at St. Boniface, from which all Canadians were excluded; that when the muster of loyal men was made all over Manitoba the French held back, professedly from want of orders, and would not listen even to Mr. Archibald's remonstrances and entreaties; and then that in a short space of time after, when the news came of the miserable denouement and the capture of O'Neill & Co., this same precious Mr. Riel rushes forward with some followers, whom the Minneapolis Tribune well describes as "ragmuffins," into the presence of Governor Archibald, tenders his services to protect the country, and without a moment's hesitation is received with open arms and gushing gratitude by the representative of royalty.

A broader farce than this could not well be enacted; yet we suppose the adherents of our Ottawa rulers will have to swallow it all with gravity and thank God that at last peace at the North West has been put on a permanent footing by Riel being forgiven, and Scott finally and forever forgotten.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AT GLENGARRY KIRK.

The archbishop of York has sent the following reply to Bishop Eden's lettter to his Grace respecting the statements published about the service conducted by the Archbishop in Glengarry parish Church:—

Edinburg, Sept. 28.

My dear Lord Bishop,—In answer to your letter, I write to say that the service which I conducted at Glengary on the 10th of September was precisely the same as that which the Bishop of Winchester held on the preceeding Sunday. A selection from the Liturgy was used as a prayer, the Lessons for the day were read, an extempore sermon preached, an extempore prayer offered, and the Benediction pronounced. Several psalms were sung from the Scottish version, the only one which was available. The service was exclusively conducted by myself, and no restriction at all was imposed on me as to the manner of conding it. I canot adopt the view that it was wholly intended for the Episcopalians in the Glen. It was a mission service conducted by the bishop, in a building placed unconditionally at his disposal for a mixed congregation consisting of all who chose to attend. The population in the Glen is very small; it consists of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, the first being perhaps, the least, and the last the most numerous. Such services have been lawful in the church from the beginning. It is needless for me to say to you that nothing could have been further from my rights than to injure or weaken the [illegible] over which you preside. Had there been an Episcopal Church anywhere within reach on that Sunday I should have been there to worship and to serve, with the same brotherly readiness which caused me to alter my route and and forgo other engagements a few days before in order to hold a confirmation for one of your bishops.

I am, &c.,

W. Ebor.

RENFORTH'S DEATH.

Even the *Lancet* has thought this event of sufficient importance to devote a leader to it. Our contemporary sets up an hypothesis which is reasonable.—In reference to the conclusion that death occurred by congestion of the lungs, it says:—"We can scarcely admit this to be a correct view. The pulmonary congestion was far more likely to be a secondary than a primary state. It is exceedingly improbable that 200 yard's rowing in a man in a high state of training, and previously in good health, would *per se* cause such engorgement of the vessels as would occasion a fatal result. It is, unlikely, again, we think, that the primary lesion was in the brain. His own feelings seem to have told him this; and it scarcely appears probable that he could have continued to row for nearly a mile had he experienced either an epileptic or an apoplectic attack. The heart alone remains, and it seems to us highly probable that the immediate cause of death was the breaking down of one of the auriculo ventricular valves, an accident that might easily occur, might readily be overlooked at the post mortem, unless particular attention were directed to the point and would certainly be followed by the symptoms observed in Renforth's case. The immediate effect would be a shock to the system generally, the supply of blood to the brain would be suddenly and seriously interfered with, though not sufficiently so as to produce sudden and complete unconsciousness, and he would be able for a time to continue his exertion. Every effort, however, would augment the danger by driving more blood to the already overcharged organ, and this again, would naturally lead to congestion of the lungs and general cyanosis."

The introduction of schools among the emancipated negroes in the South has not had the effect of checking the popular belief in voodooism, which, on the contrary, is spreading to regions to where it was formerly unknown. One reason of this is the removal of all restrictions as to travel, thus permitting the agents of the superstition to roam about in all directions. Any old rough-looking negro with a bag of lizard heads, old bones, and other traps calculated to excite the African imagination, can tramp from one plantation to another living on the best the country affords, without troubling himself about work at all. The negroes will all fear him, and they will many of them be ready to pay him liberally for exerting his supernatural powers in their behalf. Some of these fellows are very cunning. In Louisiana last season a colored woman was taken sick, and not exactly understanding the cause of her illness, she at once came to the conlusion that she had been voodooed. An old conjurer happened along, and he pretended to cure her by throwing a live lizard from the room. He would allow no one to do it; but as soon as the act was done he sent to the fields, and the hands left their ploughs and rushed to the quarters to see the reptile the wizard had taken from the voodooed woman.—Of course, having seen the creature, they could all bear witness to the efficacy of the wizard's power; while the fact was that the old fellow had brought the lizard with him in his pocket, and by a very simple sleight of hand had made his subject believe he had taken it from her arm. This fellow had made a practice of collecting young alligators from the swamps, using them for the same purpose as the lizards. The negroes believe that these impostors have the power to put spells upon them, to produce sickness, insanity, and death at will, and that they alone can counteract the influence of other conjurers.

An old house at Lunenburg which has been occupied as a tavern or groggery for the last forty years has lately been rented by a strong temperance man, and part of it rented by him to a christian blacksmith, the upper chamber, or ballroom, being used as a temperance and Orange hall. Last Sabbath evening, instead of oaths and cursing, might be heard the sound of many voices, from persons who had assembled there for the purpose of song and praise. The contrast is a striking one, and strangely seems to show what may be done by temperance people who are possessed of moral courage enough to take the *Bull* by the horns instead of going sneaking about finding fault on the sly, with rum sellers and their victims.—*Morrisburg Courier.*

It is a prevailing vice among men—of doubting the virtue of women. To us it looks like not only an outrage to good taste, but also betokens a want of intellect. Besides this, it betokens a besotted nature, and passions that would disgrace a beast. The idea of dragging woman down to man's level in a point of virtue, is so repugnant to the feelings, so utterly at variance with the truth that the utterer ought not to have a place in civilized society. We would wish to impress upon those who cast this slur upon the women of our land, that if what they charge were true, this fair land of ours would be a perfect hell. The women of our land are as far above those who make these assertions, as the heavens are above the earth. Our women are the highest types of purity and virtue; and any craven who would drive them from this high estate, deserves the execrations of all good men.

Bricks Without Straw.—The present Viceroy of Egypt would seem to be a lineal descendant of the identical Pharaoh, who compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw. At least he has hit upon a way of raising money for the maintenance of his government, fully as ingenious and unjust as the proceedings of his obstinate ancestor. After a variety of plans for the augmentation of his revenue had been discussed and dismissed as impractible, he has at last decided to call upon all land owners for six years rent in advance, in return for which they are to receive indefeasible new titles to their lands, and to pay only half rent forever after. In this way about one hundred and fifty million dollars might be raised, were it not for the fact that the majority of the land owners are unable to pay a tithe to the amount assessed. The proposition is bitterly opposed by all classes. The necessities of the Viceroy, however, are pressing and immediate. He has not been a faithful subject of the Turkish Porte, and money is indispensible to restore him to favor. He has squandered the regular resources of the Government. He paid a large amount, ostensibly, for the construction of the Suez Canal, but in fact to enlist the sympathies of Europe from his projected revolt from the Sultan. He has built for himself some twenty-four palaces in various parts of Egypt; he is a heavy purchaser of white slave girls, and he maintains an opera, a theatre and three circuses constantly in Cairo. It is not strange, therefore, that he needs the advance rent for six years from his subjects, but it will be wonderful indeed if he gets it.

Extraordinary Accident.—A most extraordinary circumstance happened in Gloucester lately by which it is feared a promising young man will lose his life. Thomas Baskerville, the young man in question, son of Mr. John Baskerville, went out shooting with an old fashioned single barrelled gun on the 18th, and while firing a shot the breech of the gun was blown out, striking him in the forehead between the two eyes and knocking him on his back where he remained unconscious for about ten minutes. When he recovered he found that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in his forehead, but he managed to walk home. Medical assistance was at once obtained and the doctor probed the wound, saying the skull was broken but the young man would recover. Instead of growing better, however, he became worse, and after eight days of suffering, another doctor was called in. after a slight examination he declared that the breach of the gun was still in the wound. He produced a pair of nippers and having got a hold of the iron, he drew it out, causing intense agony. It was found to be the breach of the gun, a rough piece of iron weighing about one ounce and a half and over one inch in length. It is a matter of surprise to all who saw the missile, how a man could survive for eight days with such a piece of iron in his head. He is now in a dangerous condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, OCT. 25, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

Late news from Ottawa informs us that Mr. Pope, the member for Compton, has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Dunkin being appointed to the Judgeship of the Bedford and Beauharnois Districts, and Mr. Justice Ramsay taking the position of Assistant Judge of the St. Francis District. The retirement of Mr. Dunkin from the Government has been anticipated for some time. Able and conscientious as he unquestionably is, he has undoubtedly as the Chief of a Department, been a very great failure. In reference to Mr. Dunkin the Montreal *Gazette* says, the feverish anxiety—with him an absolute passion—to do everything himself, even to the clerical work which of right belonged to his Departmental staff, prevented the success of any of the measures which of right belonged to one of the most important departments of the government. Both in the matter of immigration and in the Census, this habit has proved the bane of his official life, and the people of Canada will hear of his retirement without a single pang of regret. In his new position the Districts over which he presides have, in the characteristics which marred his usefulness as a minister, the guarantee that they have a pains-taking, a hard-working, and a conscientious Judge; and we are quite sure that no better appointment could have been made than that which transfers him from the Head of a Public Department to that of presiding Justice in an important district.

In reference to his successor, the Montreal *Herald* says, Mr. Pope as an executive minister, ought to approve himself an able man. His danger is that of asphyxia in the heavy atmosphere of the Ottawa public buildings. It takes great vitality to live even for an hour among the influences which are there prevalent, without considerable deterioration. In all private and *quasi* public enterprises, however, the new minister has approved himself energetic, and what good judges of human affairs prize quite as highly, he has proved himself fortunate. The worst part of the arrangement, however, is that it once more makes the bench a mere piece of machinery for the manœuvring of political parties. We do not know whether Mr. Sanborn would have accepted a judgeship; but if he would, no one can doubt that he would have been in every way the most suitable person to take the place of the late Mr. Justice Short. The shelving of Mr. Dunkin puts a minister, who has avowedly broken down in the only executive business he ever undertook in the Dominion Cabinet, out of reach of Parliament, to which ministers are constitutionally supposed to be responsible.

The first blow has been struck at the peculiar institution of Mormonism. Hawkins, one of the leaders of that singular delusion, who, like Brigham Young, in poor Artemus Ward's lecture, was "married considerable," has been convicted for the excess, or as the law regards it, superfluity of his affections. In spite of all that has been said of the enthusiasm of Mormon ladies, for the pious arrangement which gave them only a part of a husband, or, perhaps, really only a temporary one, the prosecution for adultery upon which Hawkins has been convicted, has been instituted by his first wife, who was by law, the only person capable of promoting it. It was a great thing to find a jury that would convict, but the heart of the matter was probably more surely touched when a first wife was found who would lend her name to the prosecution. It was a wise provision of the law, if it were intended to meet this case—a fortunate one, if, as we suppose, the law was one of those passed originally by Mormons themselves, as an outcome of those Oriental ideas about women, which make them as eager to punish encroachments upon their marital rights, as they are to extend those rights, and so offer opportunity for encroachment. The statute invoked is said to be one of the State of Utah—apparently, therefore, of Mormondom itself; but the jealous husbands who enacted it, probably never expected that it would really be turned upon what Mr. Weller would have called their particular vanity, by their wives—that they would thus become most ludicrous examples of "engineers hoist by their own petards."

In addition to the Hawkins case there are several suits pending for offences of varied degrees of enormity, some of them being for complicity in murders, against the chief of all the Mormons and several of the "pillars" of his church.

Another source of disquietude to the "Saints" is, that the women in the Territory are up in arms against them. We do not know that "Woman's Rights", in the common acceptation of that term has anything to do with the matter, but the fairer portion of the population of Utah has sent a petition to General Grant at the White House, protesting against polygamy, and asking that effective measures be taken to suppress it. The petition is represented to be over fifty in length, and to be couched in firm yet respectful language.

Taken as a sign of the times these things seem to point to a speedy downfall of this modern Babylon, which has existed as a moral pestilence in parts of the United States for so long a time. It is about time some effective measures were taken for its suppression, and let us hope that now the good work of blotting it out of existence has been commenced, it will be prosecuted with vigor and not be relinquished until the stain is completely wiped away.

We observe that the 16th day of of November has been set apart as a general harvest Thanksgiving day throughout the Province. We have much to be grateful for in this favored land of ours; we have the blessing of peace "within our walls and prosperity within our palaces." It is doubtful whether we appreciate the absence of war or domestic turmoil as we ought.—True, we have read of the thousands of the peasantry of France and Germany who were torn from their peaceful homes, little more than a year ago, and remorselessly slaughtered, while their families were left unprotected and in misery. Is it too much to expect that we should give public and united thanks that our land has been spared from this scourge?

Again we have been blessed with an abundant harvest, and a special opportunity ought to be given for the public acknowledgement which, no doubt, all would be anxious to express.

The Montreal *Gazette* says, We confess to have doubted very much the accuracy of the statements which reached us of the meeting between Lieut. Governor Archibald, and the late President of the so-called Provisional Government, Louis Riel, after the recent Fenian raid in Manitoba. Such a proceeding seemed so unnecessary, so calculated to renew the bitterness of former days, so certain to offend the really loyal portion of the population, that we could not imagine a gentleman of Mr. Archibald's reputed ability committing so serious a blunder. Unfortunately, however, the last Manitoba papers confirm the reports, the confirmation being afforded by the proclamation of Mr. Archibald himself.

The notorious George Albert Mason, whiskey detective, seems to be again in trouble. The Grand Jury now sitting in Toronto have returned three bills of indictment against him, as follows;—"George A. Mason—larceny." "George A Mason—soliciting a person to commit felony." "George A. Mason—larceny of Court records." It is to be hoped that the Majesty of the law will be vindicated upon this occasion.

While Paris was in flames, through the frenzy of its own citizens, there were found many preachers of righteousness who pointed to her fate as the judgment of God. It is not wonderful that Chicago should have furnished an opportunity for similar reflection. There are always persons who willingly concur in the punishment of others, but who do not think it necessary to examine their own hearts and to weigh their own deservings in the sight of God. No doubt neither Paris nor Chicago was immaculate, but very few cities will bear strict scrutiny. London or Berlin or New York are, in proportion to their populations, quite as wicked as either of them. Whether punishment overtakes sin now in that terribly direct manner which we are told was customary in the early days of the world's career, we do not know. Very often it is the innocent who suffer most. But whatever theories may be held on this subject, there can be no doubt that when either an individual or a multitude is bowed down by disaster or sorrow, it is not the time to speak unfeelingly of the justice of the sentence.

We are indebted to Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, for a neat little bound volume of 120 pages, entitled as above. It contains the complete Census of 1870, showing the population, by Counties, of all the States and Territories, with their areas, and the population of the principal cities. Also, the new Patent Laws in full, with Forms, Official Rules, Directions how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Regulations for Trade Marks, Assignments, How to Sell Patents, etc. Also, a large variety of valuable information relating to Water Wheels, Steam Engines, and other mechanism, with many useful tables and receipts, 175 diagrams of Mechanical Movements, etc. We advise every body to send for it as above. Price, 25 cents. A more valuable compendium, for so small a price has rarely been published.

Upon the occasion of the disastrous conflagration which devastated the Ottawa District during the summer of 1870, a large quantity of lumber lying at the Gatineau Mills was completely destroyed. The owners of this property, Messrs. Gilmour & Co., a firm well known in business circles, applied to the Queen's Insurance Company for the payment of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), being the amount of the loss sustained. This claim having been disputed, a lawsuit ensued, and we now learn that a special jury at Cornwall last week, returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

Those open postal cards have caused trouble in Great Britain, and by telling private matters to a great many people, have brought on a libel suit. There have been disturbances between the plaintiff and his wife, who was much younger than he, and her brother wrote from Torquay a post card, addressing the plaintiff in his proper name "alias Blue Beard," (plaintiff had a former wife,) and remarking on the other side, "Your unmanly conduct to my sister is known to me. It shall be known to the world at large, if you do not reform, you coward." The jury saw the point and gave damages for £30.

A correspondent from L'Orignal speaks highly of the crops in that vicinity. He says:—Crops have been most abundant in this vicinity, and with the exception of corn have ripened well, They consist of hay, hops, apples, wheat, oats, peas and potatoes, without stint and without rot. Honey and maple sugar is abundant; our farmers are celebrated for butter, cheese and pork, and raise good horses, cattle and sheep, and their gardens produce other productions for which Canada is celebrated." And then after some references to the prosperity of the village, and the business progress of its people, he adds that one farmer is delivering a hundred tons of pressed hay for the Boston market at the L'Orignal wharf.

The condition of Germany is so satisfactory, that at the opening of the Reichsrath, Kaiser William had little more to say in his speech than to express content at the happy state of affairs. The contrast between Germany and France—the conquering and the conquered nation—after the great war is indeed marked, and it is put forth in the strongest comparison in the light of the proceedings of the legislatures of the respective countries. The government of North Germany, resting now upon its military prestige, is wisely proposing internal reforms. The barbarous monetary system of Prussia, is to be reformed, and a new Press law is to be submitted.

The European and North American Railroad was opened with considerable ceremony at Bangor, Me., on Wednesday. The guests included President Grant and the Governor-General of Canada, both of whom delivered addresses on the advantages afforded by the construction of the like. Lord Lisgar also adverted to the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, expressing a hope that all old animosities would be buried. The Washington Treaty, he believed, received the approbation of English Statesman generally, and the honor of making it rested with President Grant and Mr Gladstone.

There is now every prospect of the railway from Cobourg to Peterboro being commenced, and carried forward at an early day. Mr. Fowler is the contractor and will receive a bonus from Cobourg of $50,000. It is expected that Otonabee and some of the other townships will also subscribe bonuses. We leave that it is proposed to carry the railway to Bobcaygeon, and from thence eventually to the Georgian Bay. A meeting in aid of the project was held in Cobourg on Tuesday evening.

A horrible story comes to us from the misnamed "City of the Angels," in California. The debased Mexicans and Caucasians of Los Angeles cannot trust to the Courts to protect them from cheap Chinese labour, but ready to seize on any pretext to exterminate the handful of Mongolians in the city, fell upon the Chinese quarter, in revenge for an attack by the Chinese upon an arresting party of constables which ended fatally. In the wild rush which followed, the Chinese houses were set on fire, men, women, or children hanged without judge or jury, and, to cap the climax, a large number of the survivors were thrown into jail. Let us hope that some kindly disposed official took this means of protecting them from the mob.

The 25 cent paper notes—shinplasters—have got to be dirty and ragged by constant circulation, and as they have now done the service for which they were originally intended, they should be recalled and their place supplied by silver coins. We hope Sir Francis will be liberal in his importation of the small coins from the Royal Mint, and keep up a supply sufficient to keep pace with the growth of the country. Nothing would so fully complete the measure of satisfaction which the mercantile community and the general public feel at the change in the coinage as to make the new coins plentiful and to withdraw at the same time the small paper notes.

Among the causes of deaths in England gluttony, or an over-luxuriousness is put down as on the increase, while the number of victims for delirium tremens is on the contrary reported to be diminishing. Gout kills more and more people every year, but as we must all acknowledge, in a highly respectable and gentlemanly way. Dr. Wm. Farr, of the General Register office, in a review of the causes of death in England for the year 1868, gives it as his opinion that refined gluttony is the growing sin of the age, though not usually looked upon as such, and never placed in that category by those who indulge in it.

Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt is a terrible innovator. Elated by previous triumphs over old abuses he has now the hardihood to propose the establishment of schools for the education of females. The hair of the old fogies of Egypt will surely stand on end at this appalling suggestion. The veil, too is to be discarded, and the Oriental lasses are to enjoy the freedom of European Society. Under the Viceroy's wise and vigorous administration the land of the ibis once more rising to a position of importance.

The trial of George Botts, New York, who killed "Pet Halstead" a few months ago, terminated on Friday in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. A disgraceful feature of this trial was the crowd of women who pressed into the Court and endured all the discomforts of the crush for the sake of hearing the disgusting developments which were expected. The staunchest upholder of open courts and public proceedings would hardly be disposed to censure the Judge had he ordered the room to the cleared of those

The British Post Office has reduced its rates and now carries an ounce letter for one penny—two cents—and so on in proportion. The precedent is a good one and should be followed wherever practicable. For instance, why should the postage rate to England remain at 6 cents, seeing that the cost of transport is next to nothing. In a country like this, where immigration is a matter of importance, every facility should be afforded for communication with the old country, and one of these is cheap postage.

And now Mormondom mourns in sackcloth and ashes. One of its mighty men has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and has been condemned to die, figuratively of course. Hawkins, one of the leading members of the Mormon community, has been on trial for being "too much married," and the jury has returned a verdict of guilty. The result of this case virtually places all the masculine Mormons at the mercy of their first wives, who are the only persons that can institute proceeding under the Act under which Hawkins was tried.

Mr. Gladstone has certainly showed good sense in refusing to release the Fenian prisoners on the ground of their being incarcerated for political crimes. He, very rightly, argues that they are felons. Such a declaration on his part is very beneficial for it robs ruffianism, which assumes the robe of patriotism, of the sympathy of those weak people who are ready to uphold anything which has the faintest show of romance.

The Fredericton *Reporter*, the organ of the New Brunswick Government, says the Dominion Government has agreed to give the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the sum of $10,000 each for immigration purposes, to be expended as the respective Provinces may deem most advisable. It also says that the expenses of the recent delegation—that is, the Immigration delegation—to Ottawa are to be defrayed by the Dominion exchequer.

Another terrible explosion has occurred in an English coal mine, near Newcastle in which the lives of thirty three men are placed in great jeopardy, if indeed any of them will come out alive. There were the same heartrending scenes, as the families of the unfortunates gathered at the mouth of the slaughter pit, that have occurred on far too frequent occasions of a similar character.

It turns out that the crew of the ill fated Magura are all saved, and it is expected that now the truth about the disaster will be ascertained without much trouble.

Mr. John McDonald, of Arnprior, met a sudden death on the evening of Wednesday last, by apoplexy, supposed to have been induced by intoxicating liquors.

London, October 26.

Sir Frederick J. Murchison, baronet, President of the Geographical and Geological Societies died yesterday aged 79 years.

A farmer named Graham from the township of Peel, fell off the W. G. & B. Railway, some days since and was run over and killed.

An old lady being asked to subscribe for a newspaper declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it for herself.

The commercial treaty between France and Germany has been finally ratified. Six departments to be evacuated by the Germans in December are declared neutral territory.

The Peterboro' *Review* says Mr. Fowler has signed the stock books of the Peterboro' and Haliburton Railway Company for $130,000 of stock, and handed the Secretary a cheque for ten per cent thereon (13,000.

The Detroit papers urge Gov. Baldwin to issue a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to take measures in mitigation of the dreadful state of affairs resulting from the fires in Michigan.

Dr. Guthrie preached recently under the pavilion on the lawn at Inverary castle and had among his auditors Princess Louise and her husband. On their entrance the congregation rose in a body, for which piece of flunkeyism the *Weekly Review* administers to them a severe and dignified rebuke.

Bobcaygeon, Oct. 26.

The barn and stable of John Harkness, two miles south of here, were burned last night about nine o'clock, the fire catching from burning stumps. His loss is about $500, as he had threshed most of his grain which was saved.

Mr. Simpson, M.P., for Derby, paid a visit to the Hull Iron Mines this week, and expressed his surprise at the richness of the ore, and the easy method of working it. He will doubtless carry with him a good report to England of the resources of the Dominion, as he is visiting the various industries and places of interest.

Southampton, Oct 26.

Word has just reached here from the Sauble Beach, about twelve miles from here that some Indians had a quarrel last night and that one Indian had killed another. The murdered man is named William Stevens and the murderer is from Walpole Island. His name is not known here. It is said that whiskey was the cause. The murderer is under arrest, and Dr. Scott, Coroner, is summoning a jury to hold an inquest on the body of the murdered man.

Iron pyrites, or fool's gold, as it has been derisively termed, is an iron sulphuret, which from its resemblance to gold has often raised delusive hopes. Many people who have found its yellow crystals profusly imbedded in rock have deluded themselves with the belief that they had discovered rich deposits of gold, and were on the highway to immediate fortune; and one case is on record where, an avaricious but mistaken wretch married an ancient widow on the strength of her owning a farm on which the deceptive stuff abounded. It seems, however, that this mineral has a real value after all. It is now generally used in England and Germany, and to some extent in this country, in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acid, while it is an indespensable material in the manufacture of caustic soda, of which large quantities are imported into the United States, though none is made there. The sulphuret of iron is generally known as the covering of coal, lead, and other mineral veins, and in miners, language is called iron hat. It is widely distributed in mineral countries, but is not often found in sufficient quantity to render it of any economical value. Occasionally, however, it is found in deposits of great extent.

The Philadelphia "Press" referring to the church at Lebanon village, says:

"The decorations of the chancel, ceilings and walls, are very tastefully conceived and executed, and were designed by a gifted young artist, Mr. Wm. Hart, in the employ of Messrs J. & G. H. Gibson, of Philadelphia who furnished the stained glass for the memorial and other windows, which form the most attractive and beautiful features of the building. The large window overlooking the chancel is a beautiful work of art, and is a rare study of itself, illustrating as it does some of the most interesting events in the life of our Saviour."

The young artist referred to is the son of John Hart, Esq., of Perth.

Montreal has done nobly by our fire stricken Western cousins, according to the published list the total money subscriptions in the Commercial Metropolis amount to the magnificent sum of $102,634.69; and this does not cover donations in kind and donations in clothing.

The London *Times* urges the dispatch of prompt and liberal aid for the settlers in Wisconsin and Michigan burned out by the forest fires, and says if such help is not afforded to these unfortunate people the ultimate suffering which will will result from the north-western fires will be greater than can follow the Chicago conflagration.

Aside from the damage caused by fires in the woods, the injury to the farming interest has been great in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, and the effects will be seen in the scarcity this winter of most kinds of food for cattle. Pastures are burnt up, and in various sections people have to drive their cattle two, three, and even five miles to water.

P. O'Rielly, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, and of the Surrogate Court for the County of Frontenac, and father of James O'Rielly, Esq., Q. C., died at his residence in Kingston. He was a man full of years and of honours.

The citizens of Quebec are about to mark their sense of the loss society will experience by the withdrawal of the 60th Rifles—the last of the military—by giving that gallant corps a grand ball in the Music Hall, which will take place on the 3rd prox., being the evening of their departure.

We understand that the writs will be issued at once for new elections in the counties of Compton and Brome.

St. Mary's, Oct. 27.—An old man named Tobin, a farmer in Blanchard, whilst under the influence of liquor lay down on the track and was run over by the down express last night and instantly killed.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir.—Will you please insert this in your next issue, in reply to an article in the Almonte Gazette, on "Short Hours."

The writer says it would be unfair to compare the neat, healthy, clean looking workpeople of this country, to the squalid, ill-fed, unwashed, half paid mill workers of the old country. No doubt he has seen the workpeople of the old country leave their work without washing; but has he followed them home, seen them clean washed and sitting around a clean scoured table, at a good substantial meal, and not as I have seen them here, going home dressed in parti-colored clothes, and decked out in flowers and ribbons, and sitting down to a table covered with rings, made by the cups and saucers of former meals, and I think he will not find in any country in the world, so healthy looking, rosy cheeked children and young people as in the old country; and I think if he will take the trouble to go through the mills in the old country, he will not find many workpeople but what dare give in their notice and draw their wages without fear of a Garnishee Summons being served on them. Can he do so here? No, he must be a man or a very ill regulated mind indeed that would rather see the workpeople of a country trying to ape the lady, and walking about over-dressed and over head and ears in debt to seeing them neatly and substantially dressed in clothes more suitable to their stations.

Suppose we grant for argument's sake what he says to be true; let us see what is the cause of the state he says they are in, and also see if we in this country are not fast tending to be in the same state.

I maintain that the great cause is the grinding avarice of the employers who get rich by grinding the faces of the poor,—Not as said by some the drunken habits of the people. I admit there is a great deal of drunkenness, but do you see the tavern keepers and others engaged in the liquor trade keeping up such colossal establishments as the manufacturers in the old country. No, therefore I say it is the employers who get rich at the expense of the poor.

Now let us see if we are not fast tending in this country to be the same. At one of our Mills in Almonte they used to employ boys to work in the Mule Room, but boys would not work for the wages paid, so they have now taken girls to do the work because they can get them to work cheaper, and to grind a little more they are working them some days near fourteen hours.

Now for another instance: On the day of the Agricultural Show, held in this village, one of the mill owners decided not to let his workpeople have half a day holiday the same as the rest of the mills; in the afternoon some of the boys and girls left their work to see what was going on: some of them so young as scarcely to be responsible for their own acts. Next morning some were discharged and told they had forfeited their wages; others were sent to their work and a fine inflicted of one dollar, in many cases amounting with the half day's wage to near three day's pay. Now I will leave it to any impartial observer if that is not getting rich at the expense of the poor, and tending to bring things to the same state as he says they are in the old country. In another paper I will give you a comparison of the wages in the old country and here, and see if they are half paid.

Yours, truly, O

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—With reference to your paper of the 25th instant, your subscriber from West Huntly has told you a malicious lie. The Herald's come regular and are distributed when called for. Yours truly,

E. Foran, P. M.

West Huntly, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE LAST STRAW

(From the Liberal.)

Sunday evening the 8th of October, will be a memorable day in the history of Manitoba. And that day the Governor committed the greatest blunder he ever did since he came here, and Heaven knows he has many to account for when the day of reckoning comes. But this last and greatest insult to the loyal people, who are now the only support of his tottering government, is too much to bear. That he should go out publicly, in the face of day, and hold a meeting with Riel, Lepine, and about a hundred of their followers, and treat with them as if they were the most innocent, the most harmless, and the most devoted of Her Majesty's subjects, seems to be so incredible that we could not have believed t possible had we not seen it with our own eyes.

That the whole proceeding is a trick on the part of the Riel faction to get pardoned is as plain as noonday, but that any man of common sense could be induced by even the smiling Girard and polite Royal to outrage the whole community in such a manner as the Governor did Sunday afternoon is only another instance of the utter incapacity of the man who has been trying to govern Manitoba for the last year, and it shows plainly that no confidence can be placed in the present Government. But more of this again.

Another Whiskey Raid.—It may be remembered that some time ago mysterious military movements were reported as taking place in New York, which caused some speculation. These turned but to be intended for the seizure of ellicit distilleries, and the result of the attack made on them was a general scrimmage. Since then, various attacks have been made, but the smugglers were always well informed of the designs of the revenue officers, until a complete change was made in the service, and every suspected officer turned out, and a new system adopted. On Tuesday morning a large force of military, under the direction of the Revenue Superintendendent, seized thirteen stills; with a capacity ranging from 250 to 800 gallons each and an enormous quantity of liquor. The force was then increased to upwards of a thousand men, and the liquor, coppers, stills, &c., being sent off, the mash tubs, tanks, and even the buildings, were destroyed. This is the biggest haul yet made, and although there were numerous threats, the roughs were so cowed that beyond throwing some brickbats at the last of the men passing, no attempt at a riot was made.

The son of Mayor Mason, of Chicago, was in Troy last Saturday buying stoves. He is a young man, who has just commenced business life. Married a little more than a year ago, he was established in a prosperous stove trade, and had just completed a new house for himself and wife. Everything was swept away, except his wedding presents, which were at the house of his father. The fires were hardly extinguished before young Mason gathered these presents together and started with them for New York. He sold them to Tiffany & Co. for $5,000. With this money he will now establish himself with a stove store, for the time being in the basement of his father's elegant residence. A car-load of stoves was shipped to him on Saturday. The young man shows the real Chicago pluck.

In the County of Lambton the fires are making some sorry hearts. Last week in the township of Moor a farmer named Sheppard was called to assist one of his neighbors to intercept the fire which was prowling on his fields and fences and threatening his building. After working till he was quite exhausted, he looked in the direction of his home, and saw his own house burnt down, and when he approached it, found his family weeping the loss of everything they had except the clothing they wore. This was more than he could bear. His reason gave way. He wandered about a raving maniac for a few hours and died.

The Hamilton *Times* says the first cablegram through Russia to Canada was received to-day, by the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, from his son, dated Hiogo, Japan. The despatch mentions that he is to be in San Francisco in November, and wishes his letters to be sent to that point.

LIST OF PRIZES

Awarded at the Lanark Township Agricultural Exhibition.

STOCK.

Best span Working Horses, 1st, Alex. Caldwell; 2nd, James McIlquham; 3rd, Wm. Stead, jr. Span Horses for general use, 1st, Alex. Caldwell, 2nd, W. Craig; 3rd, Walter McIlquham. Entire Colt, 1 year old, 1st, Thomas Connors. Saddle Horse, 1st, Robert P. Affleck; 2nd, Walter McIlquham; 3rd, Thomas Dunlop. Brood Mare, 1st, James McIlquham; 2nd, Thos. Murphy. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, J. Matthie; 2nd and 3rd, John Donald. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, A. Caldwell; 2nd, Boyd Caldwell; 3rd, Walter McIlquham. Spring Colt, 1st, James McIlquham; 2nd, Thomas Murphy. Yoke, Steers, 3 years old, 1st, W. Craig; 2nd, Archd. Campbell. Bull, 2 years old, 1st, A. Campbell. Bull Calf, 1st, Wm. Robertson; 2nd, Thomas Francis. Milch Cow, 1st, Jas. McIlquham; 2nd, J. D. Campbell; 3rd, Wm. Robertson. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, A. Campbell; 2nd, James McIlquham. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, Thos. Francis; 2nd and 3rd, James McIlquham. Heifer, spring calf, 1st and 2nd, James McIlquham. Keepers 2 best Society Rams, 1st, Jas. Matthie, 2nd, Peter McLaren, jr. Ram over 2 years old, 1st, Robert James; 2nd, Jas. McIlquhim; 3rd, Thos. Francis. Ram lamb, 1st, A. Campbell; 2nd, Thomas Francis; 3rd, Robert Fleming. 2 Ewes over 2 years old, 1st, James McIlquham. Pair Ewe lambs, 1st, Thomas Francis; 2nd, Robert Fleming. Best pair Turkeys, 1st, Thos. Graham. Pair Geese, 1st, T. Graham; 2nd, John McIlwraith.

Fall Wheat, 1st, Thomas Dunlop; 2nd Robert Affleck; 3rd, Thomas Graham. Bushel Spring Wheat, 1st, Thos. Kerr; 2nd, Robert Affleck; 3rd, Peter Lawson. Bushel Rye, 1st, Peter Lawson. Bushel Oats, 1st, Thomas Kerr; 2nd, Peter Lawson. Bushel Barley, 1st, John McIlwraith; 2nd, Robt. Affleck. Bushel Peas, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, John Donald; 3rd, Wm. Deachman. White Corn in cob. 1st, Robt. Affleck; 2nd, James McIlquham. Yellow Corn in cob, 1st, A. Campbell; 2, J. Matthie. ½ bushel Beans, 1st, J. McIlwraith; 2nd, R. Affleck. ½ bushel Timothy Seed, 1st, Thos. Kerr; 2nd, Jas. McIlquham; 3rd, R. Affleck.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ROOTS, &C.

Firkin Butter, 1st, Thos. Murphy; 2nd, Michael McKerdy; 3rd, Robert Affleck. 25 lbs. Butter, 1st, T. Murphy; 2nd, R. Affleck; 3rd, T. Richards. 12 lbs. Cheese, 1st, J. Matthie; 2nd, William Craig; 3rd, Robert Affleck. Half bushel Apples, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, James Matthie. Best assortment named Apples, 1st James Matthie. Assortment named Potatoes, 1st, R. Fleming; 2nd, M. Ballantyne. ½ bushel Common Potatoes, 1st, and 2nd, Walter McIlquham; 3rd, A. Baird, jr. Cup Potatoes, 1st, Andrew Baird, jr.; 2nd, Robert Fleming; 3rd, Wm. Craig. ½ bushel Onions, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, Thos. Graham. ½ bushel large Carrots, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Wm. Wilson. ½ bushel Horn Carrot, 1st, Wm. Wilson. 6 Ruta Bagas, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Robert Fleming. Six Mangel Wurtzel, 1, J. Donald; 2nd, R. Fleming. 6 head Cabbage, 1, M Valalley; Citrons, 1st, R. Affleck; 6 Watermelons, 1st, R. Affleck. Squash, 1st, R. Affleck. Pumpkin, 1st, James McIlquham. Six Beets, 1st, Wm. Craig; 2nd, Jas. Reid. 10 lbs. Maple Sugar, Cake, 1st, James Matthie. 10 lbs. Maple Sugar, Tub, 1st, James Matthie. 2 quarts Maple Molasses, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Jn. McIlwraith. 10 lbs. Home made Soap, 1st, R. Affleck. 10 lbs. Honey in comb, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Wm. Wilson. 10 lbs. Strained Honey, 1st, Edmond Anderson; 2nd, E.