Important Notice to Subscribers.

The attention of subscribers to the CHRONICLE is directed to the fact that the address on their paper, each week, indicates the time up to which they have paid. For example—"John Jones, 20th Jan., '71," shows that John Jones has paid for the paper to January 20, 1871, and owes from that date. Or, "Henry Smith, 8th Dec., '71," shows that he has paid to Dec. 8, 1871.

We bestow a great deal of care in endeavoring to keep these figures correct; and where an error occurs our friends would oblige by notifying us of the fact.

Those of our subscribers who are in this way reminded every week of their indebtedness would save us trouble and expense in writing to them, and, perhaps, themselves early by and by, by promptly effecting a settlement of their indebtedness; which, though a small sum to them individually, is large in the aggregate.

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To those of our subscribers who pay cheerfully and promptly, (and they are by far the greater number) we return our hearty thanks; and hope to continue to merit their further patronage.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York and Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for the CHRONICLE in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

NO EXPLANATIONS.

There is a pleasant fiction abroad in this country that the Government is the servant of the people. It may be so in theory; in practice it would seem the relations are reversed. We all know the anxiety that exists among our people of all classes respecting the treaty. They are anxious to know whether the executive—their executive—intends to put it in force. A self-governing people ought to know this much. Will any reasonable man say that there are any state reasons why the intentions of the Government in this matter should not be made public, now that the treaty is ratified by England and the United States? There are none, and there being none, it is an insult to the people to withhold from them this information. We are confirmed in the opinion we expressed several weeks ago, that no explanations will be made till Parliament meets, when Sir John will be forced to show his hand. It is true that the organs declared repeatedly that Sir John would publicly proclaim his policy just as soon as the treaty was ratified. It is equally true that Mitchell, Tupper and Campbell—Sir John's colleagues—publicly made the statement, but still the country is without any explanations, notice, or apology. And now we have the *Leader* telling us that "all attempts forces Sir John Macdonald into making explanations before Parliament meets are made with the view of degrading his position." The *Leader* further assures us that all the statements respecting the intentions of Sir John—including of course those made by Mitchell, Tupper and Langevin—are only "stray rumors," and that the country really knows nothing of what Sir John intends to do. And the moral of the *Leader's* article is, "Let us possess our souls in patience." We will add another, "Let the people of this country reflect that their servant, the Premier, in dealing with their most vital interests, treats them with silent contempt, not for any reasons of state, but solely to advance his own political schemes."

ASSIMILATION OF THE LAWS.

A Quebec magazine, *La Revue Critique*, has an article giving a synopsis of the recent report of Col. Gray on the assimilation of the laws of the provinces of the Dominion. Our readers are aware that the Colonel has been engaged upon this work for the last three years. The Minister of Justice, without consulting Parliament, took upon himself to say that there was a necessity for the laws of the several provinces being assimilated, and forthwith he appointed Col. Gray, not to do the work, but to make preparation therefor. The Colonel appears to have examined all the local statutes in force in the several provinces, and his report is taken up principally with statements of the points of difference and suggestions as to the best means of making them uniform. Of course it would be a good thing to have the same laws in force in all the provinces. It would be a great convenience to lawyers, who might then be permitted to practice in any or all of the provinces, after being admitted to the bar in one. And to authors, also, the uniformity of the laws would not be without value. But we are inclined to think the idea of uniformity in this respect is utopian. If Commissioners, appointed by the Dominion Government, drew up a code of laws for the provinces, of course it would have to be approved of by the several local legislatures before it become law. Each province would be called on to give up some of its own peculiarities of law or practice, and adopt others, perhaps not so well adapted to its circumstances. Such being the case, it is scarcely to be expected that any uniform code would meet the sanction of all the Legislatures, and so the scheme would fall through at the outset. Even supposing a uniform code was adopted by all the provinces, there is no guarantee that it would remain unform past the next succeeding session of the Legislatures. Circumstances would be continually arising in one province that did not exist in another, and these would lead to modifications in the law, so that in a few years uniformity would be lost, supposing it to have been once attained. At any rate the work of assimilation will cost money, and it certainly should not have been entered upon until ordered by Parliament. It is more than likely that Col. Gray's report will be useless on the shelves for many a year to come. His appointment to the preparatory work was made to serve the Colonel, not the country, and the Colonel being served there the matter will in probability end.

IMMIGRATION.

Dr Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, Statistics and Immigration, has just issued his report for 1870. As the department has had the census to attend to, we must not complain of having to wait seven months for the report of the year. The principal part of the document relates to immigration, the agricultural portion being confined to some remarks on the "Texan cattle fever," modified form appearing in the summer months. Mr Dunkin in his report for 1870, no less than the whole, an excellent [illegible]

CURATIVE POWERS OF ICE.—The curative and relieving powers of ice are found more valuable year after year. Small lumps of ice swallowed whole will often check acute stomach inflammation, and will prevent nauseau if heat is applied outside at the same time. Pounded ice applied to the spine is said to cure sea sickness. A bit of ice will cure diptheria and all other throat complaints. To become delightfully cool in summer, apply ice, wrapped in paper, to the back of the head for one moment.

THE TWO BISMARCKS.—A German paper states that at the recent annual festival of the Osterburg marksmen, a worthy citizen, Otto Bismarck by name, a master shoemaker, was elected king of the marksmen (*Schutzenkonig*). The accidental coincidence between the name and that of the king of the diplomatists no doubt occasioned the despatch of the following telegram:—"Otto Bismarck, of Ostenburg, king of the marksmen, sends his shooter-sovereign (*schutzenkoniglichen*) greeting on the present festival day, to his Excellency Prince Bismarck, as his countryman and namesake." Great was the delight of the good people in Osterburg when the following reply arrived:—"I return my hearty thanks to my distinguished namesake, Herr Otto Bismarck, of Osterburg, for his friendly compatriotic salutation."

THE LAST EARTHQUAKE.—The Phillipine Islands, in one of which occurred the late tremendously destructive series of earthquakes, are situated in the Indian Archipelago, and are nearly twelve hundred in number. There are but few large islands, most of them being mere cays. The population reaches nearly five millions of people, comprising Malays, Oriental negroes, the descendants of Chinese, and a few Spaniards. They were discovered by Magellan 1521, and taken possession of by Phillip II., of Spain, in 1565; but even now Spanish dominion over them is not complete. Manilla is the capital, and a city of much importance, Manilla hemp cordage taking its name from this place. The trade of the islands is small and the industry of the people unimportant. A range of mountains runs through the entire group of islands, and these are mostly of volcanic formation. There are many craters and a few active volcanoes—the Archipelago, on the whole, an excellent [illegible]

the Canada route, but of this number only 30,858 remained in the country. The returns for that year show an increase in the number that remain, while of the whole number that passed over the Canada route, there was a decrease in 1870 of 5,346 as compared with 1869, and of 2,429 as compared with 1868. In 1866, the number of immigrants that settled in the country was 10,091; in 1867, 14,681; in 1868, 12,765; in 1869, 18,630; and in 1870, 24,706. This increase may, in part, no doubt, be attributed to the exertions of the Dominion emigration agents—Mr Dixon at London, Mr Shaw in Scotland, Mr Foy in the North of Ireland, Mr Moylan in the South, and the agent in Belgium. But it is well-known that various charitable societies in the old country made unusual efforts last year to send out emigrants to Canada, and to their exertions principally the increase is due. We learn from Mr Dixon's report that if the Government properly supported the agents, much more might be done. Mr Dixon complains of a lack of printed information to scatter amongst the people. This omission is inexcusable, because it could be supplied with comparatively little cost, and might be productive of important results. Intelligent immigrants coming here tell the same story. They say the workingmen of the old country are kept well-informed respecting the Western States, but of Canada few of them hear anything. Mr Dixon also complains of lack of accommodation at Point Levis where the immigrants land, and Mr Dunkin repeats the oft made promise that suitable sheds will be erected there.

ABOLITION OF THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The purchase system in the British army has been abolished, and hereafter promotion will be as it should be by merit alone. The manner in which this has been done has given rise to a great variety of comment, much of which is in our humble opinion unmitigated bosh. We are told by numerous American and some Canadian journals that Gladstone has struck a blow at the very existence of the House of Lords, and that the next step will be their total abolition. The facts of the matter are simply these—early in the session the Government introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army, including the abolition of the purchase system. The country at large approved of the measure. A large majority in the House of Commons were prepared to vote for it. But, as might naturally be expected, a minority, who were directly interested either in themselves or their friends in keeping up the system, bitterly opposed it. Unable to defeat it by a square vote, they resorted to the reprehensible practice of attempting to talk it to death. Speech after speech was made upon it at every stage, with the evident object of delaying it so that the Lords would throw it out on the ground of want of time to consider it. To meet these tactics Mr Gladstone counselled absolute silence on the part of the supporters of the Bill, but still its opponents talked away. Finally, to save the most important part of the measure, Mr Gladstone dropped other parts, and the Bill, as sent to the Lords, related principally to the abolition of the purchase system. That dignified body did not scruple to follow the example of the Commoners, and the Bill was likely to be staved off for another session through the sheer force of talk. Mr Gladstone cut the matter short by a simple exercise of the royal prerogative. The sale of a commission in the army is as much under the control of the crown—that is of the government of the day—as the appointments to the Civil Service. The crown accordingly declared that hereafter no commissions will be sold, but will be given to those whom it considers worthy of them. It may be asked why then introduce an Act of Parliament to abolish the purchase system? Simply because it was thought but just to make provision for the repayment of those who had already bought commissions, and if the Lords refuse to pass the Bill, the only difference will be that the crown cannot recompense those who have purchased commissions under the old system. These are the whole facts in this matter. We certainly do not see in them any justification of the predictions of certain American journals that the House of Lords must soon fall and monarchy give way to democracy. The British constitution, with its three estates of Parliament, has stood much severer shocks, and will, no doubt, survive many more.

THE LAST SUNDAY HORROR.

BURSTING OF THE BOILER ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Three Hundred Persons Scattered in the Air.

FULL PARTICULARS.

From the New York Herald of Monday.

One of the most appalling catastrophes which ever took place in this city occurred yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Whitehall street, by which a large number of persons were killed and a still larger number were maimed for life. The laboring classes and others who toil from morn till night, six days in the week, make Sunday a day of out-of-town in the summer time. Among the many places near by which they resort to for a breath of fresh air is Staten Island. It is only

A BRIEF HOUR'S SAIL

to the island from the city, and hundreds every Sunday make it a sort of duty they owe to their wives and little ones, who during the week are pent up in foul-smelling tenements, to go to the island and spend an hour or two away from the heat and dust of the city in the midst of shady groves and cosey nookeries close by the sea.

The weather yesterday was everything that could have been desired for a pleasant sail down the bay. About noon it became too warm for comfort in the close streets, yet on the bay there was a refreshing breeze which proved most grateful to the excursionist just emerged from his suffocating tenement or dingy attic. Every boat that had paddled its way to the island during the forenoon had been crowded in every part, and nothing occurred to mar the general pleasure of the day until

THE FERRY BOAT WESTFIELD

slid into her slip about a quarter past one. She had but few passengers on board when she arrived, but she had taken down to the island an hour before fully seven hundred persons. This time an immense crowd of excursionists were impatiently awaiting her arrival behind the gateways, and even while she was being made fast to the pier hundreds could be seen rushing down Broadway and from the Brooklyn ferries, hurrying along at the top of their speed, fearful lest they should miss the boat which it would have been well had many failed to reach. It was just after the dinner hour, and nearly every man was accompanied by some female relative or companion. Many had their entire families with them, wife and children.

When the passengers from the island were safely landed, the gates were thrown open, and then began the rush for choice seats on the part of the hundreds who were in the ferry house and behind the picketed enclosure. The crowd seemed unusually large, and

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

as usual on all excursions, predominated in point of numbers. A great many, principally young men, without female companions, made their way to the forward part of the boat on the lower deck. The great bulk of the crowd, however, went up stairs. Everybody endeavored to get a seat on the front part of the boat, just in front of and alongside the pilot house, round the base of which ran a sort of bench nailed fast to the side of the cabin. Along the cabins, inside, and behind them at the stern, every seat was occupied in a very short time; but, owing to the prospect of obtaining a better view of the surrounding scenery in going down the bay and getting the full benefit of the breeze, the greater portion of the passengers took possession of that part of the boat forward of the wheelhouse. Those who could not find room on the benches, and who were able to capture a stool, took up as comfortable a position as they could get just in front of those on the benches. In two minutes after the gates on the pier had been thrown open, the forward part of the boat was literally packed with men, women and children, so much so that it was impossible for a person to get around from one side of the hurricane deck to the other without getting a passage made through the crowd by the removal of an entire line of movable seats. Those who had been unable to secure a seat of any kind, in looking upon the laughing, gay-hearted crowd that filled the small space near the wheelhouse as they good-naturedly joked about the unfortunates who had been too slow in the rush up stairs to get even a stray box to sit upon, little thought how thankful they would in a brief moment have reason to be for their misfortune.

It was now lacking three or four minutes of the hour of starting. The children were running about the deck amusing themselves in a game of tag. A little group of jolly-looking fellows, accompanied by several women who sat beside them, closely huddled together right in the middle of the thickest of the crowd, had already opened a series of jocose story-telling, and a loud roar of laughter every once in a while from the listeners told how they were relishing what they heard. In fact everybody had already settled himself or herself as comfortable as possible for a pleasant time of it during the sail down the bay, and not one of the laughing crowd ever gave a thought that within a few feet of them was a huge mass of plate iron, hidden from view beneath the deck, which in a second was to carry

DEATH AND DESOLATION

to many a happy home. The engineer started at this moment from the pilothouse, as the bells were to be rung to "go ahead." The lines were cast off, the gang planks drawn in and the pilot stood at his post, when of a sudden there was a loud crash, a sound of hissing steam, and the boat shook from stem to stern as though she had been struck by an iceberg, and in a second the forward decks were thrown high into the air and fell in all directions in a thousand pieces. The boiler had exploded. The scene that ensued beggars description. The wheelhouse was thrown high into the air; the hurricane deck in front of it and alongside of it was torn into shreds and scattered in every direction. The deck beneath, near the bow, was rent asunder by the force of the concussion. The boiler crashing into the forward part of the hulk, carried with it everything that lay in its way. The heavy timbers of the deck were broken asunder as if they had been reeds, while the entire hold was laid open, and into the midst of all the heap of broken iron and broken rails—away down into the hold, from which the steam was gushing in thick, suffocating clouds—lay

A STRUGGLING MASS OF MEN,

women and children—each in his or her agony tearing blindly at the other to reach a place of safety. Some lay on the edge of the broken part of the lower deck, crushed and mangled almost out of all semblance of humanity, while in the water, near the steamer, were crowds of the passengers struggling to get near the boats which put out from all sides to the rescue.

The hurricane deck forward of the shaft was hurled in fragments into the air, every person on it being hurled along with it, and falling either dead or horribly mangled on the lower deck or into the waters beneath. The smoke stack fell at the same moment, the wheelhouse crushing down at the same time, and the combined weight of the two crushed in what little remained of the decks, the whole mass falling into the hold below, carrying down with it every unfortunate who had not been flung into the river by the explosion. A bystander states that he actually saw two men fall into the water headless, and three others without either the vestige of an arm or a leg.

The scene was one of heartrending horror. Shrieks rent the air upon all sides, and above the din and confusion made by the groans and moans of the wounded was heard the shrill shriek of some woman, who, beneath a mass of broken timbers, lay writhing and struggling in a vain effort to get free. The police boat and boats from Governor's Island were soon on hand, and their crews worked energetically to save those who had been thrown into the river by the explosion, or who had, in the terror of the moment, sprung overboard. A very large number were

SAVED BY THE BOATS,

and everything was done that could be done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, who were brought [illegible] and laid upon the wharves. In a [illegible] after the dreadful accident the [illegible] began [illegible] fill up with a [illegible] An hour and it [illegible] the occurrence [illegible] people in the [illegible] was as much as [illegible] them back from [illegible] boat was lying. [illegible] wounded were [illegible]

lances to the nearest station house—that in New street—where they received all the attention that the surgeons could bestow upon them, and were afterward sent to the hospitals. Some of the dead were frightfully mutilated. Many of the bodies were brought to the station house immediately after the occurrance. They presented a horrible appearances. One man had his head blown almost completely off, only a portion of the forehead and face remaining. Among the dead was one woman apparently about thirty years of age. Her head had been crushed in by a timber falling upon her from the hurricane deck.

The scene in the streets as waggon after waggon passed along, each with its cargo of horribly mangled bodies, created the greatest excitement, and in a very short time the intelligence of the horrible catastrophe was spread all over the city. Hundreds of persons who had friends on board the boat hastened from up town in the direction of Whitehall Slip when they heard the news, and soon the crowds became so great that an extra force of police had to be called out to preserve order.

How the accident occurred no one seems to have any correct idea as yet. It is said that the boiler was patched some time ago, and that the new piece must have given way. The engineer states that he had only twenty-seven pounds of steam on, and that the boiler had been in use for nine years. People must await the results of the Coroner's inquest to get at the full facts.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 1.—Several bodies have been taken out of the water this morning, making a total of ninety-seven already secured. The number of injured will exceed 200.

Up to one o'clock this morning the dead numbered seventy-two. A dozen wounded were not expected to live from one moment to another. All the bodies have been recognised except two. A chubby boy, about nine months old, awaits a claimant. It is not severely injured. Over eighty wounded remain at Bellevue. Probably fifty more are scattered about private houses here and in Brooklyn. Coroner Keenan will make most searching inquiry into the cause of the explosion. Expert machinists will be examined regarding the condition of the boiler and the probable cause of the explosion. No effort will be spared to place the responsibility of the disaster where it really belongs. The majority of the killed and wounded are from this city, Brooklyn and Staten Island. It is believed that many more bodies will be taken out of the water, and, of course, others will never be found. The most painful after-feature of the tragedy is the appearance of hundreds of anxious and half-crazed people at the hospitals and station-houses, enquiring after missing friends and relatives. One poor fellow, Michael Finley, who lost his wife and child by the explosion, has gone mad, and attempted yesterday to commit suicide by throwing himself into the East River. Captain Belknap, U. S. Supervising Inspector-General of steamboats, has received a telegram from Secretary Boutwell directing him to make most searching investigation into the cause of the explosion.

LATER.

Owing to the dire confusion that prevails, and the widely different estimates afloat, it is impossible to state positively the number killed. The morning papers have each different estimates. The most approximate estimate that can be established is 100 killed and 200 wounded. Dragging for bodies at the scene of the explosion still continues, and a crowd of curious spectators, as well as the interested friends and relatives, is as great as ever. It was stated yesterday that only two victims at the late boiler explosion remain at Centre Street Hospital.

The United States Commissioners, Belknap and Lowe, have been busily engaged all day making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cause which led to the boiler explosion of the Westfield. They are determined to make a full enquiry, and elicit such facts as will disclose where the negligence or culpability existed. For this purpose numerous witnesses have been summoned to testify in the case. The probability is that the investigation will commence to-morrow before the Commission.

The Inspector of the Staten Island Ferry Company has rigidly cross-examined the engineer, fireman, captain and pilot, and he cannot attach the slightest blame to any of these officers. This statement, however, must be taken for what it is worth as regards the engineer. The allowance of steam pressure is, according to the government certificate, 25 pounds to the square inch. To prevent accidents, the government compels the use of what is termed the locked safety valve, which is only accessible to the government inspectors. At a pressure of 27 pounds to the square inch danger is supposed to begin, and the valve automatically opens. The engineer admits that steam had just begun to escape through this valve at the time of the explosion, thus accidentally admitting the fact that he did not previously know the amount of the pressure, and that he had neglected his engine. Had the boiler been a sound one, it would doubtless have resisted the pressure till the safety valve relieved it, but the boiler was a patched one, and that close to a weak spot, the main-hole. That the boiler was unsound there can be little doubt.

Several of the patients in the hospital will, it is feared, succumb to their injuries before many hours are over. Two more deaths occurred this morning.

The sub-marine diver, E. R. Lowe, went down twice to-day in the South Ferry Slip, remaining under water in all about two hours and a half. He did not succeed in finding anything, and at four o'clock this afternoon gave up in despair. The boats and grapnels have also been called off in this locality. Bodies are found in different parts of the bay, and there is little chance of any discovery. It is believed that some, if not all, the bodies yet remaining in the river have been carried out into the stream.

It is not improbable that the corpses of some who perished will never be found.

During yesterday afternoon and evening as many as fifty women who passed in with the multitude to gaze upon the dead, were overcome by the dreadful spectacle, and fell fainting to the floor. On recovering, they were only too glad to escape from the horrible place. An inquest on the victims of the explosion will be held a week from to-morrow.

The maker of the boiler to-day told an editor of a paper that the boiler had been in use since 1861; "and," said the maker, "every engineer in the country knows that a boiler that has been subjected to such wear and tear as ferry-boats in general subject them to, will not last five years."

Docious Van de Water and Bruce, surgeons of the Centre Street Hospital, gave as their opinion that of the 100 or 150 persons whom they have under treatment, more than two-thirds will die. They say about 36 square inches of burn are sure to produce death, and that most of the persons brought to the hospital were burned to even a greater degree. They say that life may be prolonged for more than a month. If the patient does not die after nine days from the shock to his nervous system or from pain, he may die any time during the next two weeks from exhaustion.

When the explosion occurred the wounded were sent to the Bellevue Hospital as quickly as possible, and were carried into the different wards just as they arrived, there being no time in such an emergency to take off their wet and bloody garments. The consequence was that the floors and walls were covered with blood and filth, making the place over with a slaughter-house.

Horrible Tragedy.

A YOUNG LADY SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED BY A REJECTED SUITOR—HER RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.

Indianapolis, July 31.—A terrible tragedy took place yesterday at London, Shelby County. Henry Ellington, for some time an unsuccessful suitor of Miss Lizzie Smith, on Sunday made a formal proposal for her hand, and being rejected, yesterday, while her parents were at church, attacked her. He then took a brick and beat her head and face in a shocking manner, severing one ear and breaking her jaw. He then fled to the woods, leaving her for dead. An alarm was raised and he was pursued and caught by the neighbors. He is now in jail. Miss Smith was alive this morning, but her recovery is impossible. Ellington expresses himself only sorry that he did not make sure work of his victim. It is thought he will be lynched.

[illegible] M. Gates [illegible] publication of a bull by Faidherbe to [illegible] of the journals [illegible]

The Unseen World.

SPIRITS IN SHELBY COUNTY, IND.—SUPERNATURAL SIGHTS AND SOUNDS—A GHOST THAT IS ONLY HALF A GHOST.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It seems that for several nights previous to Sunday evening, July 23, one John Roberts, who had just moved in and taken possession of a farm house on what was known as the old Wolf farm, half a mile north of London, Shelby county, had been annoyed and driven from home by divers strange and unaccountable demonstrations, supposed to have been conducted by agents from the spirit world. On Saturday evening, in the gray twilight, Mr Roberts was milking the cows in the barn lot, when suddenly he was confronted by a strange and ghastly looking human being, the lower half of whose person was to him invisible. Filled with terror and inexpressible fear, he dropped the pail and hurried to the house, only to be met by the same unearthly figure, whose nether half he saw suspended against the wall. His wife, seeing this terrible spectable, fainted away. The two children ran screaming from the room. The half frenzied husband, gathering up his unconscious wife and bidding the children follow, quickly departed to the house of his nearest neighbor, leaving his ghostship in peaceable possession of the premises. Sunday he and his family, accompanied by some citizens of the vicinity, returned, but all was quiet. When night came on, however, they started again, determined not to remain another night where ghosts troop forth, but on the way they met two men—Orange D. Reeves and J. W. Andrews. To these men they recounted the sights and the scenes of the previous evening. Mr Reeves, not a believer in ghosts, proposed to return and fight it out on that line. The family finally returned after much persuasion. Nothing could be discovered as to the motion and noise compelling power, but a series of mysterious sounds, unaccounted for on any known philosophical hypothesis, was kept up, chairs and tables upset, clock struck before the time, dishes rattled, and things are generally stirred up. Quite an excitement exists in the neighborhood and hundreds are daily visiting the scene.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Nashua, N. H., July 24.—Nashua has a veritable haunted house. One of the strange and unnatural stories that occasionally comes to the surface in every community, and is a nine days' wonder to be speedily forgotten, is just now disturbing the minds of a family circle in this place, and causing a good deal of speculation in the community at large. The facts in the case are simply these: Some three years ago a gentleman purchased a house on the Concord road. He had not long resided in his peaceful villa when, of a moonlight night, he was aroused by what seemed to be a flock of sheep walking on the roof above his head. Of course he was puzzled to understand the phenomenon; more so when he sought to learn the cause and discovered nothing. Since that time persons have been heard in conversation in the cellar, and the sound of some one digging in the earth underneath the windows with crowbars. Occasionally there has been an offensive effluvia ascend from the hearth in one of the rooms, and the family have been subjected to a variety of other annoyances. On Friday of last week the gentleman heard what he supposed to be some one splitting wood in the shed, and descending quietly to an adjoining room with a lighted lamp, listened to the sound for a full hour; in the meantime hearing voices in the kitchen at his left, which led him to suppose that some other member of the family was about, he opened the door, and as usual there was nothing in either place. The noises have become so frequent, and have been so often repeated, that the wife's and son's healths have suffered, and the gentleman has been obliged to make arrangements for their accommodation elsewhere. He now proposes to invite a few friends to join him in a full investigation of this mysterous affair. The result will be made public at an early day.

☞ A body of savants calling themselves the Philology Convention of New Haven, have decided to their own satisfaction that the aborigines of this continent are descended from the Welsh. The proofs of this extraordinary connection are not given, but one would appear to be a similarity of language. Savants have advanced as queer theories before to-day. Plowden, the Irish historian, claims that the Irish are descended from the Phenicians and drags evidence of this assertion from the muddy waters of the writings of the old linguists. The Celtic race is apparently connected with all vagram men. Prout derives Blarney from "bleares insulae," whence was brought, he says, that stone which whoever kisses, O! he never misses to grow eloquent. Others again assert that the Irish are descendants of the Hebrews, and prove this by the fact that the Irish pigs are possessed of the evil spirit which entered into the swine of the Gadarines country, insasmuch as they precipitate themselves in droves toward the sea for the purpose of exportation. Dr Maginn asserted that when Virgil sang of the party reclining under the shade that he had in his eye the clan of the Phelans of Conakilty, who derived their name from Phagein, an allusion to the facility with which they devoured their jackets during the memorable famine of '47. The absurdities are entitled to as much credence as the theory of the Philology convention of New Haven, about the Indians and the Welsh. It is a lamentable pity that wise men cannot find something more useful for their idle hands to do than delving into boundless subjects and evolving opinions which can only create laughter. The speculating-one's-wife's-jewellery association would be an institution of merit compared with many of the scientific organizations now at work. Even Pickwick, the credulous and credulous, could not be bombarded by many of the doctrines taught by some of the learned societies of the present day.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Windsor *Record* says: A collision, fortunately unattended with harm to those on board, occurred between two freight trains on the Great Western Railway on Tuesday afternoon. No. 14 train bound east reached Thamesville station a few minutes ahead of time, and, instead of running direct on to the siding to enable No. 65 bound west to pass, continued on the main track with the intention of backing on to the siding. Time to do this, however, was not allowed, and No. 65 rushed forward at a high rate of speed and launched into No. 14 with tremendous effect. One of the locomotives was nearly demolished, the other pretty badly knocked about, while some twelve cars were destroyed. The drivers jumped off in time to save themselves, and, by some unaccountable means, the men belonging to the trains who remained at their posts escaped unhurt. An investigation will probably show who it was that thus culpably failed in the discharge of his duty and imperilled a number of lives.

REMARKABLE AND DARING ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was committed on Saturday at the house of Luther P. Gay, about six miles from Medina, and near Cleveland. Mr. Gay was at home alone, while the rest of the family were attending a pic-nic. While in the garden, about noon, he was addressed by two strangers, one of whom had a policeman's star on his breast and pointed a pistol at Mr. Gay's head, while the other said, "I arrest you, in the name of the United States, as a counterfeiter," and at the same time putting Gay's hands in irons. The robbers then took him to the house, blindfolded him, tied him to a bed, and demanded the keys to the safe, which being unable to find they blew the safe open and robbed it of $5,000 in United States bonds and several thousand dollars in bills. The robbers then succeeded in making their escape.

☞ A Detroit merchant received a check for $9,000 from a "penitent" defaulter. The amount due being only $8,050, he gratefully made change with a check for the balance, and indulged in profane swearing when he found the next day that the original check was worthless.

☞ Honora Greaten, who for the last fifteen years has traversed the streets of New York harnessed to a hand-cart, collecting rags and bones from the gutters and swill tubs, died recently, in a tumble-down shanty, from exposure and starvation, although she had $5,000 in a savings bank.

The Harper's establishment in New York prepared for a threatened attack of rioters by laying hose from the boilers in the basement to the roofs of the buildings, so as to receive the rioters with boiling water.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Some people say that dark-haired women marry soonest. We differ: it is the light-headed ones.

Boston is said to have only about a dozen churches closed this summer.

White leather harness has been introduced by a sporting man at Long Branch.

A brakeman was killed near Cleveland by his watch being literally squeezed into his body.

A Pennsylvania music teacher fell from a third-story window and found the pitch uncomfortably high.

The wedding trousseau of Miss Throckmorton, who was married a few days since, cost $29,000 in gold.

Preparations are being made by the Salt Lake City council for the reception of President Grant next month.

Mr John Slidell, formerly confederate minister to France, is dead.

The Dominion railway traffic returns show a falling off compared with last year.

The statement of the Post-office Saving's Bank show the net deposits at $249,725.

There is but one good wife in the world, and every happily wedded man thinks he has her.

If Missouri boarders "blow up" the landlady, she retaliates by putting torpedoes in the hash.

It is said that the chewing of coarsely-cut gentian root after every meal will cure the taste for tobacco.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed? One is hard up and the other soft down.

Croquet was introduced into England from France in 1810, and was a favorite pastime of Charles II. and the Duke of York.

A singular fatality surrounds Niagara Falls, as no less than eight persons have this year been swept over to a terrible death.

Of the 1,001 young ladies who fainted last year, 987 fell into the arms of gentlemen, two fell on the floor, and one into a water-but.

This generation has grown so lazy, that it is proposed to have elevators in the churches to take the people up into galleries.

Richmond, Va., has a colored dry-goods merchant who is the Stewart of the place, having previously been the steward of a steamboat.

A letter is published from the Count de Paris in which he expressed the belief that the Count de Chambord is the future king of France.

The Turks have built a terrible ironclad, and called it Mukatdemiheigher. It is hoped no one will demand anything higher than that.

It is reported that Count von Beust, Earl Granville, and President Thiers are to meet in September to discuss the Eastern question.

Goethe said that the destiny of any nation at any given time depends on the opinions of its young men under the age of five and twenty.

The allowance of ladies at the watering-places is about twenty-five to one man, which, as every sensible man knows, is just twenty-four too many.

While a party of young Virginians were playing with a pistol, the ball suddenly started on an excursion through sundry biceps, muscles, and jugular veins.

A Boston paper says that in hundreds of families the noises occasioned by the earthquake on Wednesday night was attributed to children falling out of bed.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is needed at Saratoga, where some of the idle belles are accused of amusing themselves by sticking pins into frogs.

"Violin taught in English and German," is the singular announcement on a house in East Broadway. It must be a real sensation to hear a fiddle playing in German.

An unpleasantness in a Nashville court culminated in the judge receiving an ink bottle in his shirt-bosom, and retaliating with a bulky law tome, used as a missile.

A remarkable family lives in Dallas county, Ark. The father is 108 years old, the mother 106, and the two are the parents of twenty-nine children—fifteen boys and fourteen girls.

Fifty persons were killed on Sunday afternoon, and 120 seriously wounded by the boiler explosion of the steamer Westfield at New York.

The fire in the Alanor, Cal., mine has been extinguished. The loss is small. It now appears that the fire was caused by an accident, and not by the men of the Miner's League.

The Bark Pepin rescued seven men from a watery grave on the 7th ult., and took them safely into Boston harbor. They belonged to the ship Eutaw, of New York, from Callao for Hamburg.

Two girls of the town attempted to commit suicide on Sunday at New York. One succeeded. A stomach pump saved the other. General disgust with life was the supposed provocation.

The Chicago common council are going to Salt Lake City, and an exchange says it is understood that their purpose is to strike a decisive blow at polygamy by distributing Chicago divorces among the Mormons.

At one of the Saratoga hotels they have a colored waiter who takes the hat, cane, or umbrella of every guest, and invariably returns it without making a mistake. His accuracy is making a fortune for him.

Mrs Sarah Hall, of Detroit, celebrated her 100th birthday on Wednesday evening. She can knit socks in four languages, and repeat the Commandments with one hand behind her back.

A Mississippi negro was recently set upon by a disguised party and kukluxed. He said his assailants were all colored men, and when asked how he knew, triumphantly replied, "I smell 'um, massa."

The Mormons are menaced by a new enemy—the small pox. The disease has broken out in Salt Lake City, and, unless promptly arrested, will be likely to occasion a general exodus of the Saints.

Waterbury has a "bachelor's league," whose articles of association punish by a heavy fine any member being seen twice consecutively in company with the same woman, and with expulsion from the order for the third offence.

A country editor's sole editorial in one week's issue of his paper was to the effect, that if anything would make a man feel juicy about the heart, is to talk velvet to a pair of sky-colored eyes, by moonlight, in a clover field.

A Georgia paper tells of a Columbus lady who has not entered a dry goods store for five years. A careful examination of the mortuary records of that town show that the estimable old lady has been dead precisely five years.

A Virginian, who put faith in a fortune teller chopped up a valuable calf to find a ring supposed to have been swallowed by the animal. The family have since lived on veal at a cost of $3.50 a pound.

Another overwhelming fortune to talk about. The great-grandfather of John Edwards, Belfontaine, O., leased a large tract of land in England to King George for 99 years. The lease has expired, leaving $28,000,000 for the heirs.

The inmates of a house in Detroit were much frightened, recently, by what were supposed to be spiritual manifestations. They were caused by a rat running backwards and forwards across the keys of a piano.

The Hon. George Brown was one of the passengers by the *Caspian*, which sailed from Quebec for England on Saturday. Mr Brown contemplates being absent until the end of September.

One minister in New Haven receives $25,000 salary, another $35,000; and a large number of pious young men in that city are now studying for the ministry.

A woman named Dagle, of Adamsville, county of Brome, was bitten recently by a fly in the process of boiling down a pig, which had died of charbo, to make soap grease of it. The poison got into the small and almost imperceptible wound, and the poor woman died in the course of a few hours.

The House of Commons has passed the bill granting an allowance of £15,000 per annum to Prince Arthur. The vote stood 276 yeas to 11 nays.

On Monday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a young lad, aged 17, named Robert Cooper, the only son of a widowed mother, was instantly killed by the explosion of a fountain or generator at Bilton's soda water manufactory on Dundas street, London.

But one case of cholera has yet been reported in England, viz., at Hull. The sanitary authorities have taken such steps as will, it is hoped, entirely localize the disease.

The cholera has appeared in the south of France. Measures have been adopted to, if possible, prevent the spread of the disease.

Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich.

Chicago is improving. The *Republican* says 836 nuisances were abated last week.

Solidified lager is the last thing. You can carry it in your pocket and eat it like jerky.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* *Witness* nominates Henry Ward Beecher for the Presidency.

Detectives say there are $10,000,000 of counterfeit American national bank notes in circulation.

A serious negro riot has occurred in Goldsborough, N.C., one man being killed and several wounded.

A Connecticut editor unkindly alludes to a rival editor's head as the polar regions, because it is a great white bare place.

A Chinesee Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in San Francisco. It starts with a membership of 40 Celestials.

Fashion decrees this summer that wedding-cards are to be rase-tinted, and enclosed in huge square monogramed envelopes.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.—A writer in Putnam's Magazine says: "It is a curious fact that there is never a white colt nor a black calf. The whitest horse was blackest in its birth, and the jet black cow was unmixed red." Whether this is correct or not, we cannot positively say; but this we do believe, that the best medicine for removing pain from the system is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." In cases of rheumatism, sprains, bruises or severe colds and summer complaints, it stand unequalled. For sale by all druggists and country dealers. Price, 25 cents per bottle. 93

FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, a Farm containing from 150 to 200 Acres, by a practical farmer, lately from Scotland, who has sufficient capital to stock and work it to the best advantage. Apply to the subscriber at Vance's Bakery Ingersoll.

JAMES VANCE.

Ingersoll, Aug. 3, 1871. 93

Credit Sale of Household Furniture, &c., &c.

THE Rev. A. C. McDonald being about leaving for Scotland, has instructed the undersigned to sell by AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY, 16th Inst.,

at One o'clock, p.m.

At the Manse, Thamesford, the whole of his Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture together with a Cow, yearling Heifer and Calf, Pigs