

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

The charter empowering the construction of the South Shore railway passed the Legislative Council on Monday, when Mr Laviolette's amendment, requiring the company to spend \$200,000 on the tunnel, before building the railway, was rejected by 13 to 8. The bill stands as passed by the Assembly, work to be begun on the road within 3 months and completed within 2 years, and on the tunnel within 2 years and finished in 5, and the railway to touch at or about the villages of Huntingdon, Durham, and Ste Martine, so that it cannot be farther distant from any of them than one mile, which is the legal interpretation of the word "about." The charter being passed subject to the conditions to be imposed by the Government, a great deal turns upon the nature of these conditions. The expectation is that they will, while ensuring good faith on the part of the company, be not so exacting as to prevent its going on. If not already submitted to the company, they will be within a few days, and, if accepted, a proclamation will be issued authorizing the company to proceed. Taking it for granted that the conditions will be reasonable, the only danger of defeat now lies in the Grand Trunk having influence enough with the Dominion Cabinet to induce them to disallow the bill. Should the veto power at Ottawa be used to kill the bill, we will be where we were, and the fact that it may be exerted should restrain the presumptuous confidence that seems to have taken possession of so many.

Even supposing the Dominion Government should, at this, the eleventh hour, step in to blast our prospects of obtaining a railway—and while we recognize the possibility of such a contingency, we do not regard it as very probable—the obtaining of a charter is a great moral victory. The opposition to it by the Grand Trunk and the city of Montreal was so strenuous, persistent, and unscrupulous, that it is wonderful it was obtained, even hampered, as it is, by Mr Chapleau's amendment.

We do not care to rake up transactions for the sake of creating bad feeling, but it is well for the people of this section to know that the opposition was shameful as well as bitter and that to Dr Cameron they are, more than to any other, indebted for the measure of success obtained. In a struggle, where it put forth its full strength the Grand Trunk has been worsted, and the rights of the people of the District of Beauharnois to run a railway in any direction and with whatever connections they see fit, maintained.

The trial of the first Oka arraigned at Aylmer ended in the jury disagreeing, and the accused being discharged on his own bail. The second trial is now in progress, and as Mr MacLaren, by a deft move, has managed to get an English-speaking jury, an acquittal will likely be the result, for the evidence is of the most trumpety nature, the chief witness (the Indian who swore he was in the Methodist chapel with Chief Joseph and his band) having involved himself in numberless contradictions.

The posture of affairs between Turkey and Greece continues critical. So far from Turkey showing any disposition to conform to the Berlin treaty, she is now engaged in military preparations, and is actively urging the Mohammedans in the Provinces she promised to cede to resist the Greeks. The Great Powers are in a most perplexing position, being bound, on one hand, by the treaty to see its provisions carried out and on the other perceiving their interference, by causing the collapse of Turkey, will raise perplexing issues that might bring about a Continental war.

The Local House during the past few days has been winding up the business before it in the most hurried and careless manner, amending and rejecting bills without consideration. It is expected it will be prorogued to-morrow.

At a late meeting of the Malone Farmers' Club one member said: "We had better have the moisture of the ground go into crops than into weeds. If I knew we were going to have a dry season I should plant my potatoes three feet apart each way, and corn four feet, and cultivate frequently, and I would have a good crop, rain or no rain," and another declared that each "weed is a pump which is constantly at work pumping up the moisture from the soil." Weeds do more than deprive the crops of their share of moisture; they rob them of their nourishment and keep

the air and light from them. The loss caused by weeds far surpasses that inflicted by insects, and in proof of this, no experiments have ever been made more conclusive than those of Sir John Sinclair. Seven acres of gravelly land were followed and then sown with wheat. One acre was measured off and not a weed in it was touched; on the other six acres every weed was pulled by children engaged for the purpose. The unweeded acre gave 18 bushels, the six weeded acres 22½ bushels. A six acre field was next chosen for barley, and on each alternate acre the weeds were allowed to grow, and mustard was had upon them. The unweeded acres yielded 13 bushels; the weeded 28 bushels. The third experiment was another six acre field. One acre was plowed once and no manure put on; the other five acres were plowed three times, manured and weeded. The crop of oats was 17 bushels to the unweeded acre and 37 to the clean. As a rule, if the land were kept clean there would be an increase, at least, of one-third in the yield. The increase in the number of weeds would be trouble enough to the farmer, without the appearance of entirely new varieties. Twenty years ago thistles and mustard were looked upon as the chief plagues; to-day the couch grass and the ox-eye daisy hold the pre-eminence.

At the election for school commissioners for Huntingdon village Mr Thomas White was re-elected and Dr Shirriff elected in place of Mr D. Elder.

In the list of subscribers to the new Methodist church, which appeared in last week's paper, Dr Wells' subscription should have been printed: "Dr Wells, \$5 in addition to \$45 subscribed before."

A lawn party, in aid of the manse fund of the Presbyterian church, Hemmingford, was held on Thursday week, in the grounds of Julius Scriver, Esq., M.P. There was a large assembly of old and young, who seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly in promenading thru the handsome and tastefully kept grounds. Refreshments of various kinds were for sale and largely partaken of, and to render the happiness of the evening complete the Brass Band of the Hemmingford Rangers discoursed some excellent music. The profits amounted to \$26.

The Grand Trunk last week suspended work on the track west of St Isidore, and moved the gang to the line on the east side. Mr Foster has been at Ste Martine relative to obtaining the right of way.

The usual picnic in connection with the Hemmingford Presbyterian Sabbath-School, was held in the beautiful grove of Mrs Richard Gregg last Thursday. The day was lovely and, despite the busy haying season, the assemblage was quite large. The forenoon was spent by the children in swinging and other games, after which all partook of a hearty dinner. In the afternoon the children sang several hymns and were shortly addressed by the Revd Mr Patterson and Dr Glover, the superintendent. A spirited racing contest then took place, after which the afternoon being well spent all returned to their homes much pleased with their annual holiday.

The bush fires in the Teasfield and adjoining mucky lands have done considerable damage. The plank road has been made worse than ever and the barn on the east works property has been destroyed. Some 30 cords of soft wood by the roadside were also burned. On the concession behind New Ireland 3 barns and several fields of grain fell a prey to the fire. The rain of Tuesday has checked its progress.

The macadamized road is being extended to the St Louis bridge, which leaves little for Ormstown and St Louis de Gonzague to do, and it is to be hoped, they will do it.

The meeting of those interested in the Coteau railway to consider the proposal to transfer it to the Grand Trunk, has been postponed until the 30th. It seems to be taken for granted that the bargain will be completed and that the Grand Trunk has succeeded in blasting the prospects of there ever being a bridge at Valleyfield.

The report of the passage of the charter for the railroad, even tho' shackled with Mr Chapleau's amendment, caused undue elation among the people of the District, and it found vent on Wednesday evening, in this village, in a torchlight procession and bonfires in honor of Dr Cameron's return home from his parliamentary labors and of the success of his efforts on behalf of the railroad. Starting from the Victoria hall, a procession of over 200, bearing torches, and with the brass band at their head, moved thru the village. One device, a large frang, having a representation of a railway crossing on one side and Dr Cameron's name on the other, was happily conceived, but the same cannot be said of a wagon bearing effigies of three of the opponents of the South Shore road, which, altho' of course devised by the boys in pure fun and without any spirit of malice, was in bad taste and calculated to give needless offence. Halting in front of Dr Cameron's house, cheers rent the air, and the Doctor briefly thanked the crowd for the honor done him. He was of the opinion that the restrictions to be imposed by the Government would not be an obstacle to the construction of the road, but cautioned his hearers to bear in mind that a present success was not always a final victory, and that while he believed the Americans could go on now with their project, some obstacle might yet present itself. With renewed cheers, the procession resumed its march, finally bringing up on the parade ground, where the bonfire was lit and the Grand Trunk, in the shape of a box big enough to contain all the charters of oppo-

sition roads, was duly consigned to the flames, followed by the effigies. The discharge of a number of beautiful rockets closed the proceedings, which were witnessed by a great crowd of people, many being from a distance.

WEATHER RECORD.
15th July—Very hot.
16th—At noon, while the sky was comparatively clear, a sudden crash of thunder startled everybody. The bolt struck three poplar trees at the side of the road next Mr White's barn, below this village. Two light showers followed, one of which, in some places, was accompanied by hail.
17th—Cloudy with light showers.
18th—Dry and warm.
19th—Warm, with showers going round.
20th—Rained a good deal, with one loud peal of thunder. Greatest amount of rain fallen for two months, and it may be said to have saved the grain and potatoes.
21st—A fine cool day.

THE LOCAL HOUSE
TUESDAY, JULY 15.

Mr Robertson introduced a resolution with regard to the employees of the house. He said that after the session it was proposed to dispense during the recess with the services of certain employees of the Legislative Assembly, who had nothing to do except when the House was sitting, and to pay such employees six months' salary instead of twelve for the three months or so during which their services were required, leaving them clear for eight months to employ their time as they choose.

Mr Mercier said there was a crying need for retrenchment. While Ontario spent on this service but \$18,735, Quebec had expended \$52,711, \$15,000 of which was absorbed by the Legislative Council. Of course in this Province additional cost was incurred by the use of two languages.

The resolution was passed also the bill levying an assessment on the fees of registrars and prothonotaries.

WEDNESDAY.
A long debate took place over the mining bill, which provided for the resumption by the Government of the lands ceded to parties who had not made full use of them, on default of paying an additional price for the same, and a royalty on what may be mined. The bill was vigorously opposed on the ground that it interfered with vested rights, and would be injurious to persons who had invested in mining lands. It was advanced a stage.

The bill to incorporate the St Lawrence Tunnel Company was passed.

THURSDAY.
Mr Bergevin asked if it was the intention of the Government to take steps to come to the aid in an effective manner of the macadamized road company for the county of Beauharnois.

Mr Chapleau replied that before the municipal loan fund question was settled, the Government did not consider itself in a position to come to their aid, but as soon as the measure respecting the loan was put in effect, the Government will consider the matter of the macadamized roads, all the importance of which it recognizes.

Mr July moved an address to the Dominion Government praying that no excise duty be placed on beet sugar for 10 years. In speaking to the resolution, he showed what immense advantage the establishment of beet sugar factories would be to the province, not only as a means of retaining in the country the enormous sums of money sent abroad every year for the purchase of imported sugar, not only by giving work to thousands of people now obliged to leave the country in search of occupation, but by improving in a radical manner our system of industry, and by affording at the same time a great encouragement to a new industry which had taken such a prominent place in our country, the breeding and exportation of cattle, as the manufacture of beet-root sugar furnishes out of the refuse of the plant, after the saccharine matter has been extracted from it, an enormous quantity of wholesome food for cattle, which is even more valuable for that purpose than in its natural state.

The motion was adopted.

FRIDAY.
On the license act coming up, Mr July objected to the proposal to grant licenses to druggists, which, he feared would cause a great deal of unhappiness and misery in rural districts. Experience had proven that people often imagined themselves unwell and had recourse to spirituous liquors as a remedy, and he much feared that the Treasurer would have cause to regret this legislation.

Mr Robertson said that medical men had represented to him the necessity of this legislation. Such licenses would only be granted in municipalities where a prohibitory law was in force.

Mr Robertson moved the House into Committee upon the bill respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, when after some discussion, its further consideration was adjourned.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, July 15.—The Legislative Council, by a vote of 6 to 5, rejected the report of their special committee amending the South Shore Railway bill, by providing that \$250,000 should be spent on the tunnel before the commencement of the whole. On motion of concurrence, Hon. Mr Ferrier moved a postponement till to-morrow. Hon. Mr Beaudry objected at first, but after some talk it was decided that no great harm could be done by the delay.

July 16.—The report of the Committee of the Whole on the South Shore Railway Tunnel Bill was adopted by the Legislative Council unanimously this afternoon. The third reading was fixed for Monday, when Hon. Mr Laviolette gave notice that he would move to amend section 24, by providing that the tunnel be located and commenced within one year from the sanctioning of the Act, and completed within five years, and that the road is not to be commenced until \$200,000 shall have been spent on the tunnel, to the satisfaction of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

Mr James Dunn died at Parkhill on Saturday, from Paris green, taken to "mend the horse-and the thousand ill" produced by a drunken husband.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The national fete of the Republic was celebrated thruout France on the 14th, which is the anniversary of the overthrow of the Bastille. In Paris when the booming of the cannon in the morning ushered in the rejoicing, the city had been profusely decorated. Triumphal arches, flags, banners, ensigns of England, America, and other nations mingled with the tricolor. Nearly all the shops closed. The ceremony of distributing flags to the army occupied half an hour. About five hundred were distributed amidst half minute guns and bands playing. President Grevy, on presenting the flags, said the army had become to France a guarantee for the respect due to her, and for the peace which she desired to preserve. At the conclusion of his speech there were enthusiastic cheers and shouts of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la Armee," "Vive Grevy," and a scene of patriotic enthusiasm. After the ceremony, the troops, 100,000 in number, marched past in review. In the evening the city was magnificently illuminated. Notre Dame cathedral had been overspread with electric lamps, concealed in such a way as to throw their light upon the cathedral without the spectators observing its source. The whole building was thrown into bright relief, and looked like a vast structure of porcelain. Besides the grand concert at the Trocadero, which was attended by from fifteen to twenty thousand persons, musical performances on a grand scale were going on in different districts of the city. There were vast crowds at these performances, and the streets, altho' full of patriotic exultation and excitement, were very orderly. Never within the memory of Parisians has so colossal an effort been made to provide one of these festivities, which are the surest way of delighting Frenchmen. Telegrams from Rouen and other large towns show that the provinces manifested as much enthusiasm as Paris. The new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It was taken on the 14th, as follows:—"In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to defend this flag until death."

The French Chamber of Deputies has made a grant of nine million francs for the construction of the Sahara railway.

Dublin, July 15.—Excessive rains have prevailed over nearly all Ireland for the past fortnight, and are beginning to excite serious apprehensions regarding the harvest.

Mr Gladstone has remitted 15 per cent. of the semi-annual rents of his Hawarden tenants on account of their losses from exceptional seasons, and reduced the prices. He previously reduced their rents in the same amount for 1879.

London, July 18.—The weather thruout the week has been unusually adverse to business and agriculture, and in some parts of the country even disastrous. It is still hot and sultry, with frequent thunderstorms. Parts of Leicestershire, Nottingham, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, and Berkshire are submerged by the overflow of the rivers. Railway traffic is impeded, and the crops, especially of hay, are ruined. Some lives have been lost by the floods. In Ireland the bad weather seems to have broken up. It has been fine and favorable to the crops since Thursday.

Berlin, July 16.—After the very favorable weather of June it is hoped the harvest in Germany will exceed former expectations.

St Petersburg, July 17.—Three hundred Turcomans surrounded twelve Cossacks, who were escorting Studitzky, near Bindzesen. The Cossacks defended themselves for seven hours until relieved by a company of infantry. The Turcomans were commanded by a European, and thirteen were killed. The Czar decorated the surviving Cossacks. Studitzky was killed.

Cabul, July 19.—The seventh Bengal Cavalry have left Cabul. This is the first step in the retirement of the British troops.

Paris, July 18.—The Government has sent instructions to its representatives abroad, and unable, for want of money, to return to France. Gambetta presided today over a densely crowded meeting at Belleville. He said the new Republican institutions could defy all attacks, no matter from what quarter they might come. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

London, July 15.—An explosion occurred early this morning in the London and South Wales Colliery Company's new Black Vein pit at Newport. The shock was very violent. It is supposed a hundred and nineteen men were in the pit at the time, and it is scarcely probable that any would be saved. The bodies of three unfortunate miners were found near the bottom of the shaft, but were not brought up. The force of the explosion was terrific, blowing to atoms the ventilating fan in the upcast air blast. While the men were at work yesterday the atmosphere was noticed to be heavy and overcharged. The scenes about the mine are reported as heart-rending. There is a large throng present, and everything possible is being done to expedite the rescue of the men, but scarcely anyone expects to find one of the miners alive.

Constantinople, July 19.—The French Ambassador told the Sultan his throne was in danger, and the precedent of Egypt would be followed if he refused to carry out the decisions of the Powers.

Madrid, July 18.—The French Jesuits have purchased the Palace of Ocha, near Burgos, for 121,000 francs. The counsel of the State has not yet delivered an opinion upon the question of the residence of foreign Jesuits in Spain.

London, July 19th.—The recent rains have caused floods thruout Great Britain which have seriously affected English meadow lands, and partially destroyed the grain crops. The floods in Spain have proved more ruinous than in England, while those in Germany and France have produced slight damage. In Ireland floods have been very severe.

Paris, July 19.—The Government ap-

parently intends to leave the religious orders undisturbed till after the dispersion of the Jesuit's schools on August the 31st. Fifty novices from the Jesuit monastery at Angers, department of Maine et Loire, have left Dieppe for England.

London, July 18.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that in an engagement between Gen. Burrows' force and the infantry who deserted from Shere Ali, whom the British appointed Wali of Candahar, the loss of the mutineers was 40 or 50. The British loss was one killed and two wounded. The guns and wagons taken by the mutineers were brought back to camp.

A despatch from Manila says an earthquake had occurred there, doing immense damage, including the destruction of the Government buildings. A number of natives were killed, but Europeans escaped unharmed.

London, July 16.—The agent of Lloyds telegraphs the loss of an Australian liner, the Hydaspes, Captain Babat, of and from London, for Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. It appears that she was run into at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday during a dense fog, whilst in tow, at a point three miles to the northeast of the coast of Dungeness by the British steamer Centurion. The Hydaspes sank in a few minutes in 16 fathoms of water. The passengers and crew, all of whom were saved, were landed at Dover. Both crew and passengers have lost all their effects. The Centurion has arrived at Gravesend with her bows damaged. The Hydaspes was an iron ship of 2000 tons gross tonnage.

London, July 17.—Passionate controversy and scenes almost riotous occur nightly in Parliament. The House is fast losing its reputation for decorum. Personalities were never so bitter, and the deencies of debate were never so frequently violated, the truth being that the House is now brought face to face with a series of questions no longer merely political, but regarded, rightly or wrongly, by the powerful classes as vital to their existence. Numerous privileges now assailed have heretofore been reckoned inviolable. On the other hand, the feeling among the country gentlemen is even stronger. The Government is constantly denounced for favoring spoliation or confiscation, because it is endeavoring to protect Irish tenants against arbitrary landlords. English landlords foresee that their day is coming; hence this violence, far exceeding anything in political or even ecclesiastical matters. Mr Gladstone is daily denounced in London drawing-rooms as a revolutionist and Communist. Treats are already ripe that no Government Bill will be allowed to pass in the House of Lords.

London, July 20.—The sham fight of the 1st army corps took place to-day at Aldershot, before the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the army, in presence of a great crowd of spectators. There were about 10,000 troops engaged, and the affair was a pronounced success. The early trains from London, which is about 50 miles from Aldershot, brought down loads of sightseers, including many persons of note. The fight occurred on the Common—a broad, sandy tract of land—on which the military camp is situated. The troops engaged were partially of regiments detached from the Volunteer force. A grand stand had been erected and was occupied by the Duke of Cambridge, several higher grade officers of the army and navy, numerous members of Parliament and personal friends of the Commanding General. The facilities for viewing the spectacle were less than at the Brighton volunteer review, on account of the level character of the ground. For the first time in the history of mimic warfare balloons were to-day employed for the purpose of reconnoitering, and altho the strength of the breeze made the handling of them a somewhat delicate matter, ascensions were declared satisfactory. The fight ended without any serious accident, and was carried thru to the end with little or no variation from the original programme.

London, July 21.—Parnell, as President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, has issued a circular to all the Home Rule organizations in Great Britain, summoning them to appoint delegates for the convention at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the month of August, and stating it is of the utmost importance now that attention should be directed to Ireland, and that Irishmen in Great Britain should show they are not slackening in their advocacy of Irish rights.

Cabul, July 20.—Abdul Rahman Khan arrived on Thursday at Tutandara, six miles from Charikah. He will advance on Charikah as soon as possible, and after his camp arrives, an interview will be held somewhere near Cabul. An unofficial deputation of Sirdars and Afghan gentlemen waited upon Abdul Rahman at Tutandara, to inform him of the views of the Indian Government in favor of making him Ameer. One of the members of the deputation, who was originally unfriendly to Abdul Rahman Khan, has returned to Cabul completely won over by his affability and good sense, and represents him to be a man of great knowledge, industry and strength of character. For the moment it seems that we are really on the eve of a satisfactory settlement, and as if, in supporting Abdul Rahman Khan, we had found an Afghan Sirdar with whom agreement is desirable and possible. Should he be made Ameer, or King of Afghanistan, the British troops will be at once withdrawn.

CANADA.

Counterfeit ten dollar Ontario bank bills are again being circulated. They are signed from Peterboro, and the ground work on the back is a light green instead of dark. The mouth, too, of one of the Bank representatives is badly executed, as will be readily seen when the counterfeit is compared with the genuine bill.

Huntsville, Ont., July 13.—Last Sunday morning a bear passed thru the clearance of E. Johnston, lot 23, 13th concession Stephenson, when a son of Mr Johnston's shot and wounded it. The boy called his

dog and without any charge in his gun followed the bear, when the animal turned on him. The boy's brother then came up and found the bear tearing him to pieces. He shouted and the bear left his victim dead. The circumstances were reported to Coroner Reace, who ordered the body to be buried.

Truro, N.S., July 13.—An unknown disease has been sweeping off horned cattle to an alarming extent within a radius of twenty miles of Pictou, N.S., for years past. The disease is by many considered contagious. The farmers are much alarmed. Some have been ruined. Hundreds of animals have died, and the disease is spreading.

The Grangers of Kings county, N.S., made a shipment of potatoes to England recently which was a failure. They not only received nothing for the cargo, but had to pay one-half the cost of the barrels.

A French paper says that an unwilling bridegroom in Quebec lately hid away the wedding dress the day before that fixed for the ceremony, and thus managed to have it indefinitely postponed.

Four hundred members of the County Essex, Canada, Orangemen went to Cleveland, Ohio, and joined the twelfth of July procession in that city.

Arnprior, July 15.—A terribly destructive fire broke out here this morning. Twenty houses were burned, including many stores in the business centre of the town. The flames spread rapidly, and were not brought under control until every thing inflammable in their course was consumed.

Three men suffering from small-pox were deserted by their friends at Hochelaga and nearly starved to death. One of them died on the way to the hospital, and the others are not expected to recover.

Napierville, Que., July 16.—A most violent thunder and hail-storm passed over this section about one o'clock p.m. today. The grain and hay crop is ruined completely in a good many places. Hail stones as large as butternuts were found in some places. As many as one hundred and ten panes of glass were broken in one house. The oldest inhabitants state that there has not been such a storm for fifty years.

St Scholastique, July 17.—An incendiary fire took place at St Sophie, about 18 miles from this place, on the 8th of March last. The barn and stables of the curé of that place, Father Geoffroy, were burnt to the ground, and in the flames perished ten cows, 2,000 bundles of hay, 2,000 bundles of straw and a quantity of farm implements were also destroyed, the value of which was estimated at \$1,600. High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, at once went to the scene of the calamity, and after having made enquiry, suspicion at once fell on certain parties, and he forwarded a report to the Quebec Government on the 16th of May last, with the view of obtaining an enquete on the matter, but thru its remissness in issuing orders for one it was not until Wednesday last that an enquete was opened by Mr M. C. Desnoyers, Police Magistrate, of Montreal. The enquete closed yesterday, and in the enquiry it was ascertained that the village was divided into factions, one of which had full control in the Municipal Council. The other faction happened to side with the priest. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has existed for many years, and it was further learned that about three years ago, for some reason not at the present time made public, one Nevin who had been a singer in the choir of the village church for some years, was deprived of his post, and two daughters, who had taken to teaching school, were discharged from their positions. It was further learned that a party had stated to a son of Nevin's, of thirty years of age, as his family had lost some \$600 by the loss of their positions, that he would have revenge, and make the priest pay more than the \$600 he had lost. It has also been learned that about two years ago young Nevin cut the hair off the mane and tail of two valuable horses, the property of the priest. It is supposed that a number of the villagers—those opposed to the priest—are implicated in the matter, having it is thought, hired parties to fire the barn and stables. As it happens, the malicious intent of the parties, as to the destroying of the priest's property, involves loss to others, for the contents of the barn were owned by other parties resident in the neighborhood. This morning High Constable Bissonnette arrested a youth of fourteen or fifteen, named Euclid Gauthier, who, it is more than suspected, took an active part in the firing of the building, and he will be brought up as a witness in the case so soon as a warrant, which is out for another man is executed. The prisoner Gauthier has the appearance of being a smart, intelligent youth, and expressed a willingness, when the proper time came, to make a declaration there have been new buildings erected on the site of the old ones, and threats have been made to destroy these as soon as completed. The village of St Sophie is in a ferment over the matter. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the September term of the Criminal Court, bail being allowed.

A most melancholy accident happened on the island of Montreal, on the Back river, on Sunday. The names of the three lost are John Elliott Bryson, aged 22, Benjamin Workman Bryson, aged 26, and Claude Montgomery Bryson, aged 6, generally called "Baby," sons of the late Mr T. Maxwell Bryson, of Montreal. The family occupy a summer residence at the Back River, at which the elder boys, who were engaged in business in the city, Mr Benjamin Bryson as a druggist, and Mr Elliott as an insurance broker were accustomed to spend the Sunday. On Sunday last those named, with their brother Alfred, a boy of ten or eleven, and the sister Alice, aged thirteen, together with a French lad named Joseph Hamelin, started out in a flat bottom boat about noon, promising to return by two o'clock. They rowed up the river against the cur-

rent, which at this point is very rapid, as far as McNiven's Island, where a picnic was being held. On the return, Mr Elliott Bryson, who was rowing, proposed to run the dangerous Sault-au-Recollet rapids, although he had often run them before. These rapids are situated immediately below the village of Sault-au-Recollet where the volume of water is concentrated by Uruhart's Island, and have a fall, it is said, of no less than four feet. The banks on either side are very steep and the velocity of the water very great. Scores of logs arrested by the rocks accumulated below the rapids tell a tale of rafts which have come to grief in this vicinity. The danger soon became apparent, and as they made the jump, overwhelmed by a couple of waves and engulfed in the foaming water, the little craft was swamped, and the occupants left struggling in the water. Elliott's first thought was to save the children; he caught up the little girl and Alfred but both broke away from him, the former swimming bravely for a long distance until rescued by a canoe, whilst Alfred with the French boy Hamelin, succeeded in reaching the upturned boat on which they drifted to an island and subsequently reached the main shore. Mr Benjamin Bryson, it is thought struck against the rocks and rendered unconscious and unable to make efforts to save himself, although in common with all but the baby, Claude, he was an expert swimmer. All were evidently chiefly concerned in the escape of the helpless little one. Benjamin's last words were of him; Elliott, in his anxiety to save his little brother lost all thought of self, and even little Alfred can tell of his own endeavors to rescue baby, whom he grasped when Elliott's hold relaxed, but "found too heavy." The story is a particularly sad one, the two strong young fellows cut off in the bright opening of manhood, both showing their noble nature in the forgetfulness of self and their efforts to save the weaker ones; and the little bright happy brother, despite all exertions, sharing their sad fate. It is needless to enlarge on the grief of the widow mother, who is completely prostrated.

M. Doure, of Montreal, who was employed as one of the counsel to conduct and argue the case of Canada before the Halifax International Commission, claims for his service \$10,000 in addition to \$8,000 which was paid him by the Mackenzie Government. The evidence of some of the leading lawyers of Montreal was taken in order to show what amount is considered a proper fee in a very important case.—Mr Kerr, Q.C., stated that he had received fees of \$6,000 and \$4,000 in cases on which he had been employed. Hon. Mr Lafamme, Q.C., testified that he had been paid fees of \$4,000 and \$5,000 by the Government in cases connected with the seigniories in this Province. Mr Robertson, Q.C., had received \$12,000 from the Government as fees in settling cases of land claims connected with the canals. Mr Ritchie, Q.C., had frequently received \$1,000 to \$1,500 for services in which he was employed; he stated that the receipt of fees of \$500 to \$1,000 were of ordinary occurrence by leading lawyers here. As Crown prosecutor against the St Albans raiders his fee was \$1,000. All testified to Mr Doure's claim being moderate. Probably not one of these same lawyers would refuse a Judgeship with a salary of only \$5,000 a year.—St John's Freeman.

A new fraud is being perpetrated on farmers in Eastern Ontario. A couple of nicely dressed, gentlemanly appearing fellows, of good address, drive up to a farmer's house with a fine turn-out, and engage all his butter for the season at a big price. The farmer signs a contract to let the merchants have all his butter for a year, and in due course the "contract" comes back in the shape of a note held by a third party, which the farmer has to pay.

The Rev Mr Lyle, Presbyterian, of Hamilton, lately said in the pulpit that ministers should pay taxes like any other citizen. Ministers are not always in receipt of good salaries, and they enjoy the benefits of taxation, and should pay their share of the cost like other ill-paid mortals.

The Montreal Herald gives these facts relating to the business of the city:—"Comparing Montreal exports of cereals in 1879 with those of 1875, we find that they are in excess about 47 1/2 per cent.; but in the same period New York, with then (1875) immense shipments, has increased 150 per cent., Baltimore 300, and Boston 400 per cent. But the points which are of real interest to Montrealers are these: In 1875 this port shipped of the surplus cereals of the continent over 17 per cent., and in 1879 only a fraction over 8 per cent. If these facts will not awaken the Harbor Commissioners, what will? Millions expended to build up our commerce in a few years, and yet our public men sleep, draw their pay, and permit the trade of one of the finest ports on this continent to drift thru the Erie ditch. We may wake up when it is too late." If Montreal really wishes to mend its ways it should take note of the fact that it is the only considerable city on the continent which shows hostility to new railway enterprises. The Montreal people—or at least some very prominent ones among them—have it as the first article of their commercial creed that the Grand Trunk monopoly must not be interfered with. Consequently every new railway project that promises to compete with the Grand Trunk has to bear the brunt of Montreal opposition. A pretty style in which to go about building up a city. Where would Chicago be now if its people had built one line out West and then had sat down in the mud and contented themselves with abusing would-be competitors? Where would Toronto be standing if the Grand Trunk had been considered the sacred institution it appears to Montreal?—Globe.

During the trial of the Okas at Aylmer, the son of one of the witnesses died. The reporter of the Witness states that the

child was only five weeks old and its death is attributed to the journey by rail from St Scholastique, its mother being a witness in the arson case. Scarcely larger than a fair sized doll, the dark skinned corpse was placed in a small box wrapped in white, and three squaws sat with their legs crossed on the floor near the door. Shortly after eight o'clock the body was removed to the lower room of the vacant house which affords them shelter pending tedious, and where the service was to be held and immediately the Indians and squaws entered, the only white people present being the Rev Mr Dorion, the missionary, and a juror from the upper district, who had strayed in. The service was opened by the singing of an Indian hymn to a familiar air, after which Chief Louis Sanation led in prayer in Iroquois. Mr Dorion then announced his text from 1st Peter 1:24, "For all flesh is as grass," Chief Louis acting as interpreter. The object of the apostle was to impress the truth of the instability of all things connected with this life. The glory of man was the flower of the grass, it withered and faded away. Not only the old but the very young were called away. What was there in a world of mutation worth living for? The child's course had been a very short one, but it had been called away from a life of much trouble and persecution which some of them had had to bear on account of their faith. From the dismal sight of the withering and fading things of this life, the apostle turned to something enduring, "the word of the Lord abideth forever, and this is the word which by the Gospel is preached unto you." The word of man changed. He said one thing to-day and a different thing to-morrow, and it could not be depended on, but God had spoken once for all and never changed, that His people might have a strong hope. After Chief Louis had given the substance of the address in the Indian tongue, a hymn was sung in a strangely minor key, and Mr Dorion closed with an earnest prayer that the Almighty would comfort the bereaved and defend the innocent. The procession then formed before the door, the coffin being borne in a buggy kindly lent by a gentleman. An open wagon followed with eight squaws, all wearing very bright colors except Philomene, the mother of the dead child, who sat in the centre with her head and face covered by a black shawl. The Indians then walked two by two thru the village to the burial ground, some three miles distant.

The fetes of the French Republic was observed by a picnic at Montreal, and from the large attendance it is clear all French-Canadians are not Ultramontanes.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that Canadian tugs cannot tow American vessels clearing direct from Chicago to Buffalo. If American vessels clear from one domestic port to another, making an actual entry at the intermediate port, the tug can tow them to such intermediate port.

Quebec, July 17.—There are at present staying at the St Saverus Presbytery a number of young Oblate Fathers recently expelled from France.—Four children of a family have lately died in a city hospital from cholera. It is reported that from the time the poor little ones were sent into the institution they were never visited by their parents for fear of infection and with one exception were not seen by them after death.

The man who inflicted the wounds which caused the death of the Indian chief Michel, in a drunken row at Maniwaki on the 13th inst., has been lodged in Aylmer jail.

Lacolle, July 17.—A violent hail storm passed thru the parishes of Sherrington, Lacolle and St Valentine about 2 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by very high wind. It unroofed some buildings, and did very great damage to the grain, corn in particular. It pulled up trees by their roots, and did other general damage. The hailstones weighed from one to two ounces.

Professor J. B. Harris is accumulating much good trout from Eastern Ontario by instructing cheese-makers how to properly manufacture this bovine product. He is employed by the Eastern Dairyman's Association at a salary of \$5 per day, and all expenses.

Toronto, July 18.—At an early hour this morning a burglar entered the residence of Edward Clark on the Kingston road. Clark was awakened by a man standing at his bedside, who said, "Keep quiet, or I will shoot you," and a companion searched his pockets, and carried off a purse containing \$140. Both men got off free.

The Ottawa Government has received from Washington the following despatch:—"The Comptroller of Currency at Washington reports that he has received \$100 bills purporting to have been issued by the banks, as follows: The National Bank of Boston, Pittsburgh National Bank, Mechanics National Bank of New Bedford, Pittsfield National Bank of Massachusetts, and the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore.

The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall, have declared an interim dividend of four per cent. for the last six months. The company has been in existence and working for several years, and this is the first dividend which has accrued to the shareholders.

On the second Indian being arraigned at Aylmer, Mr MacLaren very cleverly managed to get a Protestant jury: When the prisoner entered the dock, Mr MacLaren quietly remarked that he had demanded a half-English jury like the rest, but he was willing to waive the privilege for this trial and take the jurymen as they came. No exception was taken to this by the prosecution at the time, as the object and importance of the move was not observed by them. When a half-English jury is demanded the prisoner must divide his challenges in aron he would have twelve in all, but only five of French. "All went smoothly until Mr MacLaren challenged the seventh Frenchman. Mr Fleming rose and said—"I object, as he cannot challenge more than six. Mr MacLaren—I have waived my right to a half-English jury, so I can waive the challenge as a plea. Mr Fleming—By waiving a privilege you cannot obtain greater rights against the Crown, and I gave no consent. Mr MacLaren—Silence gives consent. You made no objection when I asked the Clerk of the Court to call the jurymen indiscriminately. The Judge—"You are too late to object, Mr Fleming. If you intended to object you should have done so at the outset. I hold the challenge good." The defence challenged the eighth French juror, and the excitement began to rise. Mr Fleming had made a number of Protestant jurors stand aside, the panel was exhausted, and the jury incomplete. The "stand asides" were then called, the Crown challenging some for cause. Trier were appointed, but the jurors were found qualified. The Crown exhausted its four peremptory challenges allowed by law, and finally the last Protestant jurymen on the panel was sworn in as the twelfth jurymen. The whole twelve are Protestants, so that Mr MacLaren's strategy was a complete success. It was interesting to see the different ways the result was received. Mr Prevost went out of the court room his face like a thunder cloud, and it is said he is going to leave in the morning. Father Lacom and Brother Philippe followed Mr Prevost, looking anything but pleased.

Quebec, July 17.—The Governor General and the Princess Louise arrived up by the Intercolonial Railway this morning, and have taken up their quarters at the Citadel. The Princess has been suffering since her departure from this city for Metapedia on the salmon fishing expedition from nervousness and sleeplessness, and the visit to the Metapedia was cut short by about a fortnight. The indisposition of the Princess is believed by her physicians, to be a result of the accident last winter in Ottawa, when Her Royal Highness was thrown out of her sleigh, sustaining a cut on the side of the head. No loss of affection is feared as a result of that accident, but the entire

nervous system is upset. Her Royal Highness was advised by the medical attendants to visit a German Spa, after which she will spend some time in England before her return to Canada. There is nothing to-day respecting the health of Prince Leopold. He and his sister, with their respective staffs, sail together by the Allan mail steamship Polytechnian, from this port instead of New York on Saturday, 31st July. The secrecy maintained so far respecting the indisposition of the Princess is why it is accounted for on the supposition that it was feared exaggerated reports might reach Queen Victoria thru the English newspapers.

Two men named Coady and Healy, belonging to Ferness, Nfld., were brought to St John's, Nfld., on a charge of having wrecked the steamer Harris, recently lost off Chance Cove head. Coady is in the first place charged with having initiated with a horn, or allowed others under his command to do so, the Cape Race whistle, and thereby bringing about the destruction of the steamer, and secondly with having plundered her after the wreck.

Toronto, July 18.—A child of Mrs McGrath, Solo street, in this city, died on Friday, and a grand wake was held on Saturday night, at which the whole family got drunk and became very noisy. The result was that the whole party was arrested, and this morning they were sent down for the customary thirty days.—Sheriff Jarvis this morning received official notification that Bennett's sentence will not be reviewed, and preparation for his hanging on Friday will proceed actively. Bennett still keeps calm, and spends most of his time, when not engaged with his priest, in writing. The following is from a poem he composed since he went to goal:—

This world to me is dark and drear,
Food death, on you I wait;
The hours are quickly passing by,
My day is growing late,
On God alone I place my trust,
My life I freely give,
In peace await His kind release
From out this living grave.

The execution will take place on Friday, and will be private as possible. Beyond the goal officials and members of the press, there will be only clergymen in attendance on deceased and a couple of medical men.

Hamilton, Ont., July 17.—On Wednesday last a young man named Vallick was walking along the road near Burlington when he was attacked by three tramps, whom he met near a small woodland by that part of the road. The tramps soon overpowered him, knocking him down with a club and so stunning him that he was unconscious for some time. When his senses did return he found himself in the woods where the ruffians had dragged him that their fiendish work might be carried out effectively. They had taken off his shirt and therewith bound his hands together behind his legs. In this manner he was unable to free himself. His assailants had also filled his mouth with decayed wood and dirt, tying over it a handkerchief, and thus effectually gagging him. They then went thru his pockets, taking everything he had of value. In money they only got about \$3, as that was all he happened to have with him. In this state he was left to live or die. Vallick made strenuous efforts to free himself, and by rubbing his head on the ground and against a tree he managed to get the handkerchief off his mouth, when he was able to breathe more freely. Still he was a prisoner—doubled up, hand and foot—and had to remain thus till late evening, when a Mr Peart, who was passing along the road, thought he heard a strange noise in the woods as if from some one in distress, and proceeded to ascertain the cause, found and relieved the unfortunate man. Vallick could not have stood it much longer, in fact he was in a very weak state, having had nothing to eat or drink for two days. He is recovering, but is unable to give sufficient information whereby the scoundrels could be identified.

Le Progres de Valleyfield states the crops at St Philomene look well. Hay is better than last year, wheat is damaged by fly and rust, but oats and barley leave nothing to be desired. Peas are being eaten by worms, which very much resemble cabbage-worms. Several farmers have sown buckwheat in their pea-fields, but they fear the same worm will destroy it too. Several of the habitants around St Philomene have been victimized by a smooth-tongued villain calling himself LeBean, born Longueuil, who represented himself as the agent of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Chambly, Laval, and Jacques Cartier. He persuaded quite a number of the farmers to take policies in that Company, and shortly afterward they received notices from the Secretary to pay their share, as policy holders, towards paying the expenses of winding up the affairs of the Company, which has gone into liquidation. Nothing has since been heard of LeBean. Several of the farmers are thinking of contesting the payment of the calls, on the ground of misrepresentation; others have paid. It is to be hoped farmers will learn that "the coat does not make the man," and much less fine talk.

Large numbers of dead fish were found floating in South Bay, N.Y., during last week. Examination showed that they had swallowed potato bugs which had been killed by Paris green.

It is learned the Italian Government intends to put a high tariff on cotton-seed oil. It is said a large quantity of this oil is made in the cotton States, exported to Italy, and sent back to this country as genuine olive oil.

Denver, July 17.—Amos Harrison and Philo Peters, while bathing in the Arkansas River forty miles east of Pueblo, on Sunday, found an iron pot containing \$3000 in gold and silver. A letter in a buckskin purse was found in the pot, dated April 13, 1860. It says:—"I stole this money in Chicago from Farmer, my partner. He died in Kansas city on March 15th. I am going to New Mexico. If anybody finds this pot they can keep the money.—A. T. T.

Santa Fe, July 18.—Dunnigan, who murdered Greigo, a few days ago, was taken from goal last night by masked men, who put a rope around his neck, dragged him, and shot a distance to an alley, hung him, and then riddled his body with bullets.

Olinda, Ala., July 21.—Three negroes have been arrested for mutilating the bodies of white people buried at Poplar Springs. The negroes said they dug up the bodies for the purpose of getting the bones in the hands, which carried in their pockets would make them lucky at card playing.

Memphis, July 14.—Prentiss Nelms and Tom Konkey, arrested as accomplices in the assassination of Rufus Armistead near Horn Lake recently, were taken from the officers on Saturday by masked men, who lynched and barbarously mangled both the prisoners.

Aitchison, July 14.—The contractor for excavation work at East Aitchison, Mo., engaged several colored men, but a drunk mob compelled them to quit work. The crowd increasing proceeded to other places

where colored men were employed and drove them over the river. The mob now have possession of East Aitchison and defy the law.

As a six-horsed mountain wagon was proceeding down the road from the summit of Mount Washington, N.H., with a load of nine passengers it was tipped over, causing the death of one lady, and serious injury to five others. The driver, who will probably die, had been drinking, which was the cause of this first accident that has ever happened, accompanied by death or injury to passengers, on the road between Glen House and the top of Mount Washington.

A ten-year-old boy, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Iowa, was too plucky to make any fuss over the accident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the doctor had dressed his wounds he called his parents, sisters, and brothers to his bedside, kissed one and all farewell, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his little arms about her neck, and said:—"Mother, I am going to die in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you." With this little fellow fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my angel," and took another look at his face she found him dead and beyond all pain and suffering.

During the six months ending June 30th 140 persons died in New York from intemperance.

The cultivation of wheat in California has been unprofitable to most of those who have made it their exclusive or chief business. The only very notable success is that of Dr Glenn, who has become a millionaire, and possibly he owes as much to good luck in finding a favorable combination of soil and climate, with propitious seasons at the beginning of his farming operations, as to his management, which, however, was doubtless excellent. If any of the rich men or great land-holders of the State owes his fortune to wheat, his career is unknown to us. The small size and cheap style of the farm buildings, the abundance of farm mortgages, the frequency of foreclosures, the high rate of farm loans, the difficulty of obtaining them, and the migrating character of many of the agricultural laborers, are among the evidences that the business generally is not one of regular profit. The yield and the price are both subject to fluctuations much greater than for the wheat-growers in other regions.

One of the saddest tragedies it has ever been our duty to chronicle occurred in Burke on Thursday last. Mrs Lydia Ellsworth, wife of School Commissioner S. A. Ellsworth, had been suffering from perpetual insanity, of the type melancholia, and with suicidal inclination, for between four and five months. Devoted to her husband and children, and happy in their happiness and love until so afflicted, the strange delusion fastened itself in her mind a few days after the birth of her last child, that she and it were a burden and that her husband's prosperity and happiness depended on their removal from him. This feeling she often avowed, and tried to consult with him as to what method she should employ to take her life. Kindness and protest availed nothing to disabuse her of her delusion, and on Tuesday, the 6th, while in the barn on a pretense of hunting for eggs, she discovered a hidden paper of Paris green, and carried some of it with her to the house, where she secreted it. No opportunity offered for her to take it until Thursday morning, and discovery of her act was not made until four or five hours afterwards. Remedies were promptly given, and continued all the afternoon and thru the night, but without avail. When told that she could not live, she seemed relieved, and congratulated her husband that now he could be happy and would not be longer burdened by her. She died early Friday morning. Sudden death, in whatever form, is sad beyond death which comes with warning and time for preparation. But death like this—a sacrifice of life from the mistaken thought of a disordered mind that it is for the good of others—is sad beyond all comparison.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week S. A. Beman, Esq., of Malone, had occasion to have an affidavit made at Westville, and procured Elisha Hollister, Esq., of that town, to visit Buell H. Mann, Esq., for the purpose of administering the oath. The affidavit had just been subscribed when Mr Hollister took the pen to affix the jurat and had signed his name thereto, with "Justice of the Peace" when the pen dropped from his hand and he fell to the floor by reason of a stroke of paralysis. He died Friday night. He was an old and respected citizen of Westville, and had been for many years a magistrate of this county.—Malone Palladium.

The crops in Iowa are turning out very good, the yield promising about one-third more than last harvest.

Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs Hull, was hanged at New York on Friday morning. At 8 a.m. Cox was taken to the gallows, accompanied by five clergymen. He walked with a firm step and composed demeanor. As the procession neared the gallows he looked at it with seeming carelessness, then the eyes dropped, and his lips moved in prayer as he took his station beneath the cross-piece. When the cord was severed the condemned man rose four feet simultaneously with the sound of the axe, and with a rebound fell back; then ensued contortions of the body and contraction of the muscles. His pinioned hands half dropped down his sides and worked convulsively a few times and then hung limp. A minute later the body gave several convulsive jerks and then all was still. Cox was a burglar and committed the crime for the sake of obtaining his victim's jewels. A curious incident was the arrest of the murdered woman's hus-

band on suspicion of having committed the crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr O'Donoghue did not make much by a question he asked Mr Forster in the British House of Commons, as to whether an evicted tenant in Kerry had died on the roadside. Mr Forster replied that not only had he not died, but he had been reinstated in his farm by a number of men with blackened faces, who, in the process, had assaulted two men.

Lord Annesley said recently in the House of Lords that he knew of an estate in the County Down on which there were 1,700 tenants, and that on that estate there had not been a single eviction for the last ten years. In his opinion "the same could be said of the great majority of the large estates of Ireland."

The Princes of Wales, at a public dinner in London recently, got vigorously cheered by speaking of himself as "a citizen" of Great Britain. "For seventeen years," he added, "I have held the high honor and proud position of being one of yourselves."

Rome, June 28, evening.—The Osservatore Romano and other Clerical papers this evening publish a letter addressed by Cardinal Monaco La Valletta, Vicar-General of the Pope, to the Syndic of Rome, protesting against the action of the municipality in giving up to the Anglican community in Rome a portion of the monastery of St Augustine, now uninhabited, for the erection of an English church in exchange for their present place of worship, which is situated outside the town, and of which the English have been dispossessed by the municipality. Cardinal La Valletta says it is to be deeply deplored that the Municipal Council, instead of doing their utmost to render fruitless the efforts which heresy is making to pervert the people of Rome, make the work of the perverters more easy by opening another heretical church in the heart of the city.

New York, July 17.—A letter from Santiago de Cuba, received in this city to-day, confirms the massacre of Cuban prisoners by the Spaniards. It appears the unfortunate patriots were in the plantation of Dr Torres, near Santiago de Cuba; some of them were suffering from severe illness, and were nursed and waited upon by their companions. A spy gave information of their presence to the Spanish commandant of the post where the Virginian massacre took place, and a detachment of soldiers surrounded the planter's house at night. The entire party was captured, and the butchery began immediately after, each one, including Dr Torres, the owner of the plantation, being shot down in cold blood. Not one of the party escaped.

There was a lively little debate in the House of Lords on the Bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the principal speakers against the bill being Lord Beauchamp and Lord Coleridge. The Scriptural argument was not pressed, but the stock assertion that if these marriages were permitted you could no longer have your wife's sister living with you as your own sister was freely used. Lord Coleridge went so far as to say that the bill "would point out to the sister of the deceased wife that she was her dead sister's proper Parliamentary successor." Lord Granville's reply to Lord Coleridge was humorous. "I am very fond," he said, "of my wife's relations, but I do not feel that they are my relations. * * * As for myself, I have not the slightest wish to marry any one of my wife's sisters, but I dare upon them all." The division showed 101 against the bill and 90 in its favor, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh voting in the minority.

The latest agricultural shooting in Ireland is of a peculiarly vicious kind. It occurred in the County Mayo, the victim being David Ferrick, who has been for the last twelve months agent for the property in the County Mayo of Mr George Brown, late member of Parliament for that county. Previous to becoming Brown's agent Ferrick, it is said, was rather a prominent land agent. Since he became land agent, however, he seems to have acted in his new character with great harshness towards the "presented peasantry," in whose behalf it was his habit to attend "demonstrations" in the West of Ireland, at which landlords and their agents were denounced and proscribed. His performances in the evicting line were so pronounced that some weeks ago he was fired at, but escaped unhurt. Since then, like not a few Irish agents and landlords just now, a permanent guard of four policemen has been stationed at his residence on a large farm near the town of Ballinrobe. It is almost indispensable for a land agent in Ireland in these days to have a daring, devil-may-care quality in his character. Ferrick appeared to be of this stuff.

He was what they describe in the rural districts as a "strapping" young fellow, about 26 years of age, six feet high, and of great physical strength. Although he knew he went about with his life in his hand he refused to be attended when he walked abroad by his special police guard. It is stated he used to say he would "satisfy" those who were watching for an opportunity of popping him by showing that he was afraid of them. One day lately he was walking home leisurely along the high road, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As he approached the road made dark and gloomy, even in broad day, by high walls and overhanging trees, he overtook and passed three men wearing grey froze greatcoats and slouched hats. He gave them the usual salutation among the peasantry, "God save you, men," and one of them replied in a customary form, "God save you kindly." He had scarcely proceeded two yards after when a volley of pistol-shots were fired at him with appalling effect. He fell on his face, riddled with bullets; as he lay the men advanced and discharged more bullets into him, one of them hitting the barrel of his revolver close to the face of the prostrate victim and discharging it, blowing the left eye completely out of the head. Then they did what, it is believed, was never before done in a similar shooting case, they rifled his pockets, robbing him of a purse containing some money. They then crossed a high wall and disappeared. As the unfortunate land agent lay on the road, still conscious, strange to say, two men came along. To them he moaned a request that they would fetch a doctor and a priest. They stood over him, looked at him, recognized him, and refusing to go for either priest or doctor, walked away. Soon after the County Surveyor passed that way. He had the man placed in the cart and conveyed to hospital, where the doctors found no fewer than ten bullet wounds in his head and body. Some of the bullets which struck him passed right thru, others are lodged, one near the left ear, another in the right hip, and a third in the back. The wretched man retained sufficient strength and consciousness to tell the terms of the story. Among the people of the locality there was exhibited not only an absence of sympathy for the victim, but an implied approval of the deed. This was shown by the conduct of the two men who left him to die on the roadside like a dog, and by the further circumstance that it was procured to carry him to the hospital. Then, again, this outrage was perpetrated while an interment was taking place in a church-yard hard by, and within a few paces of an inhabited cabin, yet the police have been unable to discover any one who will admit having seen any portion of the transaction. The man's death is hourly expected. The wonder is that he has survived so long.

DIED.
At her grandfather's, Wm. Anderson, Hinchinbrook, on the 16th inst., of Diphtheria, Sarah Jane Coffey, aged 9 years, 9 months and 7 days.
At Hinchinbrook, on the 29th April, Jennie A., daughter of the late John McIlrady, aged 13 years and 10 months. Also, on the 10th inst., Annie, daughter of the late John McIlrady, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Montreal, July 19.—There was a good demand for cattle to-day, both for local and shipping purposes, but the supply being light, full former rates were obtained, while several shipping lots were held for an advance. We quote good to choice shipping cattle 5c @ 5 1/2 per lb live weight, and Butchers' cattle from 3c @ 4 1/2 per lb according to quality. Hogs sold at \$5 @ \$5.75 per 100 lbs. At Viger Market, which is now the principal butchers' resort, there were 150 cattle offered for sale, which met with a good demand at prices ranging from 3c @ 4 1/2 per lb, live weight, according to quality. There was a fair supply of sheep and lambs, numbering about 500, but the demand was quite brisk, and most of the offerings were disposed of, lambs selling at \$2.50 @ \$3.50 each, and sheep at \$3.50 @ \$6 each as to size. Calves are now out of season, and prices paid for what are brought in very high.

Montreal, July 20.—Post bag flour \$3.15 @ \$3.20. Cheese is in the hands of speculators, who are forcing up and depressing prices at will. After touching 48c at Liverpool, it has bounded up to 56c. The market is so unsettled that, with nominally high quotations, buyers do not care to operate largely. Quotations today 10c @ 10 1/2 with few purchasers. Butter is firmer, and for really fine lots prices are higher, and may be stated at 18c @ 19c. Creamery is in demand at 23c. Eggs 12c @ 13c.

CLASSES, Bales and Packages of NEW SUMMER GOODS are still arriving almost daily at

WILLIAM THIRD & CO'S., which will be sold at former prices for Cash only

COMMISSION

New styles in Ready-made Clothing, every description. New styles in Gentlemen's Felt and Straw Hats. New styles in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds. New styles in Gentlemen's Marine Underclothing. New styles in Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, Neckties, Gloves, and Braces.

New styles in Ladies' Fancy Dress (Goods and Dress Trimmings). New styles in plain and striped Black Grenadine. New styles in Ladies' Stays, Gloves, and Neckties. New styles in Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Hosiery. New styles in Prints, Parasols, and Millin Trimmings. New styles in Fancy Dress Buttons and Laces. New styles in pure Irish Linen, for Ladies' Dresses, Dusters, &c.

New styles in Tapestry and Hemp Carpets.

ALSO—

New styles in Hosiery and Fancy Glassware. Bakers, &c.

ALSO—

New styles in Wall Paper, Paper Bordering, and Window Blinds.

A complete stock of General Groceries of every description, which will be also sold at former prices.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

Huntingdon, June 24, 1880.

P.S.—We are just in receipt of an immense stock of New Styles in Boots and Shoes of every description, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

W. T. & Co.

AUCTION SALE.

At residence of Robert Whealy, near Dewittville, on July 21st, horses, cattle, sheep, implements, household furniture, hay, growing crops, &c. 15 months' credit.

Mr Whealy offers by private sale on favorable terms his Dutch Lot, being the south-westerly part of Lot No. 43 in the Second Concession of Jamestown, and comprising 13 arpents.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the creditors of the late Joshua Broadner will be held at Athelston on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of submitting the affairs of the estate before making a final dividend.

Athelston, July 21st, 1880.

DANIEL McNAUGHTON,

Special Superintendent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be sold to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, 31st July next, at one o'clock p.m., on the ground, the building of a new bridge, known as the Gilbert Bridge. Specifications can be seen at my residence, or on the ground on day of sale.

DANIEL McNAUGHTON,

Special Superintendent.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform the people of Huntingdon and vicinity, that I have disposed of my business to Mr J. W. SAUNDERS, late of Montreal, and solicit for him a continuance of the patronage so kindly bestowed upon me.

P.S.—As I intend leaving for Cleveland, Ohio, in a short time, I would feel obliged if parties owing me would call and settle their accounts. Notice of auction sale of Household effects in next week's paper. J. L.

Huntingdon, July 22.

J. W. SAUNDERS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY acknowledge to have maliciously and falsely slandered my uncle, Wm. English, and his family, without cause or provocation, and take this means of retracting my statements.

GEORGE ENGLISH.

Huntingdon, July 16.

FOR SALE, Two Building Lots, situated on King street, one of which contains one acre and the other one-half acre. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs WILLIAM McLEAN.

Huntingdon, July 22.

FOR SALE, A good second-hand Harness. Apply to J. S. McCALLUM, Huntingdon.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Province of Quebec, } No. 367
District of Beauharnois, }

Monday, the Nineteenth day of July, one-thousand eight hundred and eighty.

BEFORE THE CLERK.

Daniel C. Boyer, of the Township of Hinchinbrook, in said County and District, farmer, Plaintiff,

vs.
Thomas O. Grady, of the Parish of St Jean Chrysostome, in the District of Beauharnois, farmer, Defendant.

IT is ordered on the motion of J. J. MacLaren, Esq., Attorney-at-law for the said Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Francois Delisle, bailiff of the Superior Court, made on the writ of summons in this case issued Written: That the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada, constituting the Province of Quebec or Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Beauharnois or the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement, to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the village of Huntingdon, called The Canadian Gleaner, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the town of Salaberry de Valleyfield, called Le Progres de Valleyfield, notified to appear before this Court, there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff is permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

JOHN MORRISON,

Clerk of said Court.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

I.—THE LITTLE PRINCESS.
In the year 1819 the royal family of England was not in a happy or prosperous state. Seldom before or since has there been less comfort in the prospects of the house of Hanover. King George III. was in seclusion, bowed down with incurable disease; and of all his large family, fifteen sons and daughters, most of whom were still living, not one had a successor to come after him or her as a legitimate heir to the crown. For twenty years the sole hope of the royal house had been the Princess Charlotte, the only child of a most unhappy marriage, but in herself a sweet and promising young woman, with many claims upon the tenderness and sympathy of the nation. So long as she lived, all national requirements were satisfied on the point of heirship. She married wisely and happily, not only making an admirable choice for herself, but bringing forward unawares out of the obscurity of princely life in Germany, and from amidst a crowd of petty princes equally distinguished and undistinguished, a family which has held a greater place since in the affairs of Christendom than perhaps any other—the family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Leopold, the husband thus chosen, showed the family faculty of combining the quietest and most unostentatious private life with great devotion to public affairs, and that political penetration and sagacity which make a statesman, as much as an eye for form and color makes an artist, and everything bade fair for the happiest royal life that England perhaps had ever known. As Victoria and Albert were a generation later, so were Charlotte and Leopold in 1817—good, true, honest, and noble-minded, setting up a pure household, a high standard of life, in the midst of the careless England of those days. But in that very year Princess Charlotte died, and the royal house found itself childless. Within a few months of her death, however, several marriages took place in the royal family, the most important of which was that of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., who married a sister of Prince Leopold, the Princess of Leiningen, a young widow with two children, in the month of May, 1818. Of this marriage was born Victoria, the happiest and most popular of English Queens.

The Princess Victoria was born within the homely brick walls of Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, 1819. When she was only a few months old, her father died, closely followed by his father, poor old King George. Before this, it is recorded that "the Regent was not kind to his brother," and when the Duke of Kent died, it was found that "the poor Duke had left his family deprived of all means of existence." Thus the position of the mother of the future sovereign, a young German princess, so soon left alone in this strange and not always very genial country, was far from consoling. Her brother, Prince Leopold, hastened to her in her distress, and stood by her in all her future difficulties. Few women have had a severer piece of work to undertake. But for that wise and kind brother, the Duchess of Kent, though the mother of the future Queen, was all but unfriended in a home with which she had as yet but little time to get acquainted. She was a foreigner, accustomed to different ways of living, and had not even the easy elasticity of youth which accustoms itself to anything, for she was already over thirty when she married the Duke; and while occupying so great a position, she was comparatively poor. Had she withdrawn with her child to her own country, to bring the little Princess up among her own people, cheaply and kindly, far away from the criticisms and extravagances, the late hours and bustle, of English life, who could have wondered? But the Duchess had the temperate Coburg blood in her veins, and shared the sound sense and judgment of her race. She never forgot that her eight-months-old baby was the first Princess of the blood, English above all things, and imperatively requiring an English education. And she began her long career of self-denial by steadily remaining in England, though far from her friends and everything that was most dear to her. The little family, bereaved, returned to the old palace at Kensington, where the child had been born, and there the early days of the Princess were chiefly spent. More happy than most children in her position, the little heiress of England had the society of an elder sister, whose superior age must, in those innocent days, have neutralized the immense difference of position, and given something of the sweet natural humility of a younger child in a well-regulated household to this most important member of the family, all unconscious of her own greatness. This sister, Princess Feodora afterward Princess Hohenlohe, was the tenderest of friends and companions to the Queen during her whole life. They were brought up together in quiet old Kensington, in the sweeter solitude of Claremont, the house where Prince Leopold had spent his short married life, which belonged to him, and in which he often received his widowed sister and her little girl. They were there in the summer of 1824; and so bright must that summer have been that its brightness still lasts in recollection, though the little Princess was but five years old. "Those days of Claremont," the Queen herself tells us, "were the happiest days of her childhood." The most careful education was given to the young Princess. Over this training Prince Leopold watched with all the interest of a statesman, and all the tenderness of a father. Already, too, other visions of the future were dawning before the far-seeing eyes of the man who, with the anxious desire for the welfare of England, and a longing, no doubt made all the stronger by the melancholy failure of his personal hopes, to give to the country which had received him a kindly and noble sovereign, had at the same time a natural wish to advance his own family, worthy by constitution and character as it had already proved itself. Another child, standing to him in exactly the same re-

lationship as the little Victoria, had been born just after her in the little ducal court at Saxe-Coburg, in the cheerful country house of Rosenau. While the children were still in their cradles this idea seems to have communicated itself to all about them. The families were in constant communication, the young mothers exchanging those pleasant experiences and bits of nursery news, as mothers will do as long as the species lasts. All the doings and growings of "the little May-flower," as the Princess was called by the kind German kinsfolk, were recorded with fond simplicity for the pleasure of the old grandmother at home. The good German nurse, who passed from one house to another as her services were wanted, "could not sufficiently describe what a dear little love" the baby at Kensington was, and the baby of Rosenau had the enthusiastic pen of his mother to do him full justice. Albert was of extraordinary beauty, this impartial historian declared; "he had great blue eyes, dimples on each cheek, three teeth, and at eight months old was already beginning to walk." Great news!—enough to make the other nursery thrill with emulation as these notes were compared.

A few years later, when the Princess was nine years old, Sir Walter Scott records in his diary that he had dined with the Duchess of Kent, and had been presented by Prince Leopold "to the little Princess Victoria—the heir-apparent to the house, as things now stand. This little lady," he adds, "is educated with much care, and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper, 'You are heir of England!' I suspect, if I could dissect the little heart, we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the royal family." Sir Walter's idea, however, had no foundation. The little Princess neither at that time nor for years after knew anything of her pre-eminence. She was brought up with the strictest economy and regularity, as children of much lower position rarely are, and was taught at an early age to restrain her expenditure within the limits of her income, even when that income was but a child's pocket-money. Miss Martineau gives us, in her sketch of the Duchess of Kent, an anecdote current at the time, which illustrates the carefulness of the training better than it does the abstract statement which precedes it, that the Princess "was reared in as much honesty and care about money matters as any citizen's child." Very few citizens' children, we believe, ever were or could be so rigidly guarded from the extra shilling of expenditure. "It became known at Tunbridge Wells that the Princess had been unable to buy a box at the bazaar because she had spent her money. At this bazaar she had bought presents for almost all her relations, and had laid out her last shilling, when she remembered one cousin more, and saw a box priced half a crown which would suit him. The shop people of course placed the box with the other purchases, but the little lady's governess admonished them by saying, 'No; you see the Princess has not got the money; therefore, of course, she can not buy the box.' This being perceived, the next offer was to lay by the box till it could be purchased; and the answer was, 'Oh, well, if you will be so good as to do that.' On quarter-day, before seven in the morning, the Princess appeared on her donkey to claim her purchase."

A much prettier story, and one of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, gives a description of the way in which her future rank was revealed to her. No one had been allowed, as is mentioned above, to breathe a word of this in the child's ear. But events now began to happen which changed her position to a certain extent. King George IV., died, which brought the Princess a step nearer to the throne, and there was no longer any reasonable prospect that King William could have children to succeed him. Thus the child of Kensington Palace became beyond all doubt the next in succession. And she herself was only twelve, and her nearest English relative was not of a character to re-assure her friends. In these circumstances a bill was brought into Parliament to make the Duchess of Kent Regent in case her daughter should be called upon to ascend the throne before she came of age. When these public precautions were taken, it was thought necessary to inform the little girl herself of her true position—that she was not merely one of a band of Princes and Princesses, the younger members of the family, but the first among them, the future head of the race. She was in the midst of her daily lessons—somewhat surprised, it would seem, at the grave work required from her, which was not expected from the other Princesses—when this great intimation was made to her. The story is told in a letter from her governess, the Baroness Selwyn, to the Queen, written in 1854, and apparently recalling to her the incidents of her youth:

"I ask your Majesty's leave to cite some remarkable words of your Majesty's when only twelve years old, while the Regency Bill was in progress. I then said to the Duchess of Kent that now, for the first time, your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness agreed with me, and I put the genealogical table into the historical book. When Mr Davys (the Queen's instructor, after the Bishop of Peterborough) was gone, the Princess Victoria opened the book again as usual, and seeing the additional paper, said, 'I never saw that before.' 'It was not thought necessary you should know it,' I answered. 'I see I am nearer the throne than I thought.' 'So it is, madam,' I said. After some moments the Princess resumed: 'Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but there is much responsibility.' The Princess, having lifted up the fore-finger of her right hand, saying, 'I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn even Latin. My cousins August and Mary never did, but you told

me Latin is the foundation of English grammar, and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it, but I understand all better now' and the little Princess gave me her hand, repeating, 'I will be good.'"

II.—THE LITTLE PRINCESS.
When the Princess Victoria was seventeen, developing into womanhood, and the moment evidently approached at which she must assume the crown, it became time to bring together the two who had been trained for each other. Whether any knowledge had yet reached the Princess's mind of this family hope we are not informed; but the young Prince could not be entirely ignorant that his fate hung in the balance when, in the month of May, 1836, a handsome and nobly gifted boy of seventeen, he came with his father and brother, with no fear of the event, but some of the sea and the terrible crossing which lay between them and England, to pay a visit to the aunt and cousin whom he had never seen. With what excitement and suspense the elder people must have watched the first encounter! The young people were of the same age, agreeable, and attractive in looks, two blue-eyed human creatures, looking their great life frankly in the face, as hopeful, as unclouded, as became their years. What the Princess was may be seen from the youthful portrait with which by this time even those who remember it of old must have grown unfamiliar—losing the fair, young, candid countenance in the maturer face so familiar to us. What Prince Albert was is described by Baron Stockmar in a letter written, on the eve of this eventful meeting, to the anxious uncle, King Leopold, whose long-cherished plans were now to be put to the test:

"Albert is a fine young fellow, well grown for his age, with agreeable and valuable qualities, and who, if things go well, may in a few years turn out a strong, handsome man, of a kindly, simple, yet dignified demeanor. Externally, therefore, he possesses all that pleases the sex, and at all times, and in all countries, must please."

The boy was merry and light-hearted, as became his age, full of youthful laughter as well as youthful wisdom, and as capable of keeping his fellow-students in a roar of genial fun as of winning the approbation of the elders. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his sons arrived at Kensington Palace in the end of May, and there is no record of the meeting except in the brief letters of the Prince, published in his Memoir, which give few details. His aunt and cousin were "very kind," and "most amiable." The father and sons staid some weeks in London, and were at levées, and court dinners, and concerts, long prolonged, during which the young visitor had many "hard battles to fight against sleepiness," so young was he, and so untried in fashionable dissipation. On one evening, at least, there was "a brilliant ball at Kensington Palace," at which the young Germans, unused to such late hours, remained till four o'clock in the morning. The curious reader would like to know how often the cousins danced together, and if each threw a chance to the other, as happens sometimes, over all the music and the mirth. There were stories going, which we remember to have heard some cite, of flowers bestowed and looks exchanged—the gossip of the ball-room; but these are not things likely to be specified in letters to the mother at home.

When the Prince left England, however, anxious King Leopold in the background, who was still, as always, watching over everything, broke the silence, and wrote to his niece. The Princess replied warmly, with a frankness which must have made the heart of her careful and anxious guardian rejoice, entreating her uncle to take into his special protection "one now so dear to me."

This, however, was not revealed to the world, nor even, it would seem, to the chief person concerned, who still linked in thought and fancy to the pretty cousin of whom all his attendants had spoken to him all his life, though of her still as he went forth upon his travels, sending her such a token of remembrance as an Alpine rose gathered on the Right, a book of prints to show his route from time to time—very natural, simple tokens of the delicate amity ripening into warmer emotion, such as pass every day between youth and maiden on the verge of love.

This simple mood, however, is soon interrupted by an event which looks all the more great and overwhelming from these simple surroundings. The present writer remembers, as one of the first public incidents that caught her childish eye, the broad black borders of the newspapers which announced King William's death. Princess Victoria was then eighteen, the age at which royal personages attain their majority, and there was happily no question of a Regency. The King died during the night, and it is said that the official intimation was made to the Duchess of Kent and her daughter next morning before five o'clock, the news having been expected for some days. The account of the proceedings that followed, and the demeanor of the young Queen, we take from the recently published Journal of Mr C. E. Greville—a book so full of posthumous indiscretions that its praise may be accepted fully as sincere:

"The King died at twenty minutes after two yesterday morning, and the young Queen met the Council at Kensington Palace at eleven. Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behavior, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and certainly something far beyond what was looked for. Her youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion, and there was a considerable assemblage at the palace, notwithstanding the short notice that was given. The first thing to be done was to teach her her lesson, which for this purpose Melbourne had himself to

learn. I gave him the Council papers, and explained all that was to be done, and he went and explained all this to her. He asked, too, if she would enter the room accompanied by the great officers of state, but she said she would come in alone. When the Lords were assembled, the Lord President informed them of the King's death, and suggested, as they were so numerous, that a few of them should repair to the presence of the Queen, and inform her of the event, and that their lordships were assembled in consequence; and accordingly the two Royal Dukes, the two Archbishops, the Chancellor, and Melbourne went with him. The Queen received them in the adjoining room alone. As soon as they had returned, the proclamation was read, and the usual order passed, when the doors were thrown open, and the Queen entered, accompanied by her two uncles, who advanced to meet her. She bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then read her speech in a clear, distinct, and audible voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She was quite plainly dressed, and in mourning. After she had read her speech, and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the Privy Councillors were sworn, the two royal Dukes first by themselves; and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations; and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging. She kissed them both, rose from her chair, and moved toward the Duke of Sussex, who was farthest from her, and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came one after another to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance, to any individual of any rank, station or party. She went thru the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and gratifying."

It is not wonderful that, after this remarkable scene was over, the statesmen, touched and charmed, should stand together in a murmur of conversation, talking over this strange young apparition in the midst of them—a creature so different from the old King who had formerly claimed their often reluctant homage. A new sense of loyalty, mingled with chivalry and paternal tenderness and admiration, rose in their minds.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SITTING BULL AND HIS INDIANS.
The Bishop of Saskatchewan is at present on a visit to Toronto, and in a sermon there he said:

As an illustration of the power of conscience over the actions of even the savage, he would relate an incident in his own experience within the last twelve months. All his hearers were aware that within a short time a band of Sioux had come from the United States, and were living on the Canadian side of the line under the protection of the British flag. Fully a thousand of these people came and encamped at Prince Albert, where he was living. The men were armed with repeating rifles and revolvers, and they had proved on the other side of the line that they were able to use these weapons well. Grave fears were entertained that during the winter, when it would be impossible for the settlers to escape, the Indians would make an attack. He was requested to preside over a meeting of the people called to consider some scheme of defence in case the Indians should assume the offensive. The determination of all was to resist to the last if an attack were made, but to give the Indians no cause of offence—if possible to avoid doing so. Returning to his home from the meeting he made up his mind to send his wife and children to Winnipeg, but when he made the proposition to her she objected that the Indians were not likely to make an attack, for then both the Canadian and United States authorities would be determined to hunt them down. "Besides," she said, "I believe in the law of Christian kindness; let the people be kind and hospitable to the Sioux, and I have no fear of the result." They all remained at Edmonton, and never had they spent a quieter or happier winter. The settlers did all they could to assist the suffering Indians, for the buffalo having failed, starvation threatened them during the whole winter. He was afraid that several perished of want. Notwithstanding their destitution no property or stores of the whites were taken by the Indians. Cattle were left grazing on the prairie all winter, and though they might easily have been killed secretly by the famishing people camped around the place, not one of them was injured. One settler told him that he had considerable quantities of provisions in his store-house, near which several Sioux tents were pitched; and although he had not kept a lock on the door, not even the most trifling article was taken away. Here could be seen the working in these Indians of the conscience which had been given to all mankind. It proved also the force of Christian kindness, for while on the other side of the line millions of dollars had been spent in war with these people, on our side not a single uprising had taken place even under the exceptional circumstances of a terrible winter. He expressed profound regret that he had been unable to do much to bring these poor people to a knowledge of Christ, being prevented from so doing by the lack of a Sioux interpreter.

Bloomer Farewell, of Canton, N.Y., was not murdered, but fell out of his buggy while drunk and broke his neck. His money was found in his pocket.

THE RETRIBUTION OF TIME.

In the Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic) of June 5th, 1852, there is an account of the Dedication of St. Anne's Church, Astor Place, New York.

Archbishop Hughes was present; also the Bishops of Nashville, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Louisville, with many others of the clergy.

Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh preached the sermon—His text was: "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign," &c.

From his sermon we quote: "This edifice after having been given up to the uses of various false religions, was now to be devoted to the true worship of God; and he that was to be pastor of it, after having long been a teacher of error, had by God's grace been reclaimed from the crooked ways of misbelief, and not only enriched with treasures of the true faith, but admitted within the sanctuary to minister at the altar of God, and is now presented to the people about to worship in this church as their pastor and guide in the ways of the Lord."

Upon this passage, the American and Foreign Christian Union, of July, 1852, thus remarks: "This passage will be rendered more intelligible to our readers by our stating that the future 'pastor' of this church is the Rev Dr Forbes, who two or three years ago abandoned the Episcopal Church for Rome, followed shortly after by his assistant. And the church edifice is the building which was originally erected in Murray St., for the late eloquent Dr John M. Nason, and was a few years ago translated to Astor Place, and was occupied by the Rev Dr Macaulay for a time. For a while it was used by the Episcopalians as a place of worship. At length it was, to the burning disgrace of the Protestants of New York, sold to the Roman Catholics."

At the expiration of near a generation, we add another comment.—The writer was present for Christian Baptism when a boy, in that same edifice by godly parents. He received his name from that same distinguished minister. He was a kinsman to that pervert to Rome—consequently he was personally interested in the scenes described. But mark the singular Providence—notwithstanding the dedication by the Roman Catholic Bishop, the building has undergone a still further desecration; one who will take the trouble to visit the spot will see "Aberle's Variety Theatre," inscribed on its venerable front, and numerous show bills almost hiding it from view. And, still more remarkable, "the pastor," of whose conversion the preacher so grandly boasted, after studying Roman Catholic doctrines and practices for a while from an inside view, as a priest, returned to the Protestant faith, disgusted and horrified, and when afterwards appointed Dean of the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) gives his opinion of the same Roman Catholic Church in his installation discourse—"An insatiable lust of power, an arrogant claim to universal dominion, a scorn and mockery of the pretensions of all other bodies to the very name of christian; and to sustain her claims she has used fraud, where fraud only could avail, and violence where nothing but violence could attain her end. . . . The more perfectly you would become her dutiful child, the more thoroughly you must unman yourself; reason, conscience, will, judgment, all must submit; the holiest affections must be sacrificed, the most sacred ties be discarded—and all for what?—to become a perfect christian, after the model of Rome. . . . Looking at her history, past and present, and her story as it will be told in the future, I am bold to declare, that I think there is more ground to regard her now as the Babylon of Apocalypse, than as what she claims to be, 'the mother and mistress of all churches.'"

This is one of the most serious and terrible indictments made against the Roman Church, coming from a conscientious and learned American, who had been lured within the Roman fold, gazed on the hidden iniquity, and had grace given to return to light and truth.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.
The Irish Times describes the fatal shooting affray at Drumcromana:—Some time ago a man had been evicted by a local landlord, Mr Acheson (since deceased), from a farm on his estate at Drumcromana for non-payment of about four years' rent. As it is stated, since that time the holding has been unoccupied, and was used as a common. About two months ago Mr Henry Acheson, one of the three sons of the deceased gentleman, a youth of 18 years of age, went to the place with some laborers, intending to erect a fence around the land, which consisted of about five acres; but a large crowd of men with blackened faces, and some of them armed with guns, assembled and fired several shots at him, fortunately without inflicting any injury. Mr Acheson was forced to run for his life, and till the other day no attempt was made to again enclose the farm. One morning, however, Mr Henry Acheson, accompanied by seven laborers, and escorted by fourteen of the Royal Irish Constabulary, proceeded from Croghan, the residence of his mother, Mrs Acheson, to Drumcromana for the purpose of placing a fence around the holding. They had not been at work more than an hour and a half when they saw in the distance a large number of men advancing across the country towards them. As the crowd, which numbered over a thousand men, approached it was joined by another party, and both parties were then perceived to be armed with sticks, spades, and pitchforks, while from the subsequent firing which took place some must evidently have carried firearms. They were shouting loudly, and presented a menacing aspect. One of the laborers who were working at the fence said it would be better to go away, as they would be attacked if they remained on the ground. But the police told Mr Acheson they would protect him if an attack were made. During that time the

crowd had come within close distance; they halted, and an old man advancing out from them came up to Mr Acheson, said, "Why do you want to disturb the peace of the country?" Mr Acheson replied that he merely wanted to put up a fence around his land. The old man then returned to the crowd, to whom, as it appeared to those who were with Mr Acheson, he repeated the conversation. The people seemed dissatisfied with what he said to them, and they knocked him down. They then rushed forward with a loud shout towards Acheson's party, knocking down one of the laborers by the blow of a spade or a pitchfork on the head, and Mr Acheson himself received a stab in the side. His men called on him to run, and just then several shots were fired at him by the crowd. Mr Acheson then ran, his laborers and the police also running. The whole crowd pursued for some time, but were gradually distanced. Five men, however, continued to follow closely. One of them named Meehan, who was armed with a spade, at length reached Mr Acheson, who, drawing a revolver, told him to stand back or he would fire on him. Meehan, however, disregarded the threat, and with his spade raised ran forward, Mr Acheson fired twice to right and left of the man with the apparent intention of frightening him. But his antagonist, undaunted, dashed on towards him, and then, leveling his revolver at him, Mr Acheson shot him, the bullet taking effect in the side. Meehan fell forward on the grass. The police, who during the chase had become separated from Mr Acheson, then came up, and putting him on his car, which had been left by him waiting on the road, and which was fortunately near, drove with him into Ballinamore, where he at present remains under arrest. In the meantime the wounded man was borne into a neighboring cottage, where he died in seven hours afterwards. Mr Acheson is stated to enjoy the reputation of an indulgent landlord, and appears to be well liked by all in the neighborhood.

The Pope has made a monsignore of the eldest son of an English peer—Lord Petre—and it is believed that the young man, the Rev and Hon Wm. Petre, will attain still higher dignity, and that by-and-by there will be a Roman Catholic cardinal in the House of Lords. Only a few days ago Bishop Wordsworth, from his seat on the Bishops' bench, predicted that such an event was in store for Protestant England.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The Danish barque Thyra arrived this forenoon, and reports that on June 7th at 1 a.m., off Cape Race in a dense fog, and the night very dark, she ran into a large iceberg, which carried away her bowsprit and all attached, and damaged her cutter. A piece of the berg weighing over one hundred tons fell from its top alongside the barque, which narrowly escaped total destruction.

HARDWARE.
THE undersigned have on hand and are offering for sale, at very low prices, the following line of Hardware:

For Farmers.
We have Scythes, Saws, Sickles, Forks, Grapes, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Grindstones, Wrenches, Chains, Cow Chains, Trace Chains, Halters, Chains, Hitching Chains, Castor, Lard, and Neets Foot Oil, Drained Axe Grease, and Agricultural Varnish, suitable for renewing old buggies.

For Carpenters and Builders.
We have Nails of all sizes, No. 1 Tar Paper, Sand Paper, Glue, Chalk, Chalk Lines, Tools of all kinds, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Carriage Bolts, Zinc, Door Latches, Glass, Putty, &c. Glass cut to any size.

For House and Carriage Painters.
We have Lyman's and Scott's best brands of White Lead; also Drop Black, English and American Vermilion, Stripping, Rubs, Assorted Colors, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Brunswick, Paris Green, Red Lead, Ultramarine Blue, Barnt Umber, Raw Sienna, Turpentine Yellow, Venetian Red, Whiting, Linseed Oil, Spruce Pine, Shingle Varnish, Drying Japan, Carriage and Furniture Varnish, and a complete stock of Varnish and Paint Brushes.

For the Public Generally.
We have Stoves and Holloware, manufactured by Chown & Cunningham, of Kingston; also Tin, Glass, and Japanned Ware, Fly Traps, Wire Dish Covers, Clothes Wringers, Brooms, Mop Sticks, Washboards, Fishing Tackle, Mrs Potts' Smoothing Irons, Porcelain Lined Kettles, Brass Kettles, and all articles usually kept in the Hardware and Tinware line.

☞ All kinds of barter taken in exchange for Goods.

Huntingdon, July 15. COWAN & McBETH.

NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.
J. DENNISON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, has opened a Shop and is now ready for business in Shanks' Block, nearly opposite the Post-office. Particular attention given to the repairing of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c., also engraving.

☞ All work guaranteed. Now is the time to have your Timepieces put in good order at reasonable rates.

Huntingdon, June 3rd, 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
I HAVE just received from Toronto a lot of No 1 Flour, warranted good, which I will sell wholesale or retail at reasonable rates. Also, always on hand.

A Choice Assortment of Groceries.
Provisions, Bread, Buns, Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionery, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Tobacco, Salt Pork, Smoked Hams and Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Spruce, Cat Oil, Meal, Fine Flour, Self-raising Flour, Crocker, Glassware, &c., and a full stock of all lines connected with the Bakery and Provision business. For sale cheap, a job lot of fancy Work-boxes and a nice assortment of Sea Shells from Bermuda Island, on hand. COME EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

☞ Leave your Orders at Store or Delivery Wagon and have your Goods delivered free of charge.

C. S. BURBOWES.
N.B.—Parties having Butter, Eggs, or any kind of Produce to dispose of will do well to give a call to C. S. B.

BASKETS AND COFFINS.
THE Basket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand.

D. SHANKS.
Huntingdon, June 24.

TEACHERS WANTED for school districts No. 2, 4, and 6, Municipality of Dundee. Those applying will please state qualifications, salary per month, &c. Term to commence 1st September. Address the undersigned up to the 6th proximo.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Secy.-Treas.
Dundee, July 12.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
THE undersigned have just received a fresh lot of No. 1 Spring Wheat, from which we are prepared to sell a nice article of Flour at reasonable prices. ☞ Corn and Oats wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in cash or trade.

Atholton Mills, July 13. J. CAMERON & CO.