

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.
THE undersigned, having made the necessary arrangements with the Bank, is now ready to receive money in sums of one dollar and upwards on deposit at the Bank rate of interest.
A Pass Book will be given, in which every deposit will be entered. Depositors can withdraw their money in whole or in part at any time on presentation of their Pass Book.
ANDREW SOMERVILLE.
Huntingdon, 28th August, 1873.

THE BEST SELECTION OF PRINTS IN THE COUNTY IS AT

W. W. DALGLIESH'S.
A nice assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, &c., at
W. W. DALGLIESH'S.
A great variety of Cloths, Tweeds, Cottonades, Harvard Shirtings, Flannels, &c., at
W. W. DALGLIESH'S.
The best Teas in the market always on hand at
W. W. DALGLIESH'S.
A general assortment of Groceries, Canned Peaches, Pickles, &c., at
W. W. DALGLIESH'S.
Huntingdon, June 17th, 1873.

TO RENT OR SELL.
STORE and dwelling-house at Allan's Corner, County Chateaugay, immediate possession. A good opening for a person of moderate capital. Store has been open for the last 26 years. Buildings all good. Terms of sale, or rent, as may be desired, will be given. Apply to E. L. Normandin, Esq., Notary, Durham, Ormstown, or to the undersigned proprietor, at 93 St Alexander Street, Montreal.
W. ALLAN.
April 3rd, 1873.

THE LOCKMAN SEWING-MACHINE.
The best family machine in use. In many respects it has the advantage of most machines in the following points:
In simplicity of construction, parts and movements.
In non-liability to get out of order either by use or standing.
In perfection of workmanship—it is well made in ease of working—no other is so light running.
In ease of management—requires but little skill to operate it.
In non-liability to miss stitches or break thread.
It requires but little time and practice to learn to use it.
It does all kinds of sewing.
It makes the best stitch, especially for family use.
It has the best Hemmers and Braiders.
Its seam is the least liable to rip in use or wear.
For other excellencies ask
W. W. DALGLIESH, Agent.
Huntingdon, June 17th, 1873.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUMARIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.
PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Sherriff, Esq., M. D. John Symons, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander MacNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane, Esq.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Robert Small, Elgin; Dr. McLaren, Ormstown; Thomas Gobbie, Howick; Alexander McIntosh, Athelstan; John Davidson, Dundee; I. J. Crovier, N. P. St. Anicet; J. C. Manning, Franklin; J. B. D'Amour, Ste. Philomene; Louis Prent, Beaumaris; J. B. Poupard, N. P. St. Urbain Premier; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. Anderson, Ormstown.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of Michael P. Lynch, of the town of Beaumaris, merchant, acting to these presents as well individually as representing the firm heretofore known under the name of Lynch Bros., composed of Michael P. Lynch and of James Lynch, of the town of Beaumaris, merchant, the latter now absent from this province; the said Michael P. Lynch and James Lynch, having heretofore carried on business under the name of Lynch Bros., in the town of Beaumaris, which said firm is now since some time dissolved.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned immovables will be sold at the time and place mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the Registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions *afin d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charger*, or other oppositions to the sale, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit:
A piece of land situate within the limits of the town of Beaumaris, composed of part of number one of numbers two and three, and of part of number four of the town of Beaumaris, containing in all about two hundred and thirty-three feet wide in front on St. Lawrence street, two hundred and twenty-nine feet in width, in rear by an irregular strip, but measuring three hundred and seven feet on the north-west lateral line, and two hundred and thirty-three feet on the south-west lateral line, English measure, the whole more or less, and comprised within the following limits: bounded in front by St. Lawrence street, in rear by Lake St. Louis, on one side by James McCully, and on the other by Adolphe L. de Martigny, covey with house and wing, sheds, stables, ice-house, hangar and wharf.
To be sold at the insolvent's store, in the town of Beaumaris, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at noon.
JAMES TYRE, Assignee.
Montreal, 4th October, 1873.

VERMONT CENTRAL RR.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 2ND, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
Day Express leaves Ogdensburg at 6.00 a.m., Malone 8.30 a.m., Chateaugay 9.00, Moore's Junction 10.25, St. Albans 12.10 p.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.00 p.m.
Mail Train leaves Ogdensburg at 12.35 p.m., Malone 3.05 p.m., Chateaugay 3.40 p.m., Moore's Junction 5.10 p.m., St. Albans 7.20 p.m., arriving at Boston at 8.30 p.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with Cheshire Road for Boston and Worcester, at South Vernon with Conn. River Railroad for Springfield, &c., arriving in New York at 12.30 p.m., and at Rutland for Troy and New York.
Night train leaves Ogdensburg at 6.00 p.m., Malone 10.40 p.m., Chateaugay 11.38 p.m., Moore's Junction 12.40 a.m., (sleeping car to St. Albans) St. Albans at 6.20 a.m., and connects at Rutland for Troy, and at White River Junction and Bellows Falls with trains for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New York, and with trains on Passumpsic Railroad.
Trains going north and west.—LEAVE
Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8 a.m., St. Albans 6.55 p.m., Moore's Junction 8.30 p.m., Chateaugay 9.58 p.m., Malone 10.35 p.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 12.50 a.m., making connections for the West.
Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 7.45 a.m., St. Albans 12.00 p.m., Moore's Junction 2.30 p.m., Chateaugay 3.20 p.m., Malone 5.55 p.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 8.50 p.m., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway for the West.
Night Express leaves New London at 2.45 p.m., St. Albans 5.58 p.m., receiving passengers from Conn. River Railroad, leaving New York at 3.00 p.m., and leaving Bellows Falls at 11.40 p.m., from Cheshire Road, leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with trains for Ogdensburg at 8.34 a.m., Malone 10.05 a.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 12.35 p.m., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway for the West.
Sleeping cars are attached to the night Express Train running between St. Albans and Boston, and St. Albans and Springfield, and between St. Albans and Troy and New York.
G. MERRILL, Gen'l Superintendent.
St. Albans, Vt., May, 1873.

The Canadian Cleaver

NO. 423. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

DOMINION AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WORKS.

THE undersigned having lately built a large and commodious shop in the village of Howick, is prepared to furnish, with the latest improvements, Threshing-mills, Brusher Falls, 30-inch Riddles, Fanning-mills, Horse Rakes, Land Rollers, Straw Cutters, Circular Saws for cutting firewood, and Lath Saws. Chains and Teeth for all kinds of mills, kept on hand. All kind of repairs done. Intending purchasers are invited to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish anything in my line on the most reasonable terms, and guarantee to give every satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.
DUGAL LANG.
Howick, June 2nd, 1873.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847.
Assets, including Capital Stock, 2½ Million Dollars.
CASH INCOME ABOUT \$11,000 PER WEEK.
SUMS ASSURED OVER \$11,000,000.

OVER \$900,000 HAVE BEEN PAID TO THE representatives of deceased Policy-holders since the formation of the Company.
The following are among the advantages offered:
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.
Canadian Management and Canadian Investments.
Undoubted Security.
Policies absolutely secured to Widows and Children.
Policies Non-forfeitable.
Policies redeemable after 5 years in force.
Policies issued on the Profit System receive three-fourths of the Profits of the Company.
Policies purchased or exchanged or Loans granted thereon.
Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, and 30 days of grace allowed for payment of all premiums.
Tables of rates for the various systems of Assurance may be obtained at any of the Company's offices or agents.
A. G. RAMSAY, Manager and Secretary.
R. HILLS, Assistant Secretary.
Office in Montreal: 196 St. James Street.
JAMES TULLY, Agent, Huntingdon, Q.
J. BREADNER, Agent, Athelstan, Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, } IN THE
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Beauharnois.
In the matter of Rapin & Frère, Insolvents.
THE Court do hereby order that the said firm, composed of Michael P. Lynch and of James Lynch, of the town of Beaumaris, merchant, the latter now absent from this province; the said Michael P. Lynch and James Lynch, having heretofore carried on business under the name of Lynch Bros., in the town of Beaumaris, which said firm is now since some time dissolved.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned immovables will be sold at the time and place mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the Registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions *afin d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charger*, or other oppositions to the sale, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit:
A piece of land situate within the limits of the town of Beaumaris, composed of part of number one of numbers two and three, and of part of number four of the town of Beaumaris, containing in all about two hundred and thirty-three feet wide in front on St. Lawrence street, two hundred and twenty-nine feet in width, in rear by an irregular strip, but measuring three hundred and seven feet on the north-west lateral line, and two hundred and thirty-three feet on the south-west lateral line, English measure, the whole more or less, and comprised within the following limits: bounded in front by St. Lawrence street, in rear by Lake St. Louis, on one side by James McCully, and on the other by Adolphe L. de Martigny, covey with house and wing, sheds, stables, ice-house, hangar and wharf.
To be sold at the insolvent's store, in the town of Beaumaris, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at noon.
JAMES TYRE, Assignee.
Montreal, 4th October, 1873.

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NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST OPENED, AT
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The Stock has been very carefully selected, and we think will suit the wants of the people.
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Sashes and Doors on hand and made to order from the best of material.
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Good saw-logs of any kind, shingle logs, and grain taken in exchange.
A. HENDERSON.
Huntingdon, Sept. 11.

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J. HUNTER is daily receiving fresh Fall and winter goods, comprising the largest and most complete Stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to this community, consisting in part of Choice Prints, Cottons both Grey & Bleached, Tickings, Cotton Flannels, Hemp Ticking, Cotton Bags, Towels & Towelling, Grey and Brown Holland, Selvties, Wincoys, Colours, Alpaca, plain and figured, Tweeds & Overcoatings, Waterproof Tweed Cloakings, Red & White Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirts, Balmoral Skirting and Skirts, Blankets, Druggists for Shirts, Gents' Knit Under-shirts & Drawers, Table Damasks, all wool Delaines, Vervetene, Jeans, Cambric Linings, Damask & all wool Table Covers, Hop-skirts, Corsets, Cloths, Ladies' & Gents' Scarfs, Cross-overs, Breakfast Shawls, ready made Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Yarns, Lace & Frilled Collars, Men's & Boys' Hats & Caps.
A very choice assortment of Groceries. New season Japan Tea, the best to be had; Sugars, Soaps, Candles, Spices, Soda, Starch, Dye-stuffs, Wash-balls, Balm, Clothes-pins, Eschews, Hair Oils, Fish, Salt, Praline Oil, and Coal Oil.
My Boot and Shoe Stock has always been second to none in the place, and I am now better prepared than ever before to supply the numerous wants of the public.
Please to call and inspect for yourselves before making your purchases, as the whole stock is marked very low to suit the times.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24th, 1873.

THE HOWICK AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WORKS.

EACH succeeding spring it has been my pleasant task to record the onward progress of the Agricultural Implements Works under my management. During the winter of 1872-73, I have been able to supply the demand, but having now purchased a Steam Engine and extended the shops, I will be able to supply, during the coming season, Agricultural Implements of all kinds and will warrant them to give satisfaction. Threshing-mills, of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 298

personal capacity, there was no man less sordid. It was, in his mind, nothing short of a national calamity to have such a man brought up on such charges—a national calamity only second to that of his past services condoning the offences which he had committed. We were as a judicial Court, and might look at the surroundings of the case, though we could not condone the offence. He understood perfectly the surroundings of the Premier. He was here as the political scapegoat of politicians for the last two years. For many years back the political status had been very low, and one main cause of the present state of affairs was the indiscriminate abuse of our public men by both sides of the House. If the Government were sustained, it would be because we had become so demoralized that there was no longer a healthy state of political opinion. Unjust charges against public men tended to deprive the public morality of the country, and if we wanted rogues to go into power, we could take no surer means than by levelling unjust charges without consideration against public men on both sides of the House. The press must learn that misrepresentations, slander and calumny, could not be laid against public men of either side without great and deep injury to the political interests of the country. Referring to the opinions of the English Press on the scandal, he declared that the English Press unanimously condemned the receipt by the first Minister of money from a public contractor. He appealed to the supporters of the Government to vote, for once, as they think right, and not be influenced by personal considerations. It was a cruel choice that was left to them, and one which should not have been placed before the Government supporters. The position of the Government was utterly untenable. Under the circumstances of the case he was bound to return a verdict of guilty against the Government. It might be with extenuating circumstances, and under great temptation, but still at all hazards it was one of guilty.

The debate was continued by a number of members, of whom were two or three former supporters of the Ministry who declared they could not now vote with them. Mr. Joly, who had just returned from a visit to Old Country said that the moment an Englishman met a Canadian, the former expressed grief and sorrow that Canada had a Pacific Scandal similar to that which prevailed in the United States. His reply to all people in England who mentioned these matters to him, was that they should wait and see what action the Dominion Parliament took respecting it.

FRIDAY.
The Hon Mr. TILLEY re-opened the debate in a long speech, in the course of which he dwelt very fully on the constitutional points, such as the Oaths' bill and the prorogation. As to the large sums given by Sir Hugh Allan, he declared his belief that they were not given with the expectation of receiving an equivalent and that Sir John A. Macdonald did not receive them on such an understanding. The money, he contended, was not spent in bribing the electors, but in paying taxes and other legitimate election expenses.

Mr. LAFLAMME scouted the notion that \$162,000 was spent as stated by Mr. Tilley; it was spent in corrupting the electors and in no other way. The Ministry had given the contract to Sir Hugh Allan on a corrupt understanding. The Ministers were the trustees of the country, the sworn advisers of the Governor. Being in this position they were bound to give out the contract without any corrupt inducements or influence whatever. What would be said of a judge in a case involving millions of dollars who received from either of the parties to the litigation a sum of money amounting to \$162,000? Such a proceeding would alone condemn him as being influenced. But in what other position were they? Whilst a valuable contract was pending which they had the prerogative of giving, they demanded and received this money from the party who subsequently received the contract. Under these circumstances how could they be independent? They dared not give the contract to anybody but Sir Hugh Allan. But, as in all cases where the evidence was too overwhelming, side issues were raised, such as, that the Opposition had also been guilty of corrupt actions and were disloyal. He went on to show that the expenses called by Mr. Tilley "legitimate," as paying for teams and refreshments, were against the law, quoting the statutes on the point, but the Ministry had long ignored all law, both statutory and moral. The pretension that though Sir Hugh Allan gave the money the Ministry did not give him the Presidency on that account was too monstrous for the most simple to believe. Now, if the question was put to any five men of the Allan Brigade, even, (laughter) that there was a man who had paid the electors a sum of \$5 or \$10 previous to a vote being given, would they not say that the receiver had consented to a corrupt bargain? After some most pointed remarks on such points as these, Mr. Laflamme went on to show that Sir Hugh Allan had received other compensation from the Ministry than that of the Presidency of the Pacific railroad. Sir Hugh was the President and chief stockholder of the Merchants' Bank, and, after the corrupt dealings of the summer of 1872, the Government transferred a part of the country's money to this bank of his. There were no less than \$1,900,000 deposited in it of public money, bearing no interest. The Metropolitan Bank was also the receiver of money on deposit, to be distributed and lavished over the country for the purposes of the elections. With a capital of a million, it had sometimes one-third or more than one-half that amount of Government money, without interest. The figures ranged from \$250,000 to \$290,000 a month. The cashier of the Metropolitan Bank was the son of Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Finance Minister; and the President was the Hon Henry Starnes, who, besides receiving Government deposits, received confidential papers of Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. McMullon, and was the Treasurer of the Government Election Fund. [Laughter.] Why was not Sir Hugh Allan asked the amount he subscribed to the Government elections on former occasions? Perhaps it would be found it did not exceed \$100 at a time, and no one would deny the largeness of his interest on former occasions, and the value to him of the Steamship Subsidy. Notwithstanding this large interest, he said he had only voted at one election. He had a thorough contempt, it appeared, for all parties, though he could paralyze them, and the pleasure of having 27 members at his back equalled that of having 27 Arrahire cows in his barn, or 27 horses in his pasture. [Laughter.] But moral proofs of these charges were also

abundant, and they were sometimes stronger than direct evidence. He ridiculed the idea that a man who had made his money like Sir H. Allan, not by lavish expenditure, but by thrift and economy, would, at his time of life, get liberal enough to subscribe \$162,000 to an election fund, without there was a prospect of getting these contracts.

The debate was continued until midnight by a number of members, chiefly French, who were equally divided in their opinions, and who said nothing new.

MONDAY.
Mr. CUNNINGHAM (of Manitoba) rose to a question of privilege. The previous day being unwell he left word with the clerk at his Hotel that he was not at home to any one. At half-past one Grant, the proprietor of the hotel, came to his room and said a gentleman wished to see him. He declined. Grant mentioned that the visitor's name was Alderman Heney, of Ottawa, who had been told he was ill, but persuaded him (Grant) to allow him to be admitted. The gentleman came into the room and introduced himself as Alderman Heney. That gentleman immediately referred to his (Mr. Cunningham's) speech on Thursday night, suggesting that he had not so far committed himself as to prevent him from voting either way, and Alderman Heney asked him to vote for the Government. The Alderman said he knew all about the situation which the Government wished him (Cunningham) to accept in the North West, and said he (Cunningham) must have that situation, and that it would be made far better for him than at first proposed. That his expenses at last election must be great, and that the Government were willing to pay the expenses, whether one, two or three thousand pounds, which would be at once deposited so as to be secured to him. He was so astonished at the conversation that he asked for time to consider, and therefore asked Ald. Heney to return at 7 o'clock. After Ald. Heney had left he consulted with his friends, particularly Senator Sutherland. At the time appointed, the Alderman returned, and asked what he (Mr. Cunningham) intended to do. He inquired for whom the Alderman was acting, to which Ald. Heney replied "for the Government," and entered into a lengthy eulogium of the Cabinet. The Alderman then asked what his election expenses were. He (Mr. Cunningham) named a sum. "The Alderman said that was not enough; but then at a higher sum—and you will get it." He asked his visitor for a guarantee. Heney said the Government never went back on their word; they had been true to him on his contracts, and they would be sure too in this matter. Though he was more than once nearly overcome with indignation and desire to eject the Alderman, he restrained himself and asked, "How far would you go, suppose I asked that five thousand dollars be put to my credit somewhere so that I may draw it on my voting with the Government?" Alderman Heney replied, "Certainly; meet me to-morrow morning at my office, and we will arrange it." They then parted, and he (Cunningham) at once informed Senator Sutherland of the conversation. He did not go to Alderman Heney's office, and had avoided seeing him since. Mr. Cunningham, in closing his statement, said he did not charge the Government with being parties to the matter; but he placed the facts as they occurred before the House.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, on being asked what the Government was going to do, said all the papers must be submitted so that they might consider how they were to deal with Ald. Heney for making and with Mr. Cunningham for entertaining his proposals. He knew nothing of the intrigue himself. Two members moved that Ald. Heney be arrested and brought before the House, which was carried.

The debate on the Pacific Scandal was then resumed, when Mr. Mills spoke at much length on the constitutional points. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD followed. He said he had not intended to address the House for he had already told what he knew of the Pacific Scandal under oath and he did not deem it necessary to supplement that statement by evidence without an oath. However he had been daunted, not in the House, but he had heard it elsewhere and had seen it in the Press, that he was withholding statements; that he was keeping back, and that he dare not meet the House and his country. He did dare meet this House and the country. [Cheers.] He knew too well what the House and the country would do and what the feeling of the country would be when they knew the facts. He proceeded first to the question of whether the prorogation of the House in August was constitutional. He contended it was, because that prorogation was on the advice of the Ministry and not on the mere motion of the Governor. The Governor was not a despot, and when he takes his advice from a committee selected from the representatives of the people, and from the other Chamber, which other Chamber has its power resting upon the basis of the will of the country, and the will of the people, then, there was no danger of the prerogative being used unconstitutionally, but the great danger of the country here, as in England, is that the prerogative may not be strong enough to resist the advancing waves of Democracy. (Cheers.) He went on to quote precedents from English history, which, he contended, justified the prorogation of the House. Prorogation is not dangerous, there is no hazard that any one of our liberties, personal or political, will be endangered, so long as that prerogative is administered at the advice of a Ministry having support and requiring support from the two Chambers of Parliament [cheers]. After dwelling minutely on the prorogation, Sir John proceeded to review the procedure of the Opposition at last session, endeavoring to show that the various motions brought forward by Mr. Huntington were designed to kill the Pacific railroad and to oust the Ministry. Mr. Huntington protested then, and still protests, that his motions were not intended as votes of want of confidence, but he had the contrary evidence of the member for South Westworth and the Globe. He also took exception to the form in which Mr. Huntington had introduced his motion charging the Ministry with corrupt practices. Mr. Huntington did not say he knew the facts personally, but said he was credibly informed of certain facts and thereupon asked for a Committee to try the Government, and not only so, but to try whether the legislation of the Government was corrupt or not. He asked whether the members of Parliament had voted for the Government, were right or wrong, and whether that Chamber, to which great credit was attach-

ed, was fraudulent or valid, such a motion was voted down by the House. Sir John then turned on Mr. Macdonald for saying that his followers had compelled him (Sir John) to move for the committee asked by Mr. Huntington but refused. He denied it. Mr. Macdonald said they had the evidence of the member for Shelburne that supporters of the Government had brought pressure to bear on the Ministry to grant a committee of enquiry.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.—No member of my party, no one of my colleagues ever spoke of it. The suggestion came from myself, and I at once proposed it to my Cabinet. I said to them the charge was of such a nature I would move for the appointment of a Committee, and bring such a motion before Parliament the following day. And that is the way that the characters of men are laid away in this country.

[A summary of the rest of Sir John A. Macdonald's speech and of the subsequent proceedings will be found on the next page.]

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
Madrid, Oct. 29.—It is reported that the Carlists have fired on a British war vessel, killing one of the crew.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The total amount invested by the German Government in the United States Funded Loan is \$18,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 was negotiated during the present month.

Rome, Oct. 29.—Dispatches have been received in this city confirming the report of the existence of a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor of Germany.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Count de Chambord has written a letter to M. De Chesnelong, one of the delegation from the Right which recently waited on him. The Count says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole truth to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the "white flag." He indignantly repels the insinuations that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories, and continues: "We have a great work to accomplish, which I am ready to undertake any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society, and the energetic insurance of law, order, and prosperity. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions and guarantees are spoken of. Were any required by the Count of Paris, who came to me spontaneously at the dates of patriotism? I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and have the right to reckon on equal confidence." The letter concludes as follows: "My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot, alone capable of guiding her into port, because I have the mission of authority. France cannot perish because Christ still loves her."

Paris, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held to-day, at which M. Deceas, D'Audiffret, De Larcy, and De Chesnelong were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from the Count de Chambord, requesting that his letter to M. De Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of the monarchical coalition.

Paris, Oct. 30.—President MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Bellamare, and appeals to the patriotism of the soldiers to maintain discipline and support the laws.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Gazette des Tribunaux reports that a secret society at Autun had formed a plot to seize the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The Gazette adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

London, Oct. 31.—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Telegraph says all the French officers who were there are under orders to rejoin their regiments.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—It has been definitely ascertained that sixty-six lives were lost by the sinking of the Intransigente vessel Fernando el Catolico.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—The Empress of Austria is ill, and her condition is such as to cause alarm.

Calcutta, Oct. 30.—Advices from all parts of the province of Bengal show that the crops are failing, and the impending famine cannot be averted.

Rome, Oct. 31.—Several members of the Society of Jesus left this city yesterday for the United States.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—Prince Bismarck has resolved to summon the Roman Catholic Bishops who refuse to comply with the Government measures in relation to ecclesiastics to tender their resignations.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—A despatch has been received at the Ministry of War, announcing the total defeat of the Carlists, under Tristany, by the National troops. The insurgents were scattered and fled in all directions.

London, Nov. 1.—It is reported the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Princess Maria of Russia is to be solemnized according to the forms of the Church of England, and the Dean of Canterbury will go to St. Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—The Bosnia difficulty has been arranged. Turkey has removed the offending functionaries and pardoned the political refugees.—The Universal Exhibition formally closed to-day without any special ceremony.

A curious discovery was made by a Fredricton man the other day. He had noticed that his cow had given but a small quantity of milk for some days previous, and he could not account for it until, entering the barn one morning, he saw his pig "milk-ing" the cow—sitting on his haunches and quietly drawing with his mouth the udder of the milk.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal of Oct. 28 says: "The yellow fever is abating. The effects of frost are beneficently felt. The sick, excepting those weakly constituted, are improving under medical treatment, and there is less danger of those who are well contracting the disease. Let us devoutly return thanks to Almighty God that the pestilential wave is receding, and hope comes smiling to us with the promise of a new-born life of health for Memphis."

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription, \$1.50 a year in advance. For papers sent to the States or Great Britain 20 cents additional has to be paid for postage. Single copies of the Gleaner, four cents. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, if not over 10 lines, are inserted for \$1 the first month, and fifty cents for each additional month. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

Office in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

We do not regard the conduct of the debate at Ottawa on the part of the Opposition as altogether satisfactory. Too much weight has been laid on the constitutional points; too much time taken up in arguing about the Oaths' bill, the prorogation, and the Royal Commission. We do not underestimate the importance of these questions and we are firmly convinced that on all of them the Ministry are in the wrong, but it is not good policy to devote so much consideration to them as to turn away attention from the matter of overwhelming moment—the charge that the Ministry asked and obtained money from a public contractor to spend on the elections. In the criminal court, when there are several counts against the prisoner in the dock, the prosecutor does not take them all up, even though they are connected. He chooses the chief accusation, proves that, and asks for judgment upon it, waiving the minor charges. To read the speeches from the Opposition benches, one, unacquainted with the facts, would be led to conclude that the main cause of complaint was unconstitutional conduct on the part of the Ministry and not a flagrant transgression of ordinary morality. The learning and acute arguments on the constitutional points displayed has been remarkable, and gives rise to a suspicion that the speakers were more anxious to win a reputation for political knowledge than to serve the country in the present juncture. All this has had a tendency to weaken the prosecution; the public mind has got confused amid the citing of precedents and the emphasis put on parliamentary rules, and the charge of most importance has become obscured. This is a result eagerly sought for by the Ministers and their followers. Few can understand charges about constitutional wrong-doing, but every man and woman in the Dominion comprehends the accusation of receiving \$162,000 from Sir Hugh Allan to carry the elections. Therefore it is, that all the Ministerial speakers have poured forth such a wealth of words on the Oaths' bill, the prorogation, the Royal Commission, and the procedure of the Opposition, and had so little to say about the transactions with Sir Hugh Allan. To slay old histories and law books so as to raise a dust that will obscure the hideous nature of their crime is very good policy on the part of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers, but it is a pity that the Opposition should have given them any cause for encouragement in so doing. Had the Opposition concentrated all their efforts on exhibiting the proof of the criminal relations between Sir Hugh Allan and the Ministry, and endeavored to impress the country with a due sense of their enormity, and refused to allow their attention to be diverted for a moment to secondary points, the effect on the Dominion would have been more satisfactory and the certainty of justice being dealt out to the offenders at the polls more sure.

In a few words we may sum up our meaning by saying, that if the Opposition had acted more like plain honest men, indignant at a gross outrage on morality and the interests of the country, and less like lawyers, they would have acquitted themselves better of their onerous duty.

To fully understand the correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany, which we print on our first page, some explanation may be necessary. As almost every one of our readers must be aware, for several years past there has been a growing antagonism between the German Government and the Catholic hierarchy. In such matters as education and obedience to the civil law where it clashed with their canon law, the Catholic clergy have come into frequent collision with the Government, and on every such occasion the Government has insisted on tacit obedience. In several Provinces, where the Catholics are the majority and have enjoyed exclusive privileges approaching to those in Lower Canada, it is apparent that the occasions of dispute between them and a Government of such a temper can be neither few nor trivial. Refractory professors or priests have been dealt with in the most decided manner, the first being ejected from their college chairs and the latter suspended from performing all civil duties. That is, a refractory priest is not allowed to keep the register of his parish, and baptisms, marriages, and burials by him have no legal significance. There has been no lack of incentive from the Ultramontane

branch of the clergy to put the most unflinching efforts forth against them, for they have missed no opportunity to wantonly defy the civil power and assure their followers that they are bound first to obey the Pope and his representatives and second only the Emperor and his government. This is the class the Emperor alludes to as disloyal to his throne and stirrers up of strife. A very large section of the priesthood, however, the moderate men, acquiesce in the Government's requirements and adapt themselves quietly to the new order of things. The breach has been widened by the recognition of the Old Catholics by the German Government. The Old Catholics repudiate stoutly the imputation of having left their church or being anything like Protestants, and claim to be the only genuine Catholics, as they disavow Papal Infallibility and other innovations in the faith of the Latin church. These Old Catholics are now a numerous and compact body and lately ordained a Bishop for Germany. In Germany the relations between the Catholic Church and the State are different from what exist in Britain or here. The Pope can appoint a Bishop for a diocese in Canada, the States, or Britain and there is an end of it; nobody disputes his entering on the duties of his office. In Germany it has always been different, for there, as in other continental countries, the Bishop has to be officially recognized by the Government, and without such recognition he cannot assume his new dignity. The question was, when the Old Catholics ordained a Bishop for Germany, would he be recognized. Apparently it was to prevent this, that the Pope wrote what he evidently designed to be a conciliatory letter. The Emperor William, from his reply, we may judge to have been in no melting mood, for it is one of the most courteous and yet most manly vindications of the rights of humanity against the assumptions of Rome that this generation has seen. The dates of the letters are not given, but it must have been very soon after William wrote his reply, that he formally recognized the Old Catholic Bishop, Dr. Reinkens. In virtue of that recognition, he "officially" ranks with any Cardinal or Primate holding preferment in the country. He can ordain priests and license teachers, and can, in fact, be used by the secular power for the purpose of reconstituting the whole machinery of the Catholic Church in Prussia. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of these events or to foretell to what they may not lead.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.

This Council met on Monday; members all present.

The Secy-Treas informed the Council that an appeal was taken against the process-verbal for the by-road through the fifth and sixth concessions of Jamestown.

Moved by Coun. Finn, seconded by Coun. Cowan: That this Council attend in a body at St. Martin to support their amendments to the above process-verbal. Carried.

A petition was presented asking for a Special Superintendent to make a new process-verbal for the Black Brook. John Donaldson was appointed.

Moved by Coun. Finn, seconded by Coun. Sadler: That the Secy-Treas levy the rate for the special rate for upholding the by-roads and to pay Andrew Geddes and Donald Campbell the amount of their contract. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Finn, seconded by Coun. Cowan: That the Secy-Treas. write to the Attorney General, to have the Railway by-law returned and all the papers belonging to the same. Carried.

The Secy-Treas. presented a petition addressed to the three branches of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, asking aid towards the Montreal and Ottawa Junction Railroad, and Coteau Bridge Company. The petition was signed by all the Council and a number of ratepayers.

The rate of general assessment for 1873 was levied at the rate of one-fourth of a cent on the dollar for general purposes.

HINCHINBROOKE COUNCIL.

This Council met on Monday; the members were all present except Couns. Oliver, and Brown. The following bills were ordered to be paid:—William Goodfellow, for making a break water on the Chateaugay River, opposite Coun. Brown's place, \$33; William Johnson, for repairing the Bridge at Atholston, and a Culvert, \$16.35; Archibald Cameron, jr., \$6.70 for services as Rural Inspector; John McHardy, and Henry McCracken, \$1.50 each, for services as Valuers.

Archibald Cameron, jr., Rural Inspector, was appointed Special Superintendent to examine and report, within 30 days, on the verbal petition of Joseph Anderson and others, praying for a water-course on his lot No. 8, in the 6th range; and also to report on the old water course across lots No. 7, and 8, and draw up a process-verbal, if necessary.

Richard Finn, Rural Inspector, was appointed Special Superintendent to examine and report on the verbal petition of James Cowan, praying for a water course from the line between lots 18, and 17, across lots 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, and 11, in the 4th range, and to draw up a process-verbal if necessary. And, further, that he also proceed to report on the petition of Wilson Johnson, praying for a water course on his lot No. 21, in the 3rd range, and report within 30 days. The Council then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in December next, at the usual hour and place.

Application is being made for a charter to incorporate the Valleyfield Manufacturing Company. The report that they have begun to break ground for the erection of a cotton mill is incorrect, it not being even certain yet whether the Company will be organized. The state of the money market is against all new projects at present.

Butter is selling remarkably well this fall along the frontier. Last week we heard of several lots of middling quality bringing 23 cents, and of store butter going at 21 cents. This is a gratifying change from last year.

REVIEW OF THE BEAUHARNOIS GRAIN MARKET.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

A SHORT review of the grain trade here this fall, may prove interesting to your readers, now that the season is drawing to a close. Beauharnois still maintains her reputation of being one of the best, if not the very best, grain market in Canada. Though retrograding in other respects, she still retains the preeminence in the grain trade, surpassing all towns in Canada of the same size, both in the prices paid for grain and the quantity received. In no other market in the Dominion have as high prices been paid for grain this season as in Beauharnois. In proof of this, let us, in the first place, take barley, and compare the prices paid in Beauharnois, a small town of 1,000 inhabitants, with those paid in Toronto, the chief barley market in Canada. The highest quotations this season in Toronto were \$1.20 to \$1.23, for barley which sells from ten to fifteen cents per bushel more than Lower Canada barley in the American market, while in Beauharnois as high as \$1.29 was paid one day, being the highest price reached this fall. Now, in the second place, let us look at the price of peas, comparing Beauharnois in this respect with Montreal. There the highest price paid was 56c. per bushel of 66 lbs., while here as high as 57 1/2c. was given. Of course there is the difference of four pounds weight in the bushel, which is barely sufficient to pay cost of transportation to Montreal. The comparison holds good in a greater or less degree with the other articles of farm produce, oats, beans, oatmeal, and butter.

With regard to the quantity of grain bought, it will be seen that in this respect, too, Beauharnois takes the lead of other towns of the same size in Canada. Reliable figures are rather difficult to obtain, as there appears to be some difference on the part of several grain merchants to give a correct statement of their respective receipts. The Editor of the Echo has been trying, with his usual energy, to get an account of the quantities of grain purchased by each merchant, for publication, but we believe with only partial success, as the list has not yet been published. We can however make a pretty close estimate of the amount of grain received here from the number of cargoes of each kind of grain shipped from this port.

There have been, altogether, fourteen barges loaded with peas sent from Beauharnois this fall, with an average carrying capacity of about seven thousand bushels. This estimate would give us between ninety and one hundred thousand bushels of peas shipped from Beauharnois this season. But, if we add what is yet in store here, the total quantity of peas received will fully amount to, if not exceed, one hundred thousand bushels. This quantity, at the rate of eighty cents per bushel, quite a low estimate, will give us \$80,000 as the sum taken into the country from Beauharnois for peas alone.

Estimating the quantity of barley in the same way, we find there have been about 70,000 bushels shipped this season. The shipments of barley this year were as large as those of last year, although there was not nearly the same acreage sown. The high price doubtless accounts for this, as all the barley that was not needed for seed was sold this year, whereas last year, owing to the low price, a great deal was used for feed. Putting the barley bought this year at the low average price of \$1 per bushel, we have seventy thousand dollars as the proceeds of the barley crop of 1873.

These two kinds of grain, then, have brought into this district about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Add to this the other kinds of farm produce sold here, and we will have nearly two hundred thousand dollars as the amount in cash paid out of Beauharnois for farm produce, in the course of about a month.

A few words now on the range of prices paid. In the beginning of the season, peas were quoted in Liverpool at 38s. sterling per quarter of 480 lbs. At this time they were selling in Beauharnois at 78c. per 70 lbs. In estimating the price that can be paid for peas here, three things have to be taken into account. The first and most important of course is the price in the English market, where all our peas are shipped to. A second, but by no means unimportant consideration, is the price of freight from Montreal to Liverpool. While the third, is the price of sterling exchange.

Now it happened that while the price of peas was about the same this year in Liverpool as last, or if anything a little lower, freights were much higher. Last year freight to England kept about 7s. sterling per quarter, while this year the average price is nearly eleven shillings, a difference equal to about 14c. per bushel. Again, sterling exchange last year was very high, selling at 109 to 110, but this year, owing to the panic in the money market, it has been very low, from 105 to 107. This makes a difference of about four cents a bushel on the price that can be paid for peas here. Towards the latter part of September peas rose to forty shillings per quarter.

An incident worth relating occurred in connection with this rise in the price of peas. The merchant first receiving intelligence of this advance, immediately went on the market, and commenced to run on peas, trying to buy all that came in. About three hours later, towards noon, when most of the grain was in for the day, another grain merchant received a telegram announcing the rise in Liverpool. This one immediately came on the market with a broad smile on his face, as if he had heard some very good news, and whispered something very confidentially to his grain buyer. At once a lively opposition commenced on peas, and the price rose from 82c. per bushel in the morning to 87c. at noon. But prices did not remain long at this latter figure, for freights were gradually rising and becoming scarcer and scarcer, thus counterbalancing the advance in the price of peas. Barley began at 60c. and rose by a series of leaps to 98c. in a few days. It remained for some time between 95c. to \$1, then continued to rise gradually till the middle of October, when it reached \$1.29, the maximum price of this season. It then began to decline as gradually as it rose, till it was down to one dollar per bushel which is about what it is selling for now.

K. N. M. F.

Beauharnois, Oct. 29.
On Friday evening the Sons of Temperance held a social in their hall, which attracted a fair attendance. Dr. Shirriff presided, and the programme, which included addresses, music, and readings, was gone through in a satisfactory manner.

The defeat of the Ministry will take rank among the most important events in Canadian history. It was not Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues merely who were placed on trial; it was the Dominion. Our country was arraigned before the moral sense of the world, and the question to outsiders was, whether it would take the side of wrong-doing, naturalize corruption among its national characteristics, or whether it would shake off indignantly the mire with which traitors had besmeared it and range itself with those countries which acknowledge the supremacy of the moral law. We say it with all reverence, we thank God for the verdict of yesterday. Had the Ministry triumphed we would have felt that Canada ceased to be a place for honest men and that the management of its public affairs for all future time would be left to those only who dissociated politics from purity. As it is, we take courage and hope that the severe lesson taught yesterday at Ottawa to political tricksters, may be a turning-point for good in our history.

And it is satisfactory now to reflect that the accused had everything in their favor. They chose their own Judges, who elicited as much evidence as they could in their favor and as little as possible against, there was no prosecutor, there was no cross-questioning, not even the chief witnesses against them were heard. They had a Governor who showed them every favor he could consistently with constitutional precedent, they had all the advantages that their commanding position afforded, its wealth of money, power and patronage, and, finally, their last appeal lay to a Parliament largely made up of their own creatures, who owed their presence there to the very money they were being tried for having corruptly extorted. In Parliament they were heard at wearisome length on their own behalf and allowed to vote on their own guilt or innocence, and yet, after all, they have been found guilty and driven from office under such circumstances of disgrace as never befell any British Cabinet before.

We cannot say that we are very hopeful that Mr McKenzie will be able to form a Ministry that will stand, but we have this certainty, that no Ministry can be as bad as the old one, and that their signal punishment will exercise for many a day a wholesome effect on their successors.

At the very time the Ministry were on their trial, they had the consummate impudence to appoint a Senator for this District. Mr Renaud, who should have been set aside long ago, resigned lately and on Tuesday the announcement was made that the Ministry had chosen Mr Trudel, a Montreal lawyer, to succeed him. This is a gross outrage on the District, for Mr Trudel is not known in it and has no connection with it.

CALVIN CHURCH, LA GUERRE.
Pursuant to adjournment, the Presbytery of Montreal, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, met on the 5th inst., and after hearing and sustaining the trials for ordination of Mr George McKay, Probationer, in due form ordained him to the office of the Holy Ministry and inducted him into the Pastoral charge of the congregation. The Rev G. McKay will preach on Sabbath first at eleven o'clock forenoon.

CHATEAUGUAY SOCIETY PLOWING MATCH.
This Match was held on the 23rd of October, on Mr William Morrison's farm, in Jamestown.

PLOWMEN OVER 20 YEARS.
1st Robert Ness.....\$7
2nd John Currie.....6
3rd William Currie.....5
4th Robert Roy.....4
5th James Angel.....3
6th David Baxter.....2
NEAREST AND CLEANEST TEAM & HARNESS.
1st Robert Ness.....\$3
2nd David Baxter.....2
3rd Daniel McFarlane.....1

YOUNG PLOWMEN.
1st Samuel Logan.....\$6
2nd Robert Robertson.....5
3rd James Ross.....4
4th John W. Sadler.....3
5th James Mills.....2
6th Samuel Cottingham.....1
NEAREST AND CLEANEST TEAM & HARNESS.
1st Robert Robertson.....\$3
2nd Samuel Cottingham.....2
3rd William McDougall.....1
CHARLES M. LEBLANC, Sec. Treas.

Dr Clarke will preach in St Andrew's Church on Sunday, both morning and evening.

The Circuit Court meets in this village on Wednesday next. The new Judge, Belanger, will preside.
Geo. C. Woods and James Timlin of Dundee went over to Roxbury last week to hunt, and, after a few days' absence, returned with seven deer. A party from this village were completely unsuccessful.

For a long time it has been supposed that a marriage performed by the captain of a man-of-war on his own quarter-deck was legal, but the law officers of the crown having taken the matter into consideration, and having decided otherwise, all such marriages have for the future been prohibited.

A singular circumstance happened on a recent voyage of the barque Silver Cloud, from Great Britain to Sydney. While taking soundings one day the lead struck on a silver coin, which stuck to it, and was brought up. The coin thus fished up is 180 years old, and is now in the possession of Mr Emery, of Sydney.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 30.—Mr W. H. Fay, Superintendent of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and Free Employment Bureau, sends the following note to the Associated Press: "I wish to check a wasteful expense of time and money by the poor and laboring classes, by having the word go forth that Boston does not afford remunerative employment for one out of fifty of its idle thousands. It is worse than useless for others to come here for work."

LATEST PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD went on to explain how he wished the committee of enquiry constituted and the manner in which they should proceed. He did not desire the committee should go on without delay, from a fear that such procedure would injure the prospects of Sir Hugh Allan and his party in Europe in their endeavor to raise the necessary money to build the Pacific railroad. He insisted strongly that, when the House adjourned it was on the understanding that the meeting on the 13th August would be a mere form. The advice of the Globe to members to attend on that day, and that they would be entitled to pay for so doing, was immoral, and an attempt to reproduce the Salary Grab in Canada. Coming to the Royal Commission, he contended the Opposition had admitted it was legal, because in the debate they quoted from the evidence given before it. If it was an illegal court, its evidence was worthless and they had no right to quote it; if the evidence was good, then the court must be a legal one. Sir John enforced his logical if not sensible statement, by the remark "You pay your money and you take your choice." For the appointment of the Commission, as for the prorogation of the House, the Governor had the advice of the law officers of the Crown that he was acting constitutionally. Not only this, but his course in all these matters had been settled by the Imperial Cabinet. At wearisome length, he went minutely into every detail regarding the Oaths' bill, the issuing of the Royal Commission, the choosing of the commissioners, and Mr Huntington's conduct in refusing to go before the Commission or bring forward his witnesses. On the character of the Commissioners he dwelt very long, replying to adverse criticisms, and asserting they were well qualified for their duty in every respect. After speaking for several hours on these details, he touched for the first time on the accusations against him, boldly declaring that they were brought against him because he had not given the contract to the Americans—that he was being persecuted solely on account of his loyalty. He said:—

If I had played the game of the hon gentlemen opposite, if I had sold the railway, if I had sold the interests of Canada, I would have got the plaudits of the hon gentlemen opposite instead of now getting their stabs. (Cheers.) But it is because from the first to the last I was a true Canadian, because from the first to the last, I stood by Canada; it was because from the first to the last when they attempted to levy black mail upon me, I put it down with a strong hand, and that is why the attack was made on me. (Loud cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying that this course taken by Mr Huntington is governed by the scenes by a foreign element. (Cheers.) I do not charge the honorable gentlemen, by whom he is surrounded, with being parties to this, but I do say that the course of Mr Huntington is governed by a foreign element, and I can prove it. (Cheers.) If a committee is granted to me, I will show that the honorable gentleman sits here by virtue of alien money and influence, but not only by virtue of alien influence, but alien railway influences. (Cheers.) I can prove it. I am informed, and I verily believe that I can prove it, (Cheers and laughter.) I have got evidence, and if a Committee is given to me, I can prove that the honorable gentleman was elected to his seat in the House by alien railway influences, and more than that he was elected by alien railway influences not connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. (Loud cheers.)

After this outbreak, he reviewed his conduct in negotiating the Washington Treaty, declaring that he had acted in the best interests of the Dominion, and that he asked no other epitaph on his tombstone than that he had been a party to that treaty. The outcry against him on account of his conduct at Washington he stigmatised in the severest terms, as also that on account of the measures he took to propitiate Nova Scotia and preserve Confederation. His conduct in regard to Nova Scotia, he dilated on with the purpose evidently of influencing the votes of the members for that Province—to show them that if they let him out of office they turned out the friend who got them the additional money from the public treasury. He then appealed to the British Columbia susceptibilities. The Pacific railroad was essential to their entering Confederation, and he quoted largely from the Parliamentary proceedings to prove how the Opposition had always opposed that undertaking, and were inimical to taking British Columbia into the Union. The different objections brought against his policy, such as that he had been guilty of granting a constitution to a few half-breeds in the North West country, and had given them infinitely more than they had a right to expect, and the New Brunswick school bill, were all dragged in and commented on, though their connection with the subject under debate was of the slightest kind. After debating about the bush in this manner for a long time he returned to the Pacific Scandal by the assertion:—

"We have met our opponents and it is said with money. I believe that the gentleman opposite spent two pounds to our one. [Opposite cries of "No! No!"] I challenge the hon gentleman to have a committee on this subject. [Ministerial cheers.] I see the speech of the hon member for South Bruce at London, and he suggested the appointment of a Statutory Committee—in God's name let us have it; let us have a committee of three to go from county to county, from constituency to constituency, and let them sift these matters to the bottom. I tell you on my honour as a man, that I believe I can prove there are more men who own their elections to money on that side of the House than on this. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) If I be challenged I can go into detail. I can show, and I can prove it, that many members owe their elections to money alone."

He declared the Pacific contract was not sold to Sir Hugh Allan, and went into a minute account of the negotiations with different parties to build the railroad and how

the Ministry from the outset insisted on American capital should be used in building the road—that it should be a purely British road, without "Yankee" (this irritating appellation Sir John used frequently) aid of any kind. He related his interviews with McMillen and the Americans, particularly one when they told him they had been ill-used by Sir Hugh Allan and read portions of the correspondence with him. He however, refused to interfere on their behalf, and the contract was to be given to Sir Hugh's company on the distinct understanding that he should cut all connection with the Americans. It was because of this the Ministry and Sir Hugh were so persecuted. Sir George Cartier's negotiations with Sir Hugh Allan (he Sir John) assumed the responsibility of. On the elections coming on, the public mind of Ontario was prejudiced against him by cries that he had sold the country to the Catholics and the French, and seeing he would have a hard fight he appealed to Cartier for help, and finding no better arrangement possible told Cartier:—

"I authorize you to state that any influence the Government may have, in the event of amalgamation, shall be given to Sir Hugh Allan; the thing must stand over till after the elections."

After paying a glowing tribute to the memory of Cartier, his patriotism and devotion to himself, Sir John endeavored to explain that by his message he meant nothing wrong and that it was not sent to enable Cartier to extort money from Sir Hugh Allan.

"At that time there had been not one single word said about money, (cheers), and there never was one said as far as I was concerned, between Sir Hugh Allan and me. (Hear, hear.) I was fighting the battle in Western Canada, I was getting subscriptions as I have no doubt, the hon member for Lambton was getting subscriptions, and if he denies it I will be able to prove it. (Cheers.) I state in my place that I will be able to prove it. (Cheers.) I was doing what I could for the purpose of getting money to help in the elections, and I was met not only by individual electors but by the whole force, power and influence, legitimate and illegitimate, of the Ontario Government. I have no hesitation in saying that in all that expenditure I was met by two dollars to one. (Hear, hear.)"

All this he could prove had he descended to the dirty tricks of gentlemen opposite who picked locks, stole papers, and had detectives everywhere. McMillen had tried to blackmail him to conceal the correspondence Mr Huntington produced, but he ordered him out of his office. Sir Hugh Allan offered him \$17,000 for these letters but Mr Huntington gave him more. [This statement Mr Huntington rose to deny most emphatically. He declared he did not get his information from McMillen and never paid or promised him a cent. He also denounced as utterly false Sir John's assertion that he sat as member by means of foreign gold or was instigated to make his charges by Americans. He defied Sir John to prove his assertions. A tumult arose and some angry words passed between Mr Huntington and Sir John.] In resuming the subject of his speech, Sir John said it was very common to subscribe money at elections and he could prove that one Opposition member at last election had spent \$26,000, another \$30,000, and several sums under \$10,000. (Having specified Mr Blaine as one who spent money, that gentleman rose and denied he had spent a cent, whereupon Sir John said perhaps his wife had, a remark that elicited cries of "shame," and the indignant response of Mr Blaine that he would explain his relations with Sir Hugh Allan, Sir John again wandered off to tell how they selected as directors of the Pacific railroad, describing their characteristics, and then again spoke of McMillen selling the letters to Mr Huntington, an act of infamy which he said suggested the greater infamy of stealing the letter from him to Mr Pope.

[The foregoing is a summary of all of Sir John A. Macdonald's speech which appeared in either the Gazette or Herald of yesterday. He spoke for five hours, but with less than his usual effectiveness. In the remainder of his speech he contended that the \$102,000 was a subscription by Sir Hugh Allan and called on his country and God to witness that he had not spent the money corruptly. Mr Blake replied but of his speech and the others that followed it, the Montreal papers have been unable to give a report. On Wednesday afternoon the division was to take place. Appearances on Tuesday night showed the Ministry had no chance of success.]

WEATHER REPORT.
Temperature Wind, miles in Rain in
Highest Lowest 24 hours inches
28 October...44 33 64 0.32
29 " " 35 32 127 0.00
30 " " 35 26 54 0.03
31 " " 30 26 96 0.00
1 Nov'r...38 33 104 0.00
2 " " 30 38 129 0.25
3 " " 47 25 159 0.00
*Shower of snow.
FRANCIS W. SMITH, M.D., Huntingdon.

CANADA.
Morrisburg, Ont., Oct. 28.—Last night the store of W. J. Meikle was entered at the front door by forcing the lock. There was a quantity of blacksmith's tools found on the premises, which were recognized by Mr Campbell of this place as being his property. The safe was blown open, and about \$500 in cash, and \$4,000 in bonds were stolen. There is no trace of the thieves as yet.

Lord Dufferin's statement to the Canadian Parliament, attempting to justify his proroguing of its members, is much like one of the speeches of Andrew Johnson, while occupant of the Presidential Chair. The village tailor and alderman uses stronger language, and it may be added, that his arguments are the more forcible. It is difficult to say which presents the strongest evidence that he is a demagogue.—Boston Traveler.

Grenville, Oct. 31.—A fearful explosion of nitro-glycerine took place this morning on the canal, near Grenville. Two men, one named Andrew Thompson, and a Frenchman named Foucault, were blown to pieces.

BREACH OF PROMISE—ATYET dit MALO vs. MESSIER.—In this case, which was decided in the Superior Court yesterday, the plaintiff, a young man of 58, sues a young lady of 47, for \$400, as damages for breach of promise of marriage, alleging that he had, after becoming engaged to her, purchased a

property in Varennes, with a view of making it their home, and that now he had no need of it; also that he had furnished various sums of money to the defendant, that he had bought clothing for her, and had deposited money with her, and that he purchased a suit of clothes for himself to be worn at their wedding, the defendant having come to Montreal and bought the cloth for it, and finally that he had presented her with a gold ring in token of their engagement. Altogether plaintiff's claims amounted to over \$750. The promise of marriage was not proved; and as to the money deposited with her, the clothing and the gold ring, the defendant pleaded that she was ready to return them when called on to do so, but that she had never been asked for them by the plaintiff. Action dismissed with costs.—Montreal Witness, 1st inst.

There was a curious case illustrating the occasional valuelessness of circumstantial evidence before the St. Catharines Ont., Police Court lately. A few days before a girl named Leach entered Mr Hardy's store during the absence of the proprietor. On his return he missed \$140, and at once handed the girl to the authorities as the thief. While her trial was in progress, Mr Hardy found the money in his desk, and the charge was immediately dismissed.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Mr T. K. Ramsay, Q. C., late an assistant judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, has been appointed to succeed Mr Justice Drummond.

A STRUGGLE WITH A STOVE-PIPE.
Putting up a stove is not so difficult in itself. It is the pipe that raises four-fifths of the mischief and all the dust. You may take down a stove with all the care in the world, and yet that pipe went come together again as it was before. You find this out when you are standing on a chair with your arms full of pipe and your mouth full of soot. Your wife is standing on the floor in a position that enables her to see you, the pipe, and the chair, and here she gives utterance to those remarks that are calculated to hasten a man into the extremes of insanity. Her dress is pinned over her waist, and she has got one of your hats on her head, and your linen coat on her back, and a pair of rubbers on her feet. There is about five cents' worth of pot black on her nose, and a lot of flour on her chin. And while you are up there trying to circumvent the awful contrivance of the pipe, and telling that you know some fool has been mixing up that stuff with some domestic mottoes as—"What's the use of swearing so?" "You know no one has touched that pipe." "You ain't got any more patience than a child." "Do be careful of that chair." And she goes off and reappears with an armful of more pipes, and before you are aware of it she has got that pipe so horribly mixed up that it does seem to two pieces are alike.

You join the ends and work them to and fro, and to and fro again, and then you take them apart and look at them. Then you spread one out and jam the other together, and mount them together. But it is no go. You begin to think the pieces are inspired with life, and ache to kick them through the window. But she doesn't lose her patience. See goes around with that awful exasperating rigging on, with a long pipe under each arm and a long-handled broom in her hand, and says she don't see how it is some people never have any trouble in putting up a stove. Then you miss the hammer. You don't see it anywhere. You stare into the stove, along the mantel, and down the stove, and off to the floor. Your wife watches you, and is finally thoughtful enough to inquire what you are looking after; and on learning pulls the article from her pocket. Then you feel as if you could go out doors and swear a hole twelve feet square through a block of brick buildings, but she merely observes, "Why on earth don't you speak when you want anything, and not stare around like a dummy."

When that part of the pipe which goes through the wall is up, she keeps it up with the broom, while you are making the connection, and stares at it with an intensity that is entirely uncalled for. All the while your position is becoming more and more interesting. The pipe don't go together, of course. The soot shakes down into your eyes and mouth, and sweat rolls down your face and tickles your chin as it drops off, and it seems as if your arms were slowly but surely drawing out of their sockets.

Here your wife comes to the rescue by inquiring if you are going to be all day doing nothing, and if you think her arms are made of cast iron; and then the broom slips off the pipe, and in her endeavor to recover her hold she jabs you under the chin with the handle, and the pipe comes down on your head with its load of fried soot, and then the chair tilts forward enough to discharge your feet, and you come down on the wrong end of that chair with a force that would bankrupt a pile driver. You don't touch that stove again. You leave your wife examining the chair and bemoaning its injuries, and go into the kitchen and wash your skinned and bleeding hands with yellow soap. Then you go down the street after a man to do the business, and your wife goes over to the neighbors' with her chair, and tells them about its injuries, and drains the neighborhood dry of its sympathy long before you get home.

London, Nov. 24.—Latest advices from India are more encouraging, the crops in some districts of Bengal are improving, and with a continuance of favourable weather there are hopes that the famine may be averted or greatly mitigated.

Portland, Me., Oct. 31.—The Savings Bank at Bethel, Me., early this morning, was entered by robbers, who, in blowing the lock off the outer door, alarmed the neighbors. Three of the burglars were captured. They had also entered a store during the night.

A domestic in New York stole the entire bridal outfit of her mistress, necessitating the postponement of her mistress's wedding. The criminal servant got one year in the penitentiary.

The money for the preliminary survey for a railroad to Chateaugay Lake has all been pledged, and the work has been given to John Daune, who is to furnish his own assistants and who was expected to be on hand Monday last.

London, Oct. 28.—A Times special from Constantinople announces that an Ambassador from Austria has arrived in that city with instructions to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the two Governments growing out of the conduct of an Austrian Consul in Bosnia.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GLEANER.)

Montreal, Thursday Forenoon.
The Ministry, seeing they were in a minority, resigned yesterday without a division.

The Governor sent for Mr McKenzie to form a new Cabinet, but nothing more will be known until Monday.

TESTAMENTARY ECCENTRICITIES.

The Illustrated London News says: "Among the 28,000 wills annually admitted to probate, there are every year some which may fairly be called 'curious wills,' curious from the peculiarity and conditions of the bequests or directions. In writing a few articles on curious wills we shall endeavor to take our illustrations from the records of the last twenty or thirty years, and, as far as possible, to classify them; many, however, defy classification, and will have in this to form a class by themselves. There are few wills made without some directions being given either as to the place or the manner of burial; frequently the testator desires to be buried in the same grave with his wife or some other member of his family. We remember one case where the testator directed that he should be buried in the space left for that purpose between the graves of his first and second wives, so that he should lie with one on his right hand and the other on his left. More frequently still, the direction limits the extent of the funeral; in some cases no carriages are to be used, in others the body is to be carried to the grave by persons employed on the deceased's estate; in one instance the persons so to be employed were laborers, and they were required on the occasion to wear clean white smocks, and were to be paid one pound each for their trouble. Mr Zimmerman, whose will was proved in 1840, accompanied the directions for his funeral, in case they were not carried out, with something like a threat. In his will he says, 'No person is to attend my corpse to the grave, nor is any funeral bell to be rung, and my desire is to be buried plainly, but in a decent manner; and, if this be not done, I will come again—that is to say I can.' The Countess Dowager of Sandwich, in her will, written by herself at the age of eighty, proved in November 1862, expresses her wish to be buried decently and quietly—no undertaker's frauds or cheating, no scars, hatbands, or nonsense." Mrs Kitty Jenkyns Paake Reading, although evidently possessed of sufficient means, appears by her will, proved in April, 1870, to have been very anxious that one part at least of the expenses attending her funeral should be kept as low as possible. After saying she is to be placed first in a leaden and then in a wooden coffin, she provides that if "I die away from Brankome I wish my remains, after being duly placed in the proper coffin, to be inclosed in a plain deal box, so that no one may know the contents, and conveyed by a goods train to Poole, which will cost no more than any other package of the same weight; from Poole Station said box to be conveyed in a cart to Brankome Tower." The contrivance of sending her remains in a plain deal box by a goods train, so that it will cost no more than any other package of the same weight, and said box afterward to be conveyed in a cart, sounds rather oddly in connection with the dignified name of its destination—Brankome Tower. Mrs Reading seems to have considered the details of her funeral with much minuteness. Among other things, she states: "The easiest way to convey my coffin out of the house will be to take the window out of the dining-room. Some people—we do not know whether they would rather not die—certainly would rather not be buried. Mr J. L. Grefulle, of Winchester street and Cornhill, merchant, whose will was proved in October, 1867, thus directs as to the disposal of his body: 'I do not wish to be buried. I enjoin my nephews to cause my body to be embalmed and placed in a coffin, the top of which shall be glazed and not nailed down, so that the body be not deprived either of air or daylight. Subsequently to cause it to be burnt, if that can be legally done.' It could not be from a motive of economy, as the personal property in England was sworn under half a million sterling, and he left 400,000 francs to be laid out in works of beneficence and charity. Mr William Kensett, by his will, proved in October, 1855, seems to have been of the same opinion as the members of a recently-formed club, who have pledged themselves, for sanitary reasons, to have their bodies burnt at their deaths, for he recites that, 'believing in the impolicy of interring the dead amid the living, and as an example to others, I give my body, four days after death, to the Directors of the Imperial Gas Company, London, to be placed in one of their retorts and consumed to ashes, and that they will be paid £10 by my executors for the trouble this act will impose on them in so doing. Should a defense of fanaticism and superstition prevent their granting this my request, then my executors must submit to have my remains buried in the plainest manner possible, in my family grave in St John's wood Cemetery, to assist in poisoning the living in that neighborhood.' Generally, the curious wills are home-made. The will of Mr Kensett was made by a solicitor."

Upon the question of education in Ireland the result of the conference held by the Roman Catholic Bishops has sufficiently transpired. They pledge themselves to the denominational system, and propose that the Roman Catholic University, with training colleges and seminaries affiliated to it, and in which the degrees will be conferred by Papal authority, shall be constituted the chief seat of education in the country.

The Roman Official Gazette publishes the returns of the sales of ecclesiastical estates during the month of September. The amount realized was 4,287,105 francs, and in the previous portion of the year 35,910,134 francs. The total amount disposed of since October, 1867, down to the present date, is 430,107,828 francs. Despite the curse of the Pope against all who dare to purchase such property there are no lack of bidders, who are chiefly Catholics. The Jews have acquired a fair share of the lands and buildings.

"Brown Bess," whose name had almost died out of the annals of modern warfare, has been awakened from its oblivion by the peculiar requirements of the Austro-Serbian War. Supplies of the antiquated weapon with the flintlock are being sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as being best adapted to the use of his faithful allies the Fenian warriors.

The Australian colonies are flourishing under free trade. The Colonial Treasurer for New South Wales has just made his financial statement, announcing a large surplus, and a rapidly increasing revenue. No taxes are retained except for revenue purposes.

The first time the Abyssinians saw the engines in a steam vessel they were struck with amazement, and said that the English must be a very clever people, for they had captured the devil, and put him into an iron box, and made him work.

The Liverpool papers mention that Mr P. O'Leary, who had just returned from Ireland, whither he was delegated on a tour of inspection by the English Agricultural Laborers' Union, has received a letter from Mr P. F. Johnson, the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in which the writer says: "At our month meeting it was resolved that, in the event of the Government failing to introduce a comprehensive measure dealing with the waste lands of Ireland, I be empowered to proceed to America, and have an interview with the authorities there, with the object of our initiating an emigration en masse to the Western and Pacific States. Of course, I feel deeply that it should be necessary for us to leave our native land; but what could I do? All faith here is lost in political platitudes, and little left in our public men. I struggled hard, but the Irish labourer will not remain a slave by the Shannon while there is a chance of his becoming a freeman in a place of his land. I had to accept the offer, but I am consoled that I am to have the assistance of one whose services I shall not soon forget. You were chosen to accompany me. Will you? Yes, I know you will give your services to remove our brothers from slavery. I have had many conversations with members of the constabulary. Do you think the American Government will refuse them as settlers with us in the United States? On receipt of your letter I shall go to work to mature our scheme. If we are denied a home in Ireland, we can build up a nation in America." The proposal of the Irish Union has been accepted by Mr O'Leary.

BIRTH.
At her father's residence, Newfoundland, on the 18th ulto, the wife of Mr James Will, of this village, of a son.

DIED.
On the 25th of October, John Smillie, Godmanchester, aged 25 years and 8 months.

BEAUFARNOIS MARKETS.
(By Telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, per 70 pounds, 72 to 75 cents.
Barley, per 50 pounds, 90 to 95 cents.
Oats, per 40 pounds, 40 cents.
Beans, \$1.30 to \$1.60.
Butter, 20 to 21 cents per pound.
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs, \$2.25.
Not much coming in.
COLL McFEE, Grain Buyer.

Huntingdon.—Greenbacks bought at 91 to 91 1/2 cents.
Montreal.—Greenbacks, 92 1/2 cents; Gold 107 1/2.

AUCTION SALES.

On Tuesday, 11th November, at the residence of Mr John Barrie, on the farm of John Gillies, Esq., Elgin: horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, mow, hay, &c. 11 months' credit.
D. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

At residence of the late John Cunningham, 4th concession North Georgetown, 14 miles from Allan's Corners, on Thursday, 29 Nov: horses, cattle, sheep, vehicles, hay, potatoes, &c. 12 months' credit.
D. BAYSON, Auctioneer.

At residence of Mr John Craik, Franklin, on Saturday, 15th Nov: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Waggon, Saps-buckets, Harness, &c. 12 months' credit.
D. W. JONASSEN, Auctioneer.

At the residence of Mr Nelson Manning, Maritana, Franklin, on Wednesday, 12th November, Ploas, Castings, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hay, &c. 12 months' credit. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

STRAYED.

FROM the farm of the undersigned a Sucking Colt, dark grey color. The finder will be rewarded on restoring her to
JOHN LEE,
Ridge Road, Godmanchester.

NOTICE.

THE PAID NOTES and others of D. B. Simpson, of Powerscourt, fall due on the 16th of November. Immediate payment to be made to Henry Platt, Powerscourt.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Alfred Beudin, an Insolvent.
A FIRST dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objections until the seventeenth day of November instant, after which dividends will be paid.
D. A. STRATTON, Assignee.

Beaufarnois, 3rd Nov., 1873.

COLTS STRAYED.

STRAYED from the farm of the undersigned, two Suckling colts, one a black two-year-old and the other a bay one-year-old, with white stars on their foreheads. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be cheerfully paid for.
JAS. BAIRD,
6th concession Hinchinbrooke.

SPLENDID BARGAINS.

AT THE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
NEW GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce to the inhabitants of Huntingdon and surrounding country that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, they have concluded to sell off their whole and entire new stock of Goods at Cost and under, so as to effect a speedy clearance.

Undoubtedly a list of the great reductions made, which will convince intending purchasers of the genuineness of the above facts—
Best Coal Oil 35 cents per gallon, former price 50 cents.
Best Malt Vinegar 25 cents per gallon, former price 50 cents.
Best Golden Syrup 55 cents per gallon, former price 70 cents.
Best Japan Tea 50 cents per lb., former price 70 cents.
Best Refined Sugar 9 cents per lb., former price 12 cents.
Good Japan Tea 35 cents per lb., to 55 cents.
Best Layer Raisins 10 cents per lb., former price 12 cents.

Thos. Hoyle & Son's celebrated fast colour prints 12 1/2 cents, former price 16 and 17 cents.
Grey Cottons at 9 cents per yard, former price 12 cents.
Aberdeen Wincey 12 1/2 cents, former price 20 cents per yard.
Great Reductions in Boots and Shoes and Ready-made Clothing.

Gentlemen's Fancy Flannel Shirts 75 cents, former price \$1.50.
Also, an immense quantity of other Goods too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount. So eager is the time to secure Great Bargains; namely, General Merchandise at cost and under.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

P. S. Terms of the Sale will be for cash or Produce in Exchange at Cash Prices.
Huntingdon, October, 1873.

