and had so mastered the secrets of the postal system, that he could operate by proxy, and ubiquitously. He was believed now to be dwelling on the frontier; and the bankers of all the Atlantic cities had subscribed funds for his apprehension and conviction at whatever cost. A woman to whom Ingram was attached had been seen at Albany, going westward. It was probable that she and the forger were not far apart, and Ballagan wished me to proceed northward with him the same afternoon, that he might keep close upon their trail. We followed by rail the windings of the palisaded Hudson, threaded the rich valley of the Mohawk, and at Rome, an ambitious settler, tenant of North-western New York, heard by telegraph of a new feat of Ingram at Watertown, on the falls of Black River, near the head of Lake Ontario. He undoubtedly meant to dwell without Federal jurisdiction, appear periodically in the States, and after each offence, escape across the St. Lawrence. There was, I believe, an extradition treaty, embracing the crime of forgery; but the formalities of law, and the jealousies of Canadian and State officials, practically annulled it. Ballagan was shrewd and bold; he determined to entrap Ingram, if possible; but in the failure of intrigue, to seize and kidnap him anywhere upon foreign soil. The reward would be large; and the detective had taken me with him, that I might give the capture a newspaper notoriety, and so challenge the generosity of the bankers. We were armed with fowling-pieces, and meant to hunt and fish along the lake-borders. Ballagan to watch the telegraph stations, and I to play the guileless young sportsman among frontier girls and gossips. Neither of us had seen Ingram, but we carried his photograph. It represented a small, thoughtful, grizzle-haired man, addicted to cigars and an eye-glass. I thought I could recognise the original if I saw him, but had qualms as to the repute to be derived from thief-catching.

The detective's first precaution was to forward a description of the felon to every revenue officer upon the American bank of the St. Lawrence. The functions of these did not embrace state crimes, of which forgery was one, and they were therefore charged to detain Ingram for debasing the currency—a national offence.

After three days of provoking ill-success, we traced the forger's female accomplice to Cape Vincent, a pretty American village at the junction of the lake and the river. Here she had mysteriously disappeared; neither the return rail nor the Canada ferry, nor any of the border steamers, had taken her aboard: the conclusion of Ballagan was prompt and sagacious—she had met the forger himself, and he had spirited her away. The river was here seven or ten miles broad, and divided by many islands. Ingram may have located himself upon one of these, and by means of a row-boat, made his passage to either mainland. We acted upon the surmise at once, hired oarsmen and a bateau, and beat up and down the channel for many leagues. It was rare sport to take the silvery pickerel and muscoging, and I would gladly have relinquished the human prey for these inoffensive creatures. The skies were cool and clear; the river ran steadily seaward without a tide, leaving fantastic bluffs, fringed with a strip of beach, and plumed with black-boughed cedars. The plover and the Indian were around us, as in colonial days; now and then, the red fisherman and his squaw drank from our canteens stolidly; and we brought down many a wild goose from his dream in the clouds. This was America as we knew it in the ideal—wild, solitary, boundless—yet here were we on the proud St. Lawrence, with the prosaic purpose of capturing a jail-bird. For a week, our efforts were futile; there were a few farmhouses upon the frontier islands, but we were satisfied that Ingram harboured in none of them, and the con-

tion promised to be interminable. In the meantime, the rogue attempted a third forgerly at Ogdenburg, fifty miles distant, and the press teemed with complaints of the police system and of Ballagan.

It was on the twelfth day of our adventure that the detective, sick of care and exposure, made over to me the boat and outfit. The waterman rowed me at dawn to a cove within Wolfe Island, the largest of the group; it was a lonely place, removed from either channel of the river, visible from neither mainland, and out of sight of every sail and habitation. I made fast my line at three hundred yards; the barnished boat skimmed the surface like a star; the rower never tired nor slackened, and before nine o'clock, I had taken a score of pickerel, not one of which weighed less than six pounds. I was now reminded of breakfast; the island was near at hand; and as we pulled along the border to find a landing, a turn in the coast revealed a comfortable frame-dwelling, set against a ridge of thick timber, and flanked by a smooth beach. Smoke curled from its chimney, a boat bordered the strand, and a dog rose up and howled as our oars awakened him. Directly, a man and a woman appeared at the door; the former walked down to the skiff, and leaping into it, sculled rapidly away, without saying a word. The woman received us shyly, but hospitably. She gave me my man the use of fire and kettle; and while he cleaned and prepared the fish, I strolled into the yard to regard the establishment. The wood grew tall and tangled close to the premises; there seemed no approach but by the cove; the dwelling was almost without furniture; neither cattle, nor sheep, nor poultry inhabited the barn, and the only sounds to break the general hush were those of wild birds, careening overhead, or the waters plashing upon the sands. A turn in the edge of the cedars, brought me to a path, which I pursued curiously, till it stopped at the brink of a pool or inlet, where a raft lay moored to the shore. As similar channels environed the dwelling, I concluded that it stood upon a small, separate island, and had for this reason escaped our previous notice. The woman was watching me from a window as I returned. She was handsome, but not prepossessing—a fine animal face, a little disolute perhaps, and strangely out of place in this bleak, secluded country. She was indisposed to converse, admitted that he had lived here but a little while and at length, weary with ennui, took a yellow-covered novel from a shelf, and read in uneasy silence, eyeing me at intervals. The scene was oddly composed; a painting of it would have been unpronounceable—the bare floors and walls, the wild pines and cedars, the desolate lawn and water, and this fine, fashionable, sensual woman, reading a loose novel amid the ruin. I took down the few books from the shelf: Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, a pile of shipping lists, a manual of book-keeping, a lot of business directories, a treatise on commercial law—an odd library, surely, for the wilderness. Revolving these things in my mind as I ate, I made a second abortive attempt to engage madame's attention, and at last bade her goodbye.

"Row me to the Canada shore," I said to the waterman; "we will spend a night with the British Lion."

I landed at a hamlet near the city of Kingston, and proceeding to a tidy tavern, stretched myself beneath a window, and essayed to read a newspaper. Dullness and fatigue induced drowsiness. I was half way into a dream, when the entrance of somebody disturbed me. A person in a gray coat had taken up the journal, and was perusing it by the aid of an eye-glass. His side and back were turned towards me, but I thought I recognised him as the surly occupant of the dwelling upon the cove. He was small, lithe, and gentlemanly; and after awhile he took a billet from his pocket, folded it, and lighting a cigar, threw away the remnant of the paper. A commotion of some description now attracted him to the exterior, and before I could compose myself to sleep again, the noise in front grew fierce and boisterous. I found the stranger wrangling with a knot of boors who had lately lost some horses, and were disposed to regard all unknown folk as thieves. He was calm and polite, and having abashed them somewhat, withdrew to his vessel, and pushed into the stream. As he stood up in the bateau, and faced me for the first time, the conviction rushed upon me that this man and Jules Ingram were one! The photograph in the possession of Ballagan could have been taken from no other face. The same small, thoughtful, grizzle-haired man regarded me; there were the eye-glass and the cigar; and as, with a quick heart, I recalled each shade and feature, the fine lady on the lonely island came to memory; she was the creature of Jules Ingram; the bare dwelling was his retreat; the mercantile books were his aids to felony; the man before me was the forger!

Another clue at once suggested itself—the billet with which he had lighted his cigar. I entered the bar-room tremulously, and took the remnant from the floor; the blood gushed to my face at the first word:

the sum of  
Ind sons  
tinique Island  
est Indies.

The paper was a blank bill of exchange, one of many with which the culprit had operated! I waited no longer, but summoned my waterman, and relieving each other at the oars, we reached Cape Vincent at dusk. It was not without remorse that I confided my discoveries to Ballagan. I regretted that it had been my destiny to make them. The law had its paid agents, of whom I was not one. My meditations might not be soothed on bleak nights to come by the thought of a miserable man whom my officiousness had consigned to a cold prison cell. But now that the facts were in my possession, it was criminal to withhold them. I laid them before the detective as he lay in bed, leaning his powerful head and neck upon a muscular arm, and his small acute eyes grew black and expressionless, and he listened like one deaf. It was his professional way of denoting satisfaction.

"You must take the ferry to Kingston immo-

diately," he said; "I will dictate a telegram and a placard; the one must be despatched, and the other printed at once upon your arrival. Write!"

I took up pen and paper, and he outlined as follows:

"To all British officials and residents on the St. Lawrence: I, Peppin Petit, of Port Erie, Canada West, have lost eight prime horses. The thief is known to be a small, grizzle-haired, intelligent person, near sighted, and wearing a gray coat; was last seen near Kingston, and is believed to dwell on or near Wolfe Island. I will pay a thousand dollars for his detention; he will doubtless attempt to land between Kingston and Montreal."

I dropped the pen indignantly. "This is a lie, Ballagan!" I said; "a trick of your craft; I will have nothing to do with it."

"I place you under arrest!" thundered the giant, dashing away his coverlets. "I have noticed your squeamishness; the law will hold you as an accomplice of the forger; it is in your power to serve justice: you refuse?—how will public opinion brand you?"

I saw my mistake, and confessed it. My companion was remorseless as a tiger. They paint Justice blind; her ministers are all too keen; but this man had no heart: he could not comprehend a scruple; he despised a sentiment or a fear; if his new-born babe had stood between himself and Jules Ingram, he would have trampled it down. I compared him only to a blood-hound at the end of the scent; half dead with fatigue as he was, his jaws were quivering now; the tracks of the game were fresh, the smell of blood was in his nostrils, he was up and alert! That night the trains on the Grand Trunk Rail way carried hand-bills to every river-side village; the Canada shore was closed against the forger as securely as the American shore had ready been. Horse-thieving was not less heinous than murder, where live-stock constituted the riches of a people; they would watch for Jules Ingram like savages nourishing a vendetta. He would have but three alternatives: to take to the forests, at the peril of being devoured by panthers; to drift upon the broad Ontario, and perish by storm or hunger; or to follow the current of the river among the Thousand renowned isles, during the passage of the rapids, until overtaking some European-bound vessels in the gulf, he might bid farewell to the New World. I slept little during the night, and sought the quay one hour before daybreak, that I might take the first ferry for Cape Vincent. The steamer had not come in; and as the air was very cool, I resorted to the furnace of a tow-boat just firing up alongside the wharf; the deck chairs were all gathered at the windows, peering in the darkness towards the American shore.

"What are you expecting, boys?" I asked. "The ashobashan for the perturbation of property in horses," said a grimy engineer, "has gone off to the island to burn out a horse-thief. They been a suspicious' him for a week; to night, a feller from Port Erie brought positive proof. We are a-lookin' out for the blaze."

In a few moments, the sky in mid horizon lighted up; the woody outlines of the island were revealed flickeringly; shadows of flame were reflected across the broad, dark current, and soon we made out a black object advancing in the glare; it was the ferry-boat, and the first man to step ashore was Ballagan.

"Our friend has escaped," he said; "he left me a curious paper by his lady's, who, unfortunately, has no dwelling at present, and I have given her shelter in the jail."

I took the note in my hands; the writing was clear and beautiful, as if engraved.—"To the Detective stopping at Cape Vincent.—I would respectfully suggest that you are doing yourself and me wrong, not to say injuriously. If you capture me, you make, say, three thousand dollars; give me fair-play one week, and I will give myself a hundred thousand dollars, and you twenty thousand. This is an honest proposition; consider it! I know that Canada and the States are alike shut to me, but I still live, and I will never be taken alive.—INGRAM.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

White gunpowder is now manufactured in France which leaves no trace in the gun. It is highly spoken of in French military circles.

Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became re-tive. "Gently, Jenny," says the doctor, "don't ritate him; always soothe your horse, Jenny. You'll do better without me. Let me down Jenny." Once on terra firma the doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jenny, touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him; and now, I'll leave you to manage him—I'll walk back."

The Austrian Minister of the Interior has severely rebuked the clergy of Upper Austria and Styria. He has directed the attention of the governors of those provinces to the agitation fomented by the clergy against the new Constitution, and he has instructed them to warn the clergy against encouraging intrigues. The Bishops are to be informed that the Government has no wish to interfere in spiritual matters, but it demands that they should not consider themselves to be above the law; and it gives warning that it will bring disturbers of the public peace before the tribunals.

A letter from Belgium mentions an interesting circumstance. An architect was employed by the Government to execute some works at the ruins of the Castle of Creve-Coeur rendered necessary in consequence of the recent giving way of the soil and masonry. In the course of the work he discovered some mines, placed there no doubt, by the troops of Henry II. of France, when under the command of the Duke de Nevers, they besieged the town on the 7th July, 1554. The canvas bags containing the gunpowder are not quite decayed, and the pieces of wood laid around them are almost intact. The supposition is that the intention was to blow up a portion of one of the conical towers, which is still standing.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF STEAM-NAVIGATION.

For some years prior to 1787, Mr Patrick Miller, of Dalwinton, Dumfrireshire, Scotland, had experimented with double and triple wheels propelled by paddle-wheels, worked by manual labour. In some experiments made in 1786 and 1787, he was assisted by Mr James Taylor, the tutor to his sons; and at the suggestion of Taylor, it was determined to substitute steam-power for manual labour. For this purpose, early in 1788, Taylor introduced Symington, the eminent engineer, who had, the year before, patented his "new invented steam-engine on principles entirely new;" and Symington applied an engine, constructed according to his invention, to one of Mr Miller's vessels—which is the engine now preserved at South Kensington Museum, London. In October 1788, the engine, mounted on a frame, was placed upon the deck of a double pleasure-boat, 25 feet long and 7 feet broad, and connected with two paddle-wheels, one forward and the other abaft the engine, in the space between the hulls of the double boat. The engine propelled the vessel along Dalwinton lake at the speed of five miles an hour. The engine is of the class known in the early history of steam machinery as the "atmospheric engine," in which the piston is raised by the action of steam, and then, on a vacuum being produced beneath by the condensation of the steam, is forced down again by the pressure of the atmosphere. The result of the experiments with this engine, and with a larger one subsequently made on the same plan for Mr Miller, demonstrated to Symington that a more simple arrangement of the parts forming a steam-engine was required before steam-power could be practically applied to navigation.

In 1801, Symington was employed by Lord Dundas to construct a steamboat; and having by his former failures learned what was required, he availed himself of the great improvements made in the steam-engine by Watt and others, and constructed an improved engine, in combination with a boat and paddle wheel, on the plan which is now generally adopted. This boat, called the Charlotte Dundas, was the first practical steamboat; and for the novel combination of all the parts Symington obtained letters-patent on the 14th October 1801. In this vessel there was an engine worked by steam on each side of the pistons, and then discharged from the cylinder into a separate condenser; the rectilinear motion of the piston was converted into rotary motion by a connecting rod and crank; and the crank was united to the axis of Miller's improved paddle-wheel. Thus had Symington the undoubted merit of having combined together for the first time those improvements on which is founded the present system of steam navigation. The speed, when running alone and not towing other boats, was six miles an hour. "The use of this vessel," says Dr Macquorn Rankine, "was abandoned, not from any fault in her construction or working, but because the directors of the Forth and Clyde Canal feared that she would damage its banks. Yet the man in all Britain who possessed, at that time, the greatest practical experience of the working of engines—the Duke of Bridgewater—was not deterred by any such apprehension from ordering, in 1802, eight similar vessels from Symington, to be used on his canal. The death of the Duke of Bridgewater, early in the following year, prevented the execution of that order." It gives an amusing and suggestive insight into the popular view of these surprising changes in the methods of propelling vessels, to remark that a poetical saddler in Kirkintilloch thus described his thoughts when he saw the Charlotte Dundas pass along the canal with two vessels in tow:—

"When first I saw her in a tether  
Draw two sloops after ane another,  
Regardless o' the win' an' weather  
Aftward her headin'."  
I thought free till she had come hither  
A privateerin'."

The widow of Mr Taylor received, in recognition of his efforts to introduce steam navigation, a pension from Government of £59 per annum; and in 1837, each of his four daughters received a gift of £50 through Lord Melbourne. About the year 1825, Symington memorialised the Lords of the Treasury, when £100 was awarded to him from His Majesty's private purse; and a year or two afterwards a further sum of £50. The poor inventor hoped that the allowance would be repeated annually, but his hopes were defeated. He received a small sum from the London steam-boat proprietors, and kind relatives contributed to his support in the decline of life. This was all that was awarded to the inventor of "the first practical steamboat" in the great country of the steam-engine.

Many attempts have been made, and much misrepresentation used, to obtain for Fulton, the American engineer, the credit of first using steam locomotion on the water. He certainly did not fail to profit by the labours of others. Although Fulton possessed much inventive genius, and had been engaged with Chancellor Livingston, who was at that time Minister for the United States in Paris, in the construction of vessels to be propelled by steam, still he never accomplished anything until after he had seen the vessels of Symington.

Among the persons who had been acquainted with the experiments of Mr Miller and his associates on the Forth, was Mr Henry Bell, of Glasgow, who had been the medium of communication between Fulton and the Scotch coadjutors, and had sent to Fulton drawings of Mr Miller's boat and engines. Some time after, Fulton wrote to Bell to say that he had constructed a boat from the drawings; and this prompted Bell to turn his attention to the introduction of steam navigation in his own country. He accordingly set to work, but had to make several models. At length he put one into the hands of Messrs John Wood & Co., of Port Glasgow, who, from it, built for him a vessel of 40 feet keel, and 10 feet 6 inches beam. This vessel he fitted with an engine and paddles, and christened the Comet, from the circumstance of a brilliant comet appearing towards the latter end of the year 1811, in which she was launched. Bell was enabled to turn his boat to prof-

table account; for being a builder, he had erected a bath-house and hotel at Helensburgh, a watering-place on the northern bank of the Clyde, and he employed the Comet to convey passengers across the river, and thus derived a double advantage from it. The Comet began to run in January 1812. She was moved at first by mere paddies, and attained a speed of five miles an hour; but Bell substituted wheels, with four paddles of the malt-shovel form. The engine, which was of 4-horse power, was made by Messrs Anderson, Campbell & Co.; and Mr David Napier, then a workman, was employed in making the boiler. The Comet was lost in one of the dangerous channels in the West Highlands. Her engine, after lying in the sea for a number of years, was recovered; and at the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1840, it was exhibited as a curiosity. Soon after the success of the Comet had been proved, Mr Hutchison, of Glasgow, had a vessel built by Mr Thomson, an engineer who had been engaged in some of Bell's experiments. This vessel was larger than the Comet, being 58 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 5 feet deep; engines, 10 horse-power. She was named the Elizabeth, and performed the distance between Greenock and Glasgow.

In 1813 a Mr Dawson, an Irishman, and Mr Lawrence, of Bristol, attempted to run a steamer on the Thames, but succumbed to the opposition of the Thames watermen. This boat was sent soon after to ply between Seville and San Luear, in Spain. Another vessel, the Margery, of about 70 tons, which was built on the Clyde, was taken south, along the east coast of Scotland. When she reached the Thames, the English fleet were at anchor; and she passed close by. "The extraordinary apparition," we are told, "excited a great commotion among officers and men: none of them had ever seen a steamer before; and by some of them she was taken for a fire-ship." She made her first trip from London to Gravesend on the 23d January 1815, and continued to run between the two places during the following summer, but was frequently laid up for repairs. The Margery continued, for several years, to ply as a pioneer steamer on the Thames. She was followed by another vessel, about 75 tons burthen, with engines of 16 horse-power, and wheels of 9 feet diameter. This vessel was also built on the Clyde. When launched, she was called the Glasgow; but that name was afterwards altered to the Thames.

In 1818, so much had the principle of steam navigation spread, that besides the vessels in the Thames, there were two on the Trent, four on the Humber, two on the Tyne, one on the Orwell (Harwich), eighteen on the Clyde, two on the Tay, two at Dundee, six on the Forth, two at Cork, two on the Mersey, three on the Yare, one on the Avon, one on the Severn, and two to run between Dublin and Holyhead. There were other steamers in active employment in Russia, France, Spain, and the Netherlands; and a large number on the rivers of the United States. Up till this period, although there had been isolated voyages by sea from one station to another, there had been no regular passages made. The delay which was often experienced by the sailing packets in traversing the stormy channel between Holyhead and Dublin, suggested the adoption of steam to avoid this loss of time. The first steam vessel that was employed on the open sea was the Rob Roy, a ship of about ninety tons burthen, and thirty horse power, the property of Mr David Napier, of Glasgow. This vessel Mr Napier appointed to run between Glasgow and Belfast, a passage which she performed during the stormy months of winter, although steamers had only been out previously during the summer season; and after running for two years there, she was transferred to the Dover and Calais passage as a Government packet. In the following year, Mr Napier employed Messrs Wood to build a vessel named the Talbot, of 180 tons burthen, with two engines of thirty horse-power each. The Talbot was soon after followed by the Ivanhoe—and these were the finest and most complete vessels of the time. They were placed on the Holyhead station, to run between that port and Dublin, and assist the sailing packets which carried the mails; but such was their speed and regularity, that they soon superseded the packets.

The use of iron in shipbuilding was commenced in Scotland in 1818, when the passenger-boat Vulcan was built for the Forth and Clyde Canal Company by Mr Robert Wilson. Two small boats had been built of iron in England before this time, but, with these exceptions, we believe the Vulcan was the first iron steamer ever built. The builder of the Vulcan had great difficulties to contend with, and, in an account of the building of the vessel which he wrote to a friend, he said:—"There was no angle iron in those days, nor any machinery, except an old-fashioned piercing machine, a cast-iron grooved block to form the ribs, a smith's fire; and one foot kneed at a heat was considered good work." The vessel was designed by the late Sir John Robison of Edinburgh; and was so substantially constructed that, we believe, she is still in existence, and doing duty. From time to time, within the past dozen years even, inventors have come forward and patented what they fancied were improvements to the construction of iron ships; but when the way to properly seemed clear before them, an examination of the old Vulcan has shown that they had been forestalled, and consequently the patents became null. Two patents relating to the keels of iron vessels were cancelled when the keel of the canal boat was examined. The Vulcan was nearly becoming remarkable for another reason than her being the first vessel built of iron. Mr Robert Wilson, Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, in the year 1827, when residing in his native place, Dunbar, exhibited to Mr Thomas Wilson, the builder of the Vulcan, a working model of a vessel propelled by a screw at the stern, and also by side paddle-wheels—the whole propelled by clock-work, and so arranged that the side-wheels and stern-propeller could be worked alternately. This model was afterwards exhibited to the Governor and Council of the

Forth and Clyde Canal Company, by Mr Thomas Wilson, he having obtained it from the inventor on the understanding that he would advise them to alter the Vulcan passage-boat into a steam-vessel, to be propelled by a screw at the stern. The Governor and some of the directors were favourable to the scheme; but the proposal was strenuously resisted by others, who were of opinion that machinery could not be made to supersede horse power for drawing vessels on the canal. The Cyclops, another canal boat, constructed of iron by Mr Wilson, was converted into a steamer, propelled by a paddle-wheel placed in the stern. The Cyclops steamed between four and five miles an hour, and plied between Port Dundas and Alloa.

THE POLAR STAR.

Polar star! polar star!  
Bright thou shinest from afar,  
Lifting up thy beacon light,  
Pharos of the northern night,  
Thou dost fling it far and free  
O'er the dark and lonely sea,  
Polar star!

Polar star! polar star!  
Could I fly to where you are,  
Then with thee I might behold  
Hoary winter, stern and cold,  
Rigid, silent, and alone,  
Seated on his iceberg throne,  
Polar star!

Polar star! polar star!  
Be the winds at peace or war,  
From beneath the trees and shrubs,  
Through the openings in the clouds,  
Flying, slave, and ship at sea,  
Nightly lift their eyes to thee,  
Polar star!

Erring sail, and dove in flight,  
Thus correct their course by night,  
Pilgrims, too, pursue their way,  
Guided by thy friendly ray;  
And their course with a fety steer  
Through the steppe and desert drear,  
Polar star!

Other stars may shift in space,  
Steadfast thou retain'st thy place,  
Lighting up thy crescent nightly,  
Shining still serene and brightly,  
As when first angelic eyes  
Saw thee in thy splendour rise,  
Polar star!

Glancing back o'er ages past,  
There, beside the creaking mast,  
While they skirt the fuid shore,  
Gleaming out from days of yore,  
We behold unnumbered eyes,  
Gazing upward to the skies,  
Polar star!

Polar star! polar star!  
Clouds may roll, and tempests war,  
Yet along the troubled deep,  
Fleets secure their reckonings keep  
Since beneath, by land and sea,  
True the needle points to thee,  
Polar star!

Long that silent friend of thine,  
Lay as gem within the mine,  
Now to all who sail the sea,  
Faithful still it turns to thee;  
And when clouds obscure thy ray,  
Takes thy place, and points the way,  
Polar star!

UNITED STATES.

A young lady, near Columbus, Mississippi, met her death very suddenly a few nights since, from eating snow. She complained of a headache when she retired, and was found cold and stiff in her bed about midnight.

The Ohio papers tell a good story of the way some brave but quiet women exercised some evil spirits that had begun to take possession of their husbands and sons. It is said that, in the town of New Paris, in that state, a number of enterprising ladies, determined to avail themselves of their leap year privileges, got up a "surprise party," and called upon a couple of gentlemen who had recently established a whisky shop in that town. Armed with their knitting-work, the party marched to the saloon, helped themselves to seats, made themselves as comfortable as possible, and staid till night. Next morning the same party called again, remained throughout the day, were re-foreed by a strong company of recruits toward nightfall, and did not depart till 9 o'clock. The disgusted publicans, swearing that "not a man come in" during the two days, quietly pulled up stakes, packed up their unsold rum, and evacuated the town without waiting for a third visit.

Brigham Young has had occasion during the present winter to mourn the decease of five of his wives from pneumatic affections. Such are the mournful consequences of being married too much.

In New York State a man has recovered to the amount of \$500, on a suit for medical disbursements and loss of services of his son, who was administered opium instead of rhubarb through the negligence of defendant's servant, a drug clerk.

A young lady somnambulist in St. Louis attempted to enact in her sleep the tragedy of a novel she had read in her waking hours by stabbing her sister with a table knife.

When Sam Houston was President of the Texas Republic, its Congress objected to his stiff hand blunt speeches, and intimated that it would be both convenient and respectful for him to put his addresses in writing. The next time he appeared in the chamber, he bore a roll of paper with ribbon, and labelled in large letters. He spoke with this roll in his hands, waving it gracefully with his gestures, and when he had done handed it, with a bow, to the clerk, and stalked out of the hall. On being opened, it proved to be a roll of blank paper.

The total decrease of the public debt since July 1, 1867, has been \$7,807,359.

Last summer an agriculturist required several reapers. A number offered themselves, and all were engaged with the exception of one—a small Irishman—"Master want you lig me?" inquired the man.—"No," said the farmer.—"Why not?"—"Because you are too little."—"Too little!" exclaimed the astonished Irishman. "Does your honour reap your grain at the top?"—"What could the farmer do but roar with laughter, and send the little man to join his comrades in the field.