Huron Signal.

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. XXXII. NO. 8. GODERICH, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879. WHOLE NO. 1672.

The Huron Signal,

(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

THE SIGNAL PRINTING Co.,

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Business Directory.

Dentist.

M. McKinnon,

SURGEON DENTIST

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, West Street Three doors below Bank of Montreal, Goderich.

Medical.

G. O. Shannon M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Goderich, Ont., will visit patients every hour, night or day.

DR. McLEAN,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c., office and residence on Street South second door west of Victoria Street.

Dr. Connolly,

McGill College

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., Office, and residence, corner South and Hamilton Streets, Goderich.

Legal.

Cameron, Holt & Cameron,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Goderich.

H. E. DOYLE,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c., Goderich and Seaforth, Ont.

Seager, Wade & Morton

BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Goderich & Wingham.

Garrow & Meyer,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Office, corner Square and Hamilton Street, Goderich and Wingham.

J. T. DUNCAN,

LAW CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCING Office—Over G. Patton's Hardware store, Market Square, Goderich. 1482

E. CAMPION,

(LATE OF E. L. DOYLE'S OFFICE.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—Over Doyle's store, Market Square, Goderich, Ont.

Malcomson & McFadden,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, office corner of West St. and Market Square over George Acheson's, Goderich.

J. WOODMAN,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, opposite Colborne Hotel, Hamilton Street, Goderich, Ont. MONEY TO LEND.

Miscellaneous.

REV. C. FLETCHER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Office, West side of St. Andrew's Street, Goderich

Strachan, Lawson & Robinson

Hardware and all kinds of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, and Dressed Lumber, at the Goderich Planing Mill.

J. T. DUNCAN, V. S.

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. OFFICE, STABLES & RESIDENCE, St. Andrew's Street, back of D. Ferguson's Store, and directly opposite the residence of Horace Horton, Esq., M. P.

E. WOODCOCK,

Land Broker,

CONVEYANCER AND GENERAL AGENT,

MONEY TO LEND

at Lowest Rates.

OFFICE—Acheson's Block, West Street over the Post Office, Goderich Ont.

Painters.

E. E. WATSON,

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. Parlor Decorating made a specialty.

GRAINING GILDING AND SIZING

Rear of North Street opposite the Registry Office Goderich.

F. R. MANN.

EAST STREET, OPPOSITE Knox Church Goderich

Nervous and Mental Depression.

The indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often afflict the patient in Hypochondriasis, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to PHOSFOZONE than to any other medicine; and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the nutrition, molecular balance, activity and force of the brain and great nervous systems, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE to a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by physicians, and recommended by all medical journals.

PHOSFOZONE is sold by all druggists, in bottles, at $1 each, or six for $5.

Financial.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street stocks makes handsome fortunes every month. Book sent free giving full particulars. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

MONEY TO LAND.

PRIVATE FUNDS ON REAL ESTATE: Moderate rate of interest. Apply to J. T. DUNCAN, Solicitor, &c.

$50,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on good Farm or Village Property at 7 per cent. Apply to B. RADCLIFFE.

$100,000

TO LEND on first class Farm and Town Property. Apply to J. WOODMAN, Hamilton St. Goderich.

7½ Per cent.

PRIVATE funds to lend at the above rate on first class security. No delay. Apply at once to SEAGER WADE & MORTON, Goderich.

$20,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS to lend on Farm and Town property at lowest interest, on terms to suit borrower. Commission charged, corresponding from Goderich.

DAVISON & JOHNSON, Barristers, &c. Goderich

$500,000.

HALF a million dollars to lend on farm or town property at

Six Per Cent.

Principal and interest payable in quarterly, half yearly or yearly instalments to suit borrowers. Apply to E. CAMPION, Solicitor, Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND

At Greatly reduced Rates of Interest

A loan from two to fifteen years, at a low rate of interest and favorable terms of repayment, payable by yearly instalments; rate of expenses will defy competition.

HORACE HORTON

Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Building & Savings Society, of Toronto.

INSURANCE CARD

The Subscriber is agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies:

PHŒNIX of London, England.
HARTFORD of Hartford.
PROVINCIAL of Toronto.
BRITISH AMERICA, of Toronto.

Fire & Marine business done at the lowest possible rates.

HORACE HORTON

Office Market Square, Goderich.

Money to Loan.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

JOHN LAING BLAKIE, ESQ., President.

MONEY is lent by this Company to individuals upon the same system as to municipalities.—Send for Circulars

HUGH HAMILTON, C. L. Agent, Goderich.

$75,000.00 TO LEND, —ON— REAL ESTATE Terms Favourable. APPLY TO B. L. DOYLE, GODERICH.

The Superior Savings AND LOAN SOCIETY,

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent has been declared for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1878 on the paid up Capital Stock and the same will be payable at the office of the Society on and after

Thursday 2nd January 1879,

The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd Dec. to 2nd January, both days inclusive, by order of the Board.

JAS. MILNE. Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,

Sail from New York for

GLASGOW, every SATURDAY; LONDON, every WEDNESDAY;

From New York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Liverpool,

SALOON CABINS, $60 to $80, CURRENCY.
SECOND CABIN, including all quisite $40.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
SALOON CABINS, $55 and $65.
Excursion Passage at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE $28.

Passengers accommodations unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. All State rooms on main deck, and Saloon amidships.

For Books of Information, Plans &c. Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Or to MRS. S. WARNOCK, Blake's Block, Agent at Goderich

Insurance.

GODERICH AGENCY OF THE Trust & Loan Company of Canada. Incorporated by Royal Charter

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Funds for Investment.

LOANS made on the Security of approved Farm and City or Town Property for periods of Five years to suit the convenience of Borrowers, and either repayable at expiry of time or by annual instalments. Payments in reduction of Loans will be accepted at any time on favorable terms.

Approved Mortgages purchased.

G. M. TRUEMAN, Agent.
1517 Market Square Goderich

B. RADCLIFFE,

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.

Representing first-class Companies. Also agent for the

Canada Live Stock Insurance Co'y

MONEY TO LEND

On mortgage either on Town or Farm Property, in any way to suit the borrower.

OFFICE: (Up-stairs) KAY'S BLOCK, Goderich, Ont.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

Premiums Absolutely Non-Forfeitable

After two Annual Payments, and Profits distributed equitably and entirely among the Policy-holders

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES TURNER, President; ALEX. HARVEY, Vice-President; J. H. WILLIAMS, M. P. P., DONALD MCINNES, J. M. BUCHAN, JOHN HARVEY, JOHN TURNER, E. T. BIDLEY, M. D., ANTHONY COPP, D. B. CHISHOLM, DANIEL MCKINNON.

DAVID BURKE, Manager. WM. SMITH, Secretary.

RICHARD BULL, Superintendent of Agencies.

JOHN RUSSELL, Agent at Goderich.

1666 1 yr

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE Company.

Capital, - $3,000,000

A general Fire Insurance business done at equitable rates.

FARM BUILDINGS —AND— Town Dwellings insured for THREE YEARS AT LOWEST RATES.

This company has made a deposit with the Ontario Government for the protection of policy holders in this province alone, equal to that made by most other companies for the protection of policy holders in the Dominion.

Further particulars can be had from any of the agents or by applying at the County head office,

ALEX. McD. ALLAN, General Agent for Huron County

Goderich, Dec. 19th 1877.

Marble Works.

Goderich & Kincardine

MARBLE WORKS.

HEADSTONES, HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MONUMENTS.

And work of all kinds in Marble designed and executed in the best style and at most reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTLES KEPT IN STOCK.

GRANITE MONUMENTS, AND HEADSTONES. Imported to order.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCOTT & VANSTONE. 1527-1y.

WHY SMOKE

A common tobacco WHEN for the same price

You can get the Myrtle Navy?

SEE

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS ON EACH PLUG.

Dry Goods

GENUINE CLEARING SALE AT B. CROFTS & SON'S

full lines of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries.

Our business keeps up because we sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and judge for yourselves. If you purchase a bargain is certain.

No Trouble to show Goods.

B. CROFTS & SON,

Furniture.

FURNITURE.

D. GORDON

Has now on hand one of the Largest Stocks of furniture in the County.

He invites inspection. Will give a reasonable discount to cash purchasers.

In the undertaking line will be prepared to conduct funerals in first class style, having purchased the best Hearses west of London. Charges moderate. 2 doors west of P. O.

Extensive new Premises AND Splendid New Stock.

C. Barry & Bro.

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Wood Turners.

Hamilton St.

Have removed a rod to the street to the store next door to W. Acheson's Harness shop, where will be found

A GOOD ASSORTMENT!

of Kitchen, Bedroom, Dining room, and Parlor Furniture such

TABLES, CHAIRS, (hair, cane and wood seated) CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS, WASH STANDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, SOFAS

Wardrobes, Looking Glasses,

GILT FRAMING

C. B. & Br. are prepared to sell everything in their line

Cheap for Cash.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Coffins and Shrouds always on hand and a Hearse to hire; all on reasonable terms.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Goderich, Aug 16, 1876

Given Away.

Corner of Albion Block and Kingston Street.

MR. W. T. WHITELY

has a choice lot of fine

Chromos, Engravings, Oil Paintings, —AND— JEWELRY.

Those whose wants and inclinations are moving them to make purchases in these lines will find it very much to their advantage to give me a call.

W. T. WHITELY.

Poetry.

Along the Shore.

Sail on, sail on, ye vessels great and small,
Cut the proud waves, and track the watery wave,
Find paths and ports, while we along the shore
Shall watch your course till distance sink you all,
And make of mast and prow and pointed sail
A vanished vision or a speck in space;
So haply shall ye greet some other race,
If but Septentrion push you with his gale,
Or fond Favonius prosperous breezes blow.
Your fate is bound—bound to the inconstant deep;
Ours to the land, and waits the calmer flow
Of Time, that brings us all unto one port,
Where, safely anchored, sea and shore shall sleep,
No more of fortune or fate the sport.

—A. T. L., in *Harper's Mag, for March.*

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

A Hot Encounter With The Enemy.

AFGHAN PRISONERS SHOT AND BAYONETED.

The London *Standard's* special with General Roberts in Khort Valley writes that early on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., rumours were revived that the Mongols, Wazieris, and Khostwals were assembling in thousands with hostile intentions against the camp. We were not long without proofs that inhabitants of the villages surrounding our camp were animated by anything but friendly feelings towards us. Three camelmen had gone into a large village to the west and on the right of our camp called Koonlye, to buy chopped straw for their animals. They had obtained what they wanted and paid for it, and were returning to camp, when suddenly a number of men sprang out from a house in the narrow lane and

ATTACKED THEM WITH KNIVES.

All the unfortunate men were killed, but their assassins were not contented with mere slaughter, for they proceeded to hack the bodies in a horrifying manner. After performing this feat the villagers became bolder. They came outside their houses, and made for the camelmen and mulemen where they could see them dotted about the plain behind the camp. There was an immediate stampede among our people, who could be seen making for the camp as fast as they could, dragging their animals after them. The assailants succeeded seizing a group of seventeen camels, and were seen making off with them in the direction of the hills. We could now see with glasses that

THE ENEMY WERE NUMEROUS,

probably not fewer than two thousand men, and that they were carrying aloft a red standard and a white one. By this time all the troops in the camp were out and ready. The 10th Hussars under Major Bulkley and Lieuts. Durham and Dalton, and accompanied by surgeon Thomsett, galloped off to the assistance of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, which were now being commanded by Major Ben Williams. The enemy at once took to the hills for safety. They seized one low rocky hill, which looked in the distance like a knoll about a hundred feet high. Here they fired at the cavalry, and imagined themselves safe from the pursuit of horsemen. The hussars and native cavalry, however, dismounted, and had some very pretty shooting with their Martini-Henry carbines. This was probably the first time that the new dismounted exercise had been brought into play, and it produced admirable results. The enemy, covered by the rocks, fired volley after volley, but their jezails did little damage, while the shooting of our men, as steadily and quietly as if they were merely having target practice, had deadly effect. Not liking the turn affairs were taking, the enemy considered it prudent to go down the other side of the hill and make off for the higher ranges behind. They had to cross a short valley, and seeing this, the order was given to the cavalry

TO MOUNT AND CHARGE.

This they did in no time, and a very pretty race at once commenced after the fugitives. At one time it appeared certain that the cavalry would be able to catch up to them and sabre a few before they reached the rocks. Our troops, however, only got within sixty yards of the enemy when the ground became so broken that the pursuit had to be abandoned. The fugitives ran up the hills as fast as their legs could carry them, turning round now and then to shout a yell of derision or to fire a shot from a jezail. General Roberts was riding over to see what was taking place in this hot corner, while Brigadier General Barry Drew remained in charge of the camp, with No. 1 Mountain Battery under Major Morgan, the 72nd Highlanders under Colonel Clarke, and the 21st Punjab Infantry under Major Collis, when suddenly a musketry fire burst forth on every side of the valley. What was before suspected was now apparent. Our little army was literally surrounded by hostile tribes. Crowds of men could be seen moving across the plain towards the camp, east, west, north and south. They had been gathering over night in the villages to our right and rear, and a considerable portion of them had shown themselves with their standards on our left front, in order that the greater part of our troops should be drawn thither while

THEIR MAIN ATTACK

should be made on our rear and flanks. The 28th Punjab Infantry were dispatched to support the cavalry in the direction of Matooned and the north generally. The left wing of the regiment, under Colonel Hudson, Major Hills, and Lieut. Laing, went forward to the valley, where the Hussars and the Punjab Cavalry were trying to engage the enemy. Three companies, under Major Marshall and Lieut. Dennis, remained behind in the open to support the left wing in case of necessity and to protect the surrounding country. Before Colonel Hudson could bring his men into action No. 2 Mountain Battery under Major Swinley and Lieut. E. A. Smith, had reached the top of the little hill which the enemy had evacuated, and were sending shells into the mountain, up which the enemy were escaping. The white standard could be seen mounting higher and higher, as it was being carried from rock to rock. One shell burst over it and killed the moolah or priest who was carrying it. It was immediately picked up by another man, who waved it above his head, and then went on. In a very short time the jagged crest, where they could be seen in hundreds against the skyline, but before they attained that origin of vantage the infantry had the pleasure of assisting them upwards with a few volleys. Shells were directed to the ridge, but they could not have done much damage, as whenever the enemy saw the flash of a gun they ducked down behind rocks, waited until the missile had burst, and then jumped up again on the rocks, danced, and sent ringing yells of derision down the valley, until the next flash appeared, when they ducked again. About a thousand men gathered in a ravine to the left of the knoll, where the enemy who had escaped to the ridge had first made a stand. Major Swinley thereupon sent round one of his guns to a position which commanded the ravine. After the first shell had burst over the new collection of Afghans, they showed that they liked neither the scream of the missile nor the patter of its bullets as these scattered and smashed themselves among the rocks around. The enemy dashed up the hill face as fast as they could go, and never stopped till they got over the ridge on the summit.

THE ENEMY HAD REACHED

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GUNS WERE BLAZING

into the villages on the west. Guns were shelling positions along the line to the south and south-east. Fifty men of the 72nd Highlanders were marched out a short way to the front or north of the camp, under Major Stockwell and Capt. Kelsey, their duty being to prevent a raid upon the camp from that direction.

The effect of the first two or three shells which fell in and around Koondie was simply wonderful. The enemy there had probably never seen a shell before. At all events, when the first one burst over the village, and the second and third burst against the outer wall, they instantly ceased their shouting, and

RAN OFF LIKE DEER.

Somebody on a black horse, who appeared to be guiding the operations, was knocked over, and his steed reared and galloped wildly across the country. Feeling that there was no safety from the shells even in the village, hundreds of men followed the horse's example, and set off for the hills. Had there been cavalry here at this time, they could have punished the enemy severely The chowry, or cantonments of the Khost garrison, lying to the south of the camp, who occupied at an early hour of the day by several hundred of the enemy, who clustered on the walls and fired at our soldiers, but at ranges where there jezails were almost useless. Two guns were turned on to the edifice. Shell after shell burst over it. Still the inmates appeared

DETERMINED TO STAND THEIR GROUND.

At last the firing got too hot for them, and their courage gave way. Evacuating the cantonments, they ran across the country to the right, and took refuge in one of a group of villages which are known as Mahomed Kheol. Here again the walls were manned. They appeared to be thousands, though actually they probably did not number more than 500. Gen. Roberts thought

HE HAD BETTER CHARGE.

Major Stewart said he was quite ready. "Was he to make prisoners?" "No, your small force cannot afford to take prisoners," was the reply—whereupon the word of command was given and away went the cavalry across country as fast as their horses could carry them. They disappeared from sight for a few seconds, where there was a depression in the ground, then they reappeared, and in another minute they were among the fugitives. Sabres flashed in the air as each man bent down to his work or wheeled to face a foe. One sowar broke his tulwar over the head of an Afghan. He leaped off his horse, seized the dead man's gigantic knife, and rode on in the charge. The duffedar of the regiment, and the finest swordsman in it, was chasing a man, who turned round, took a steady aim with his jazail and the duffedar fell dead, with a bullet through his head. Major Stewart was riding over a wounded man, who bent upwards and delivered a cut at the horse, which took effect under its right eye. It was a brilliant charge, though a short one. The ground where the sowars came up with the enemy was strewn with dead and wounded. In the hills

THEY HALTED, AND YELLED

back something which nobody on this side of the river could hear, but as it might have been, and probably was, something very disagreeable, the range of the guns was altered, and half a dozen shells were sent among them as a reply. In a discussion between mere words and guns the latter are almost certain to get the better of the argument, which appeared to be the case in this instance. General Roberts issued an order that the villages which we had taken should be first looted and then destroyed. No news in the world could have been more welcome to our camp followers, bearers, mule men, camel men, and horse-keepers. Their experience of Afghanistan hitherto had been that they were destined to be looted or be murdered, but now that they were called upon to fill the role of looter their surprise and enthusiasm were exhilarating to see.

When the time for looting had expired the order for burning was given. Soldiers rushed hither and thither through the intricate mud lanes with lighted wisps of straw, which they fastened among the beams and thatching. In ten minutes as many villages were in a blaze. From Koondie on the west to Mahomed Kheyl on the far south-east, the horizon was

MARKED BY MASSES OF FLAME.

At 5 o'clock I rode across to a large village, around which a large number of troops were still gathered. Major Stewart was there with the troop that had made the brilliant charge earlier in the afternoon, I had met the unfortunate duffedars body on the way. It was strapped face downwards on the horse, which was being led along by two sowars, each guiding his own horse with his spare hand. Mr. Christie, the assistant political officer, who was with me when we came up to the cavalry, recognized the native officer, a fine-looking Pathan about 45 years of age, a man who has done splendid service for us on the frontier, and who is a near relative to the late reigning family of Cabul. "Well Shahzada Wully Mahomed," said Mr. Christie, "have you had any work to do to-day?" The Shahzada said not a word, but grinned and held up his tulwar. It was covered with blood. We noticed afterwards that every sabre in the troop was in the same condition, which was eloquent enough testimony to the execution that had been made in the course of Major Stewart's little cross country gallop. As there was a possibility that the enemy would reassemble and make a night attack upon the camp, strong pickets were posted all round us, but the night passed without any serious alarm. Our loss during the day was two men killed, four wounded and three camel drivers murdered. The enemy's loss could not have been less than one hundred killed and twice as many wounded. On the following day the 8th, reconnoitring parties scoured the country in every direction, and came back with the news that although straggling parties of natives were still on the hillsides, yet not a single Mongol or Waziri was visible on the plain. This was

PLEASANT INFORMATION.

and the day passed quietly. At about 7 o'clock, however, when we were in the midst of dinner, two shots were fired on the right side of the camp, and this was immediately followed by rifle firing by our sentries all round. Everybody jumped up in astonishment. To judge by the continuance and rapidity of the firing, the enemy had crept down the hills across the plains and were now surrounding us. The General buckled on his revolver and went out to see what the matter was, at the same time sending several of his officers to bring him information. One sentry had imagined he saw somebody and fired. The contagion had spread, and every sentry was now blazing away at nothing or at our own sheep. Further enquiries were made, and it became apparent that Col. Villiers' explanation of the matter was correct—our sentinels were having

A LITTLE SKIRMISH

on their own account. So, reassured, we returned to finish our dinner. We had scarcely reached our tents, however, before news reached us that a terrible tragedy had taken place on the outskirts of the camp, where the prisoners taken on the previous day had been sent to be taken care of by the 21st Regiment. It appears that the first two shots which we heard were not fired by our sentries, but had come into the camp of the 21st from the opposite side of the ravine. The prisoners imagined the shots to be the signals for them to attempt an escape. They were all in a state of terrible excitement. The alarm was given and a number of sepoys rushed out to help the guard. The guard endeavored to keep the prisoners quiet and to prevent them from escaping. Several of the prisoners, however, snatched at the rifles of the sepoys and tried to get possession of them. Hence ensued a series of desperate hand-to-hand struggles, in which two or three rifles were broken. One powerful fellow managed to get clear of his rope and the sentry who was over him. As he was running away one of the guard bayonetted him in the leg, but this did not stop him, for he reached the other side of the ravine in safety. He had only, however, run into the arms of the outlying pickets, who fired at and killed him. Another fellow got free of his bonds, but he had only run a few yards when he was met by a native officer, who drew his revolver and

SHOT HIM DEAD.

The situation was now becoming desperate. So while the great mass of wild men, heaving, groaning, and wrenching at the ropes, was swaying perhaps for the last time before getting free, the guards loaded their rifles, and either shot or bayonetted every man who persisted in struggling. This terrible deed had the effect desired. The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together. All were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies. The living could not be told from the dead, except when some suffering wretch, sitting in a pool of his own blood, and looking ghastly at the moonlit ground, beseeched help. I shall never forget the appearance of the swart face of one of these wounded men, his features were

HAGGARD WITH AGONY.

In his own language he addressed me. His tones were low and pitiful, I did not know what he was saying, but it was as easy to see that he was asking for relief as if he had appealed to me "in the dear name of God." He had been bayonetted through the chest, and I fear that the wound was beyond all mortal help. The uninjured men knelt and bent forward their heads, terrified to raise them up, and they were in this position so quiet that they appeared to be simulating death in order to escape molestation. The sepoys were now busy untying the ropes and separating the dead from the living. Each dead body was placed in the centre; wounded men were left to sit as they were, tied to other men. It was ascertained that ten men had either been shot or bayonetted dead, and that twelve others had been wounded more or less severely. Nothing could be done that night with the wounded except rough bandaging. The agony of some of them as they lay there, thinly clothed and almost unsheltered, and with a thermometer falling below freezing point, must have been horrible In short, the whole affair was

AS HORRIBLE AS UNFORTUNATE,

and unavoidable. Death at no time is a pleasant spectacle, but when it is seen in many dreadful shapes, as it was in the camp of the 21st Regiment on Wednesday night, it is appalling. In the course of the day Gen. Roberts released the remainder of the prisoners. Some who had no business in this part of the world, and of course had come here to help in the general attack upon us, were released with a fine and admonition; the others were dismissed with the admonition, and without the fine. The previous night's tragedy had evidently disgusted Gen. Roberts with the prisoner business, and he was only too glad to use any means to get rid of the whole lot of them. When they were released the prisoners professed to be very grateful. They rose up and salaamed him, and might, perhaps, have kissed his feet if he had allowed them; but he cut short their formal protestations of thankfulness, and told them if they really meant what they said to be off and help to bring provisions into the camp.

Evolution.

In 1824, Daguerre commenced experimenting In 1839, he gave to the world the process of making Daguerreotypes. By patient industry, the art has evolved into the perfect pictures of the present. He who views the fast fading pictures of his ancestors, and compares them with the almost living and lasting photographs of to-day must acknowledge an advancement. If an advancement has been made in photography and other sciences, is it asking too much, simply because it cannot be ocularly demonstrated, that the doubts and uncertainties of Sir Astly Cooper's time be set aside, and an equal improvement granted in the science of medicine? Must the ability of the studious and experienced physician be doubted, simply because the negligent and inexperienced fail? But a few years since, the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women were regarded as incurable.—Now, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure. Ladies, if afflicted, and you wish to avoid painful examinations and useless local treatment, and employ a medicine that is scientifically prepared, that is chemically pure, that is regularly graduated in strength, and that will never disappoint you in its action, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

SORE THROAT.—The best cure we know of for sore throat is a gargle of Pain Killer and water—it acts like magic.]

The Coming Kingdom.

The Boston Journal reports the following Sunday programme of the coming kingdom:

A small congregation assembled at the Columbus Avenue Universalist church last evening to listen to an address from Elder Frederick W. Evans, of the Mount Lebanon community of Shakers. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Miner, after which John Whitely, the Harvard sophomore, read an article, which he had written, entitled the "Atlantic Cable and Materialization," in which the author claimed that it was a union of science and religion that created the Atlantic telegraph, and that materialization is a union of religion and science, and that it is an near being spiritual in earthly things, and approximating the celestial. The telegraphic communication between the inner and outer earth spoken of proceeded from earth. The spirit world originated it. To the electrician, public in England and America, the Atlantic cable was a bath of rejuvenation of the etheric conferring conditions of the Robert Dale Owen family and of Lord Lindsay and Spiritualism was not to be ignored. The Western Union lines were not theirs. They held a power of money for the sole purpose of materialization, and it was entirely successful. During their sessions, leading spirits reassured them that they had previously stated, that they would yet materialize speakers to large assemblies, in public halls, under their own auspices. This is what we have set out to accomplish, just as Field and his peers set out to lay a cable across the Atlantic that would positively convey messages from one continent to the other. What then will be the effect upon the sects in Babylon? Orthodoxy will be dead and buried beyond the sound of any resurrection trump. This will be effected not only by the fact of materialization, but by the communications that will come through the materialized forms. The practical outcome of it will be Christian communism on a grand scale, changing and modifying all social relations and natural organizations.

After the reading of this article Elder Evans addressed the meeting, first reading a portion of the 21st chapter of the book of Revelations—"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth," etc. Referring to the Atlantic cable, he said that nothing struck him more forcibly in connection with the accomplishment of that great work than the religious element involved. All the efforts to forward the enterprise were opened with prayer, and the first message was one of "peace on earth and good will to men." There was something providential in its success and prophetic of the new heaven and the new earth. Since then there had been new manifestations of the breaking up of the old order of things and the advent of a new kingdom. He referred to the early struggles of the early advocates of Universalism and later reformers. The idea of an everlasting hell was so outrageously wrong that he hailed the doctrine of universal salvation as a bright omen, and the Spiritualism of to-day as a refutation of the declaration that the state after death was an unknown country "from whose bourne, no traveler returns." On the contrary, angels were coming and repassing, and glorious things were coming to pass about the future life. He proceeded to speak of evils which result from the ownership of the soil, which was as bad as the ownership of slaves. Great poverty and great riches were among the curses of the existing order of things. In the new earth the laws of food, generation and property, will be obeyed by women and men as one. Co-operation will prove the love of neighbor to be godlike, whereas, in the new heavens, community will prove that its adherents love one another, and that each one seek another's wealth, not their own.

Canadian News.

It is announced that the rebuilding of Carling's brewery, London, will commence very soon. It is the understood opinions of experts that the walls are still in good condition, and that the entire structure can be replaced as it was before at a cost very little exceeding $75,000.

Hauling wheat sixty miles, from Nelsonville to Emerson, Manitoba, by ox teams, is the Canadian picture drawn in the last locale of the Emerson *International*. The wheat receipts in four days are given at 210,000 pounds, fifty Mennonite teams having arrived in one day, and the shipments by rail are four or five cars daily.

Ottawa, Feb 22.—Hon. Mr. Masson who took a fit in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, whilst moving an address of condolence in French to Her Majesty the Queen, on the death of Princess Alice, has not yet recovered. It is said he had a second fit this morning, and it is more than likely that he will leave the city shortly on route for France.

On the evening of Feb. 19, in Hamilton, two men named William Burrowes and John Childs committed an outrage of the most flagrant nature at the house of Gotlieb Brinckman, 195 James street north. From the evidence taken before the Police Magistrate it appears that the scoundrels entered the house about 4.30 and asked to see a relative of Mrs. Brinckman's, when the latter came down stairs and found the two prisoners and one Alexander, all appearing to be under the influence of drink. She requested them to leave the house, but they refused to do so, (except Alexander) and Burrowes put his arms round her neck and said, "he had served a term for rape and was willing to do so again," and threw her on the floor. Policeman Cornelius arrived soon after, when Burrowes locked the door and told the policeman that if he attempted to arrest them his heart would be cut out. The policeman then sat down on the lounge, and immediately after Mr. Brinckman gained admission to the room and was seized by the throat by Childs, when the constable ran out. Brinckman pushed his assailant into the corner of the roomand Burrowes threatened to stab him with a knife. The constable went to the station for assistance and secured Sergeant Parks, when the roughs were taken in charge. They were sent to gaol for fifty days without the option of a fine.

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So many murderers about to be hanged "hoped to meet us all in Heaven," that we have about concluded to start for the other place.

VEGETINE HAS SAVED MY LIFE.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS

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CALL at the first Drug Store and procure a bottle of Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum for coughs, colds, &c. We recommend its purchase at Drug Stores of respectability, as there is an attempt on place in the hands of the public an article under a similar name, put up in a similar style, but of a white milky appearance—the genuine being of a dark brownish-red color. It is a wonderful imitation, and should be at once rejected. 1672