THE TIMES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1876.

THANKSGIVING.

By appointment to-day is to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercy and goodness that He has been pleased to vouchsafe to the people of Canada during the year 1876. Whether the matter of giving thanks to the Divine Being be pleasing to Him or not it is good nevertheless to cultivate the spirit of gratitude, which is part of man's better nature, and, therefore, in harmony with the higher conception of the attributes of the Deity. The people of Canada have much for which they have just reason to be thankful. They have a splendid country—a soil teeming with riches, and a climate healthy and invigorating. The scope and necessity for work are all that could be desired to develop a strong and sturdy manhood. The mental and physical power of Canadians is a guarantee that in the struggle for existence they will not only hold their own but acquire additional strength. All the conditions favorable to the progress of a great and generous people are present in the Dominion. With such a people the appropriation of one day in the year for the special purpose of giving thanks to God cannot but have a beneficial influence on their national character. Constant devotion to material and temporary interests without regard to the relations that exist between the people and the Supreme and immutable Power that rules over all would ultimately generate the dominion of sordid and selfish instincts. There is nothing against which man should more strenuously guard than the idea that the object of his being was simply the living and working for himself alone. A person given up to that idea is not an object of admiration by his fellows. His course of life represses respect, sympathy and generous feeling. Adverse circumstances and misfortune may overtake him when he finds himself without the comforting influence of a sincere friendship. No attention or care but such as waits upon the money to the getting of which his life is a sacrifice. Gone, no one regrets his departure. His removal by death is looked upon as a gain to society. Those who succeed to his money are not made better by the bequest. If they have gratitude it is merely of the kind that wished him out of the way sooner than it pleased Providence to take him. The respect they feel for his memory is such that is due to one who, if he could, would have taken his wealth to the grave. How can people who have been the recipients of money under such circumstances be benefited. They rather inherit a curse and would be much better without it. Who is there who does not know of the degrading and degenerating influences of money acquired from such sources? What is true of the man is true of the nation. If the man whose only thought and aspiration in the world is to fill his own pockets irrespective of others is to be despised, so also is the nation that pursues a similar policy. The true object of a national day of thanksgiving is to make a practical contribution to those of God's creatures that are needy and distressed. To relieve the wants and ameliorate the harsh conditions of the poor. To give while it is time, when not only recipient but giver is blessed. People may cry aloud "Thanks be to God," but how can He appreciate their thanks when they are unmindful of their fellowmen? Thanks when they partake of the character of a selfish offering cannot be acceptable to the benevolent nature of the Deity. The harvest that has been gathered for 1876 has not been as bountiful as at one time we had reason to hope. But that it has been as bountiful as we have deserved no one can deny. Doubtless many people will assemble and appear to give thanks who have found no end of fault with Providence for not sending them a larger harvest. Such people will not fail to exemplify their fault-finding by appealing to the paucity of the harvest as an excuse for their not giving liberally to the relief of the poor. It would be difficult to make them feel that adversity, even for them, was a precious jewel and was entitled to the homage of thanks. Nevertheless such is the philosophy of a restriction in Providential favors. Prosperity may be superabundant and tend to make people too self-sufficient. A good dose of adversity is the only remedy for a people afflicted with too much confidence in their own attributes. The present Government no doubt imagines that it is specially designed to arouse the sentiment of thanks in the minds of a grateful people. Yes, so far as its friends and admirers are concerned gratitude must be without limitation. So also must those have unlimited scope for profound thanks who regard the present Government as an ingenious contrivance for the production of impoverished conditions. Mr. Mowat will not permit himself to forget that it is the duty of the "Christian Politician" to inaugurate or rather continue the policy of giving thanks. We think him quite right in his firm adherence to such a policy although with a large portion of the people we cannot but think that his salary is more than commensurate with the blessings his services have proved to the country. Various are the methods of observing a day of thanksgiving. Some go to church, some go out fishing and shooting, some go to visit their friends and relations, and others from necessity or the love of work and the gain that it secures, ply their ordinary avocations. It would be hard to say which method involved the most sincere and devoted feeling of thanks. Usually the day passes off as one of recreation and amusement, and it may be questioned if any substantial good has been accomplished in the great field of human sympathy and charity. If so then the day has been a mockery and a useless ordination. Much better had it been not to set it apart in the absence of a settled purpose in the direction of good. One national day in the year in the interests of humanity, a day made glorious by united effort and the complete abandonment of denominationalism would be a day of true thanksgiving to God and a tribute to the civilization that should mark God's people.

BOTHWELL ELECTION.

Mr. David Mills is not going to be permitted to refill his seat for Bothwell without a struggle. Mr. Edwin D. Kerby, of Petrolia, and formerly of Florence, is prominently mentioned as a candidate. Dr. Graham, of Both-well, is also spoken of. So likewise Mr. J. Mason, merchant, of Highgate; and there are several other gentlemen who could probably be prevailed on to come forward.

Mr. Mills opened his campaign in the Town Hall, Bothwell, on Tuesday evening. The meeting was to have commenced at 7 o'clock, but at 8.15 only five persons were present, and by 9 o'clock the hall contained but ninety, all told. Mr. Mills' harangue was a palpable failure, and dull in the extreme.

Mr. T. S. Arnold, the President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the County of Bothwell and East Kent, has agreeable to the wishes of the electors, summoned a meeting at Mayhew's Hall, Thamesville, on Friday next, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to contest the election in the Liberal-Conservative interest. It has been decided to allow the electors who may assemble there, no matter whether they have been elected as delegates from defined districts, or otherwise, to choose the man best fitted to represent their views, and this feature, a new departure in Canadian political nominations, it is felt, will give more satisfaction than the old conventional system of electing delegates from various parts of the Riding. Several well known speakers are to be present at the meeting, the most prominent being the Hon. Dr. Tupper, who has consented to deliver an address on the political situation. A very large attendance of Liberal-Conservative electors is looked for at Thamesville on Friday afternoon next. One of the most enthusiastic and largely attended meetings of Liberal-Conservatives ever held in Bothwell took place at Waters' Hotel Tuesday evening, to make arrangements for the forth coming campaign. The leading men of the town were present, and all appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. Swallwell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Charles E. Bailey, Secretary. After Dr. Graham had explained the object of the meeting—the formation of a Liberal Conservative Association for Bothwell—and mentioned the action taken by leading men throughout the constituency in regard to the coming contest, those present unanimously agreed to enroll themselves as members, and elected the following office-bearers:—President, W. J. Graham, Esq., M. D.; Vice President, Charles Clarke, Esq.; Sec. Treas., Chas. E. Bailey, Esq.

The Association starts under the most favorable auspices, and cannot help exerting a beneficial influence in Bothwell and the surrounding townships.

ELGIN FALL ASSIZES.

The Eden Shooting Case.

Robert White, sworn, continued—Kidd and I set off to Tilsonburg for a doctor; as we were returning we met Moses and Aaron Leach; one of them said they had been out all night coon hunting, and that Scriber had been with them; we then told them of what had happened; I think Moses Leach replied that it must have been them, for we had not been out; the doctor overtook us shortly after, and we got out and examined the tracks; we traced them up and examined them at intervals, until we came to where the tracks of the three men were shown going and coming; they seemed to correspond; I saw some cloths and an empty bottle picked up the next morning; I produce the cloths; they had been worn on the feet; I saw a mask which had also been picked up in the orchard.

Cross-examined—When we met Moses and Aaron Leach, on our return from Tilsonburg, it would be about five in the morning; they did not appear to avoid us; Mr. Caswell is still confined to bed.

Joseph Kidd, sworn: I live about a quarter of a mile from Caswells'; I went with last witness to Tilsonburg, on the morning of the 24th of September, in order to fetch a doctor; we met Moses and Aaron Leach on our return; I asked them if they were out last night, when they replied that they had been coon-hunting along with Joseph Scriber; White told them of the event at Caswells; Moses replied that it must have been them; this reply of his raised no suspicion in my mind at the time; after Dr. Sinclair joined us we traced the tracks of the Leaches along to where Scriber had left them; when we came to a certain part of the road we found the three tracks going both ways; one of the tracks we particularly noted, and found that we were able to trace it, wherever the ground was soft, right through to the vicinity of Caswell's; the tracks were also recognized in the corn field behind the house; I afterwards measured some tracks of Moses Leach's, and found them to correspond with the peculiar track that we had noted; the boots were worn to one side.

Warren Kidd, sworn: I live about a mile from the Caswells'; I remember the occurrence that took place on the night of the 23rd of September; I measured the imprint of a track made by Moses Leach on the 20th; I had received a measure from my brother of the track that he has described, and found that the two measures corresponded exactly.

Samuel Howey, sworn: I live in Bayham; I went down to Caswells' on the morning of the 24th September; I picked up a piece of candle outside of the house; I noticed tracks of three men passing through an adjoining corn-field, and found an adze at the extremity of the field.

Dr. Sinclair, sworn: I am a medical practitioner at Tilsonburg; I remember being called to attend Warren Caswell shortly before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th September; as I was riding along I saw two individuals ahead of me; suspecting that they might have been the parties concerned in the outrage, I watched them till they turned off the road; when Isaac Iverlock White and Kidd they told me that the men were the two Leaths; we took frequent measurements of the tracks as we went along; one of the impressions especially being noticeable from the way the boot had evidently been worn to one side; we traced the tracks up to Caswells' lane; I found, on getting to the house, that Mr. Caswell had been shot, the bullet entering on the right side of the neck; I was not able to extract the bullet, which had penetrated downwards; I afterwards went and saw the tracks, which led through the corn-field, and noticed that one of the imprints was similar to that which I had examined on the road; these tracks seemed to have been made hurriedly.

Mrs. McDonald, sworn: My husband is a farmer; Scriber has worked for him, sleeping in the house; I have noticed that he wore cloths on his feet instead of socks; this was two or three weeks before the 23rd of September, after which date he wore socks.

W. H. McCallum, sworn: I am a constable in Bayham; I arrested Scriber on the afternoon of the 24th of September; I got the piece of calico, the piece of candle, and the pieces of paper produced, from Mr. White, at Mr. Caswell's house; I made no examination of the tracks referred to.

For the defence.

Edwin Gray, sworn: I live in the village of Eden, and am J. P. for the county; I have known Moses and Aaron Leach for a number of years; they have always borne a good character.

David Cowan, sworn: I remember the prisoners coming to my house on the night of the 23rd of September at 10 o'clock; Moses Leach came after some coal oil for his lantern; they said they were coon-hunting; my house is nearly three miles from Caswells'.

Albert Currie, sworn: I remember when Caswell was shot; I saw prisoners with a lantern near a mill pond about 10 or 11 o'clock on the night of the 23rd September; the pond is four or five miles from Caswells'; I again saw them lifting fishing lines, at the same place, in the morning, when it was nearly sunrise.

Alex. Stilwell, sworn: I am well acquainted with the prisoners; I arrested Moses and Aaron Leach; I compared Aaron's boots with the tracks in the corn-field and found that they did not correspond.

Isaac Stilwell, sworn: I live near the pond that has been spoken of; on my way from the Tilsonburg station on the night of the 23rd September I noticed a light ahead of me, as I was passing near the pond; three men came towards me; I took one of them to be Scriber, but did not know the others; this was about 10 o'clock; I did not see Scriber's face.

Mrs. Weeks, sworn: On the night that Mr. Caswell was shot, a heavy tall man came to my house in the evening, and got a candle from me, requiring it, as he said, because his buggy had broke down; I live about seven miles from Caswells'; none of the prisoners is the man; the candle produced is part of the one I gave.

Moses Price, sworn: I am a constable and a hotel keeper; the bottle produced is quite an unusual one to meet with, the peculiarity being that it has an American label.

Philander Caswell, sworn: I keep a hotel at Eden; on the night of the 23rd of September a tall heavy man came to my house asking for some whiskey; I have never heard anything against prisoners.

Otheniel Phelps, sworn: I live about a quarter of a mile from Caswells'; on the night of the 23rd September, at about nine o'clock, I met three or four persons on the road, who seemed to avoid observation.

A number of other witnesses were further called to prove the past good character of the prisoners.

Counsel then addressed the jury, after which his Lordship summed up. The jury returned in ten minutes after they had retired with a verdict of not guilty.

SENTENCES.

His Lordship asked the prisoners, in the usual manner, whether they had anything to say before sentence was passed upon them: One after the other pleaded to be leniently dealt with, as it was his first offence, till it came to the turn of Wright, who had nothing to say; then he laughed at the Judge—and an articulate laugh—the broad smile wreathing his face for a moment, after which the features resumed their normal fixed and wax-like appearance. When sentence was passed he opened his lips as if to speak; the words were on the tip of his tongue; then he hesitated, closed his mouth, and sat down.

James Jones, larceny—6 months Central Prison.

James Hudson, larceny—6 months Central Prison.

Archibald Crawford, common assault—12 months Central Prison.

George Wright, wounding with intent—7 years Penitentiary.

The proceedings of the Court were brought to a close at 9 o'clock.

GREAT ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.—The Liverpool *Post* says: "Inspector Druscovich, of Scotland-yard, London, has been making inquiries in Greenock, regarding the alleged robbery of Bank of England notes to the value of £10,000. The notes were paid into a Bank in Glasgow, and it is said that on the bank making enquiries at its London agent's, a telegram, apparently genuine, was received in reply to the effect that the notes were all right. On the faith of this, the bank issued a draft on its branch office in Greenock, and two hours afterward it was presented and honored, the payment made in £100 Scotch notes. After this had been done, a telegram was received stopping payment of the draft. The notes of the Bank of England are said to be a portion of a sum stolen a short time ago, or else part of a sum which it is said has been paid for foreign bonds, value £30,000, which were stolen in September while in the course of transmission from Berne to Paris. The numbers of the Scotch notes are not known. The object of the person who effected the exchange has no doubt been accomplished.

—The wool clip in the United States during the year 1875 was nearly two hundred millions of pounds, whereas in 1860 it was only sixty-five millions. In 1875 the country bought about fifty million dollars worth of woollen goods, and eleven millions worth of wool.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SPEECH OF RIGHT HON. W. E FORSTER.

The following extract from the able speech recently delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., at Bradford, England, throws considerable light on the position of affairs in the East. The views enunciated by Mr. Forster are rendered the more interesting from the fact that he had only just returned from Turkey and the seat of war.

Let us for a few minutes consider what is the exact position in which we are now. (Hear, hear.) Lord Derby can tell you that exact position. Of course I cannot, but the position of affairs is pretty evident from the public press. This much, at least, is clear, that the six Powers have made a joint demand upon Turkey for an armistice, while asserting at the same time to the basis of the principles upon which peace should be made. And this demand Turkey has refused. I hope by what I see to-day that this is not a final refusal; I am anxious that every effort should be made to obtain the acceptance by Turkey of this proposal. I don't despair that it can be obtained. I believe there are many men with whom I agree on this matter, who are not anxious to see Turkey assent to this proposal, because they would very much prefer that it had been a very much stronger one, as they think it would be more completely meeting the whole question by putting Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina in the same position as Servia and Roumania. Well, I should very much prefer that result if I could see my way to obtain it without war, but I don't believe it could be. We must consider what we should be asking of Turkey in giving complete self-government to these people, and making tributary states of the three provinces. The Bulgarian district is not restricted to the Bulgaria of the maps, and to ask them to give these provinces self-government would be really reducing the Turkish rule to the district round Constantinople. Bulgaria, you must remember is not merely the Bulgaria of the map—the country north of the Danube. The Bulgarian population forms a large part of what we see on the map as Roumelia; almost all these terrible events have happened in that part of Bulgaria which is south of the Balkan and south of the Bulgaria of the map, but—as it appears to me—not impossible task. Supposing Turkey refuses, what then? Well, then would be the real difficulty. It would be very presumptuous in me to say what course our Government, or our nation should take, but I think we know the general ideas which ought to actuate our policy. I trust that under no unreasoning fear of Russia should we, in case Turkey refuses to accept this offer, hold out any hope to her of relying upon us. (Applause.) It appears to me that Lord Derby's great object ought to be to cling to joint action on the part of the six Powers as much as possible. ("Hear, hear," and a voice: "He is doing so at this moment.") He is doing it at this moment, a gentleman says. I am delighted to see that he is doing it. Unfortunately, he did not do it a few weeks or a few months ago. But I do not want for a moment to cast blame at this time. If Lord Derby is, as I trust he is, on behalf of the Government, pressing for this joint action, I hope the country will support him in it, and that we shall have no party feeling or no attempt to prevent his having the support of the people of England, which the Government ought to have on every foreign question of difficulty.

UNITED STATES.

THRICE MARRIED AND THRICE DIVORCED.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct 22.—A remarkable case, in which the same parties have been three times married and three times divorced, occupied the court on yesterday. The complainant, Helen M. Baker, is twenty-eight years of age, fine-looking, and the daughter of the late Dr. Spalding. The defendant, Marion Teralba Baker, is thirty-two, and connected with the best families in this city. The young couple were first married in Knoxville, Ill., November 15, 1865, and supported on both sides by wealthy and influential friends their prospects of happiness made them the envy of all. However in April, 1866, only six months after marriage, Helen filed a bill against Teralba, asking for divorce on the grounds of cruelty. Divorce was granted the June following, and Helen rejoined in her maiden name for a few months only, when on January 8, 1867, she and Teralba met by chance in Chicago, reported with tears, and were married the second time, and took up their residence in Galesburg. A daughter was born in March, 1868. On the second day of December, 1872, Mrs. Baker again filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion, asking for the custody of her child. The decree was granted in February 1873, according to the prayer of the bill. On the third day of December following the same parties were again married, as the complainant states, she hoping to spend the remainder of her days with the defendant. The couple received congratulations and presents from friends who trusted they would be able to keep all their good intentions. August 4, 1876, Mrs. Baker again for a third time filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion and cruelty. The decree was granted yesterday, and the custody of the daughter, some seven years old, was given to the mother.

TWO BOY MURDERERS HANGED.

John Hill and John Fulton, the Elmwood murderers, were hung at May's Landing, N J., the other day—the first execution in the history of Atlantic county. The execution was a very painful spectacle. Fulton died very hard, and made several efforts to speak while strangling. Two spectators fainted away. Hill dies easily.

The murderers were boys in age—one of them being only 19, the other 22—but they were experienced criminals, and had for years been the terror of the pine woods region. On the night of August 6 they attempted to rob the house of George Chislett an aged gentleman living alone with a daughter, aged 19, two miles from Elmwood The old man was disturbed and appeared at the door armed with an axe. He called out as he opened the door: "You drunken rascals, what do you come here to disturb me for? Do you want to kill me?" At that moment the muzzle of a shot gun was thrust through the doorway and pressed almost to the old man's face and discharged. He fell forward out upon the doorstep. His daughter, who had followed him to the door, fled through the dining-room and into the cellar, and thence to the woods. Dazed and terrified she ran from point to point, and at five o'clock in the morning arrived, fainting and breathless, at the door of a neighbor named Dayton, and gave the alarm.

Hill Fulton, and Isaac Dayton were suspected, and the house of a friend of Dayton was searched. In this house was found a torn newspaper containing a sketch of Moody and Sankey, to which a fragment which had been used as wadding to the shot gun that killed Chislett fitted. Pursuit of the murderers was begun by three hundred or four hundred men, armed with revolvers, shot guns, and rifles, and aided by numerous bloodhounds. The murderers took refuge in the swamps that skirt the ocean in Atlantic and Cape May Counties, wandering day and night in the wilderness, with the bloodhounds close upon their track. Finally they crossed the Delaware, Bay, and after tramping through the State of Delaware found, a refuge at Muncey, in Lycoming county, Pa., entirely eluding their pursuers. A letter written by them here was intercepted, however and led to their capture. They made an attempt to escape from gaol, having cut their handcuffs and opened a hole in the chimney of their cell.

But a militia guard had been set around the prison before the hour intended for their escape, and at the last moment they confessed their scheme, and allowed themselves to be manacled again.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

SITTING BULL DEFEATED AND PURSUED—HE MAKES NO PEACE WITH THE AGENCY—A MILITARY CONFERENCE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The Pioneer Press Bismarck special says:—General Miles had a successful fight after an unsuccessful council with Sitting Bull, on the 21st and 22nd, on Cedar Creek, killing a number of Indians and wounding many, his own loss being two wounded. He chased the Indians about sixty miles, when they divided, one portion going towards the agency, and Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, General Miles following.

Gen. Hazen has gone to Fort Peck with four companies of infantry and a supply of rations.

Sitting Bull crossed the river below Fort Peck on the 24th, and had sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Lieut-General Sheridan, Secretary Cameron, and General Sherman, called at the Executive Mansion before the Cabinet meeting to-day. They were closeted with the President for nearly two hours. Afterwards General Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at the headquarters of the army.

Omaha, Oct. 31.—One hundred Sioux Indians left Sidney, Nebraska, to-day, on their way to the Indian Territory.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The German Parliament opened to-day with a speech from the throne. The relations existing between Germany and all foreign governments are represented as satisfactory. The Emperor desires to maintain friendly relations with all Powers on the subject of Turkish difficulties. The Emperor says the German government will only attempt mediation if the peace of Europe is threatened, whatever may arise from the present Eastern complications. Germany will not shed her blood except in the event of her interests and honor becoming imperilled.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

—About 3,000 men have been sent to the shanties on the Ottawa this season.

—Montreal has tourists from England, Scotland, Germany, West Indies, South America, and Florida.

—The earnings of the Canada Southern Railway for the third and fourth weeks in September were $80,047.33

"Doctor" Davis, who was convicted for the murder of Jennie Gilmour, is at the point of death in the Kingston Penitentiary.

—It is rumored in Norwich that the Great Western Railway Company have purchased the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway.

A WINDFALL.—Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the well-known brewer of Toronto, has received news to the effect that he has fallen heir to an East Indian estate valued at twenty-four millions dollars.

"BIG PUSH."—Says the Cobourg *Star*, "At the assizes to be held here next month, the celebrated "Big Push" libel suit is to be tried. We understand about one hundred witnesses have been subpœnaed."

—Mr. Samuel Glass, Sr., father of Mr. Sheriff Glass and Mr. David Glass, ex-M. P. for East Middlesex, died in London on Tuesday last, aged 77 years. He came from Armagh, Ireland, and settled in Middlesex in 1819.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF APPLES.—Immense quantities of apples are now being shipped to the British markets from Western Ontario. Mr. A. Malcolm, of Seaforth, left on Friday last for Glargow, to meet a shipment he made this week, amounting to 27 car-loads—3,780 barrels.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—It is announced that the Ministerial candidate in Queen's County, P. E. I., in the election to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Hon. Mr. Laird to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Territories, is Mr. Wm. Walsh. He is to be opposed by Mr. Pope.

MILK SUPPLY.—It is stated that a company from Toronto are making arrangements with some of the Haldimand farmers to deliver milk at the G. T. station, Grafton, once per day, to be taken on board the Express and run to Toronto for city consumption. Cans adapted for this purpose will be furnished by the company.

CONFEDERATION.—The Dominion Premier was interviewed on Tuesday by a deputation of Montreal citizens on the question of Confederation. While expressing himself strongly in favor of the movement, he explained that he was opposed to the Government testing in the courts the legality of the Dunkin Act.

MASONIC CEREMONIAL.—A special train will leave the Air Line station this morning at 10.30 for the purpose of enabling the Masonic fraternity of St. Thomas to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Mechanics' Institute in London.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT AT WOODSTOCK.—Woodstock, Oct. 31.—A young man aged 18, named George Cuthbert, residing in West Oxford, was shot in the face on Sunday through the careless handling of a rifle in the hands of a man named Neal. His life is despaired of.

LEATHER.—There are indications that in leather the minimum of prices has been reached and that the trade is reaching a more prosperous and promising condition, in which more steadiness in price, together with a much closer approximation of price between buyer and seller will now prevail. —*Monetary Times.*

GOLD.—Mining prospects are certainly looking up in this county. Mr. John H. Gordon, who has secured a well-known mine in the township of Madoc, exhibited to us the first afternoon two fine "bricks" of gold, the produce of the mine in question. Mr. Gordon is so well satisfied with the result of his operations so far, that he intends to begin next week a crush with twenty-five men.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

LUMBER.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says: Chaudiere lumbermen are now offering $2 per thousand to owners of barges for the transport of lumber to the Quebec market. The highest that was paid four weeks ago was $1.50 per thousand, while previously it was as low as $1.30. It is presumed that lumber is being shipped to the Old Country, which has had the effect of giving an appearance of a revival in the trade, or else owners anticipate an early close of navigation.

THE LINCOLN LOCAL ELECTION TRIAL is likely to be an expensive affair. A good deal of time has already been consumed over it, and now the scrutiny of the ballots has begun, the Ontario Act differs from the Dominion one in that the voting papers are numbered to correspond with the polling books, so that in case of a scrutiny being demanded, it can be ascertained how any especial voter has cast his vote. Between seven and eight hundred votes have been objected to in all, so that the scrutiny is likely to occupy some time, unless the one side or the other abandon its case. The expenses are said to amount to $200 a day.

UNITED STATES.

THE DRAMA IN AMERICA.—The following remark is attributed to Mr. Boucicault: "All that the Americans seem to recognize as dramatic here is the caricature of character, and that is what the successful plays are—caricature if eccentric character, set in a weak dramatic framework."

Bishop Potter, of New York, is opposed to pewed churches. He thinks people very generally buy pews to gain social precedence, and thinks this is a very sorry motive for attendance at places of worship. He is emphatic in his preference for free seats.

JOHN B. GOUGH, so says the *Troy Times*, employs a man to travel with him and prevent him from drinking. Many years ago he lapsed from sobriety, and he fears that the old appetite may again overcome him. His income from lecturing is about $25,000 a year.

BUFFALO BILL furnishes the following as an advertisement of one of the rifle manufacturers:—"While in the Black Hills this summer, I crippled a bear, and Mr. Bear made for me, and I must certain had I not been armed with one of your repeating rifles I would now be in the happy hunting grounds. The bear was not thirty feet from me when he charged, but before he could reach me I had placed four hundred grains of powder and seven bullets in him, which was a little more lead than he could comfortably digest.

A BLACK HILLS INCIDENT.—You remember Isaac Spenser Parsons, a fellow of infinite mirth and jollity. He had enlisted in the Wyandotte Rangers, and yesterday he went out from the fort on a private foraging expedition. This morning his mangled remains were brought in. His body was found in a piece of dead wood about five miles from camp. He had been shot and scalped by the Indians, his ears cut off, and his body otherwise horribly mutilated. But when you tell the story of his death, tell also that he died as an American should—with his face to the foe. And nigh him was found the evidence that he sold his life dearly, for before he had been overpowered he had sent two of his assailants to the happy hunting grounds.

STOKES LIBERATED.—Auburn, Oct. 28.—The four years' sentence of Edward S. Stokes, for the shooting of James Fisk, jr., expired to-day, and he was released from Auburn prison at 7.30 o'clock. He exchanged his prison garb for a new suit of citizen's clothes, and at 8 o'clock he was surrendered to his friends. They were then rapidly driven up State street in a close carriage to the Gaylord House, where a party breakfasted. Mr. Horace Stokes, his brother; Col. J. S. Nutman, a former business partner, and Mr. J. C. Colgate, formed the escort of Stokes, and all went east by the New York Central. The depot was thronged by people to witness the departure.

SAD SUICIDE.—New York, Oct. 24.—Joseph Trendall, a Canadian out of employment, jumped into the river from a pier last night. Several small boats put out to his rescue, but he swam away from them, and raising his hand aloft sank to the bottom and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered. Deceased was until recently a resident of Chatham. He was an intelligent, respectable young man, and at one time he possessed a nice little property, but going into business for himself about two years ago, it was subsequently lost, and after ineffectual struggles he at last left Chatham about a fortnight ago, with the sad result as above.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—A fearful accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad last night at a small station known as Lehigh Summit, on the Pocono Mountains, twenty miles from Scranton, the regular afternoon train to New York and Philadelphia, consisting of seventeen passenger coaches, drawn by three engines. It had about twelve hundred passengers on board, principally bound for the Centennial Exhibition. The train was two hours behind time, and reaching Summit shortly after eight o'clock stopped to take water from the tank. While thus being coupled train, drawn by three engines, ran into the rear of the passenger train, telescoping two of the cars through and through, and breaking five others. The scenes that ensued were heartrending, although by a mass miraculous circumstance the number of killed was small. David R. Pierce, of, Hamilton, New York, and James Bragg, of Utica, New York, were killed, and twenty-one persons, all from New York State, were wounded, four of whom, Mr. Seymour, of Rome, N. Y., Mr. Gay, of Preble, N Y. Mrs. Dowell and Mrs. Pierce, of Hamilton, N Y., are not expected to recover. A passenger car caught fire in the wreck, and was consumed upon the track. The wounded are being kindly cared for at Scranton,

MICROSCOPIC INGENUITY

From the earliest times down to the present day, many examples of minute mechanism have appeared, interesting from the patient ingenuity displayed in their production. We propose to give our readers an account of one or two of the most curious of these tiny pieces of handicraft. In the year 1578, Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith of London, made 'for exhibition and trial of skill one lock of iron, steel, and brass of eleven several pieces and a pipe key, all clean wrought, which weighed but one grain of gold.' He also made a chain of gold of forty-three links, to which he fastened the above named articles, and put them round the neck of a flea, the insect thus becoming harnessed. As the chain, lock, an key weighed but one grain and a half, the flea drew them with ease; a proof that if the blacksmith's hands were large and sinewy, they must have had the delicate touch of a watchmaker's.

A beautiful piece of mechanism constructed by M. Camus probably stood out prominently in the recollection of Louis the Great's childhood. Described by the inventor: 'It consisted of a small coach drawn by two horses, in which was the figure of a lady with a footman and page behind. This coach being placed at the extremity of a table of a determinate size, the coachman smacked his whip, and the horses immediately set out, moving their legs in a natural manner. When the carriage reached the edge of the table, it turned on a right angle, and proceeded along that edge. When it arrived opposite to the place where the king was seated, it stopped; and the page getting down, opened the door, upon which the lady alighted, having in her hand a petition, which she presented with a courtesy. After waiting some time, she again courtesied and re-entered the carriage; the page then resumed his place; the coachman whipped his horses, which began to move; and the footman, running after the carriage, jumped up behind, and it drove on.'

For the amusement of the same monarch was constructed, by Father Trucnet of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 'an automaton consisting of moving pictures, which was considered a masterpiece of mechanics in the seventeenth century.' The royal lessee and manager called it his *little opera*. One of the pictures represented an opera in five acts, and changed the decorations at the commencement of each. The actors performed their parts in pantomime; and this moving picture was only sixteen and a half inches in breadth, thirteen inches in height, and very little over an inch in thickness for the play of the machinery. The representation could be stopped at pleasure, and made to recommence at the same place by the operation of a catch; the addition of which to certain marionettes immortalised by Cervantes, might have prevented the terrific onslaught of the fiery Don on the villains of the play. The year 1711 saw Mr. Penkethman's invention, the Parthenon, or the Temple of the Gods; the work of several years and great expenses. It is described as a magnificent machine, consisting of several curious pictures and about a hundred figures, which moved their heads and limbs in a naturally as living creatures.

The following are from a list of 'miracles of art' exhibited in London in the year 1745: 'The little furniture of a dining-room, consisting of a dining-table, with two figures seated as if at dinner; a footman winding a card-barrel which opens with a drawer in it; frame and casters; looking-glass; two dozen of dishes; twenty dozen of plates; thirty dozen of spoons, and twelve skeleton-back chairs with claw feet. All the above particulars were contained in a cherry-stone. A landau which opens and shuts by springs, hanging on braces, with four persons sitting therein. A crane-neck carriage, the wheels turning on their axles; a coachman's box, &c. of ivory; together with grounds of ivory their furniture; a coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, the reins in one hand, and the whip in the other; the footman behind, and a postillion on the leading horses, in their proper liveries—all so minute as to be drawn by a flea. The curious little four-wheel open chaise, with the figure of a man in it, all made of ivory, drawn by a flea; which performs all the offices of a large chaise, as running of the wheels, locking, &c., weighing out one grain. A flea, chained by a chain of gold, fastened from with a padlock and key, curiously rought; the chain and flea, padlock and key, weighing but one-third of a grain. And a pair of steel scissors so minute that six pair could be wrapped up in the wings of a fly; the said scissors cut a large horse-hair.'

The *Plymouth Gazette* of 1828 contained an account of a minature cannon, which is thus described. It is complete in all respects, having a bore and touch-hole; the gun is made of steel, the carriage of gold, and the wheel of silver; and the whole weight only the twenty-ninth part of a grain. The workmanship is very beautiful, but cannot be distinguished except through a powerful magnifying glass; the ball of this warlike instrument being only that of a common pin's head. That surely was a curiosity that might have made Mr. Sam Weller's eyes bulge, had he taken out a patent for his 'double million magnifying gas microscopes of hextra power.'

There have been some curious toys in which fleas have been the performers. In 1829 a man exhibited in London two fleas, one drawing a kind of car, and the other a lock and chain, with the greatest ease. In Nottingham, also in the same year, there were two fleas shewn which had gold chains fastened round their necks, the very 'Lord Mayors of fleas. One of them drew a carved cherrystone, and the other a silver cannon. We should also mention the case of a flea at Augsburg that drew a chain of steel made with links so fine that 'though it be nearly a span long the flea will lift it up when he leaps.' A London representative of the sharp fraternity drew a four-wheel carriage on springs, with four persons inside, the coachman on the box, and a footman behind, 'all proper,' as the language of heraldry hath it. Another flea is recorded to have given some evidence of civilization by working the bucket of a well; thus undergoing a task that killed Chislett fitted. Pursuit of the murderers was begun by three hundred or four hundred men, armed with revolvers, shot guns, and rifles, and aided by numerous bloodhounds. The murderers took refuge in the swamps that skirt the ocean in Atlantic and Cape May Counties, wandering day and night in the wilderness, with the bloodhounds close upon their track. Finally they crossed the Delaware, Bay, and after tramping through the State of Delaware found, a refuge at Muncey, in Lycoming county, Pa., entirely eluding their pursuers. A letter written by them here was intercepted, however and led to their capture. They made an attempt to escape from gaol, having cut their handcuffs and opened a hole in the chimney of their cell.

But a militia guard had been set around the prison before the hour intended for their escape, and at the last moment they confessed their scheme, and allowed themselves to be manacled again.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

SITTING BULL DEFEATED AND PURSUED—HE MAKES NO PEACE WITH THE AGENCY—A MILITARY CONFERENCE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The Pioneer Press Bismarck special says:—General Miles had a successful fight after an unsuccessful council with Sitting Bull, on the 21st and 22nd, on Cedar Creek, killing a number of Indians and wounding many, his own loss being two wounded. He chased the Indians about sixty miles, when they divided, one portion going towards the agency, and Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, General Miles following.

Gen. Hazen has gone to Fort Peck with four companies of infantry and a supply of rations.

Sitting Bull crossed the river below Fort Peck on the 24th, and had sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Lieut-General Sheridan, Secretary Cameron, and General Sherman, called at the Executive Mansion before the Cabinet meeting to-day. They were closeted with the President for nearly two hours. Afterwards General Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at the headquarters of the army.

Omaha, Oct. 31.—One hundred Sioux Indians left Sidney, Nebraska, to-day, on their way to the Indian Territory.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The German Parliament opened to-day with a speech from the throne. The relations existing between Germany and all foreign governments are represented as satisfactory. The Emperor desires to maintain friendly relations with all Powers on the subject of Turkish difficulties. The Emperor says the German government will only attempt mediation if the peace of Europe is threatened, whatever may arise from the present Eastern complications. Germany will not shed her blood except in the event of her interests and honor becoming imperilled,

were it worth while, many other instances could be given of mis-spent ingenuity on microscopic but useless articles.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE TURKO-SERVIAN WAR.

GREAT BATTLE—SERVIAN ARMY CUT TO PIECES—EXCITEMENT IN BELGRADE.

Belgrade, October 30th.—A battle was fought yesterday, in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Horvatovitch's command has retired on Kruchevatz. A panic prevails in Belgrade.

Ragusa, Oct. 30.—Mouktar Pasha has sent a force of Turkish troops by way of the Duga Pass to endeavor to revictual Nicsic.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES

PART OF AN ISLAND SUBMERGED.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—Capt. Brenner, of the British steamship Chilian, from Kingston, Jamaica, reports the severest hurricane ever experienced at Grand Caymans Island, lasting from the 17th to the 21st inst. One hundred and seventy houses and a large number of fruit trees were destroyed. A portion of the island was submerged, and a large number of cattle washed away. All the provisions that could be spared from the Chillian were given to the destitute. Capt. Brenner says that he boarded the Norwegian barque Niard, from Porto Rico for