

HOW BOULDERS TRAVEL

It is well known that large boulders of rock are often found hundreds of miles from the hills or mountains to which they originally belonged. How were such boulders transported? They were carried by ice.

It is a fact that in the north of Scotland, in the parish of Strathgairn, there is a large boulder of granite, which is known as the "Boulder of Strathgairn." It is a large, irregularly shaped mass of granite, which is about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high. It is situated in a field, and is surrounded by a low wall of stones. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

Some of our readers may have heard of a boulder which was found in the parish of Strathgairn, in the north of Scotland. It is a large, irregularly shaped mass of granite, which is about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high. It is situated in a field, and is surrounded by a low wall of stones. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

On the night of the 19th the tide rose unusually high on the beach, and a large boulder of granite, which was about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high, was found in the water. It was a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

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ENGLAND ARMING

At last after a long stage of doubt, England is really going to arm. The process of arming is a long and tedious one, and it is not until the middle of the year 1855 that the first arms were received. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

reference between them. In 1804 the service of volunteers was despatched to a country which was not yet happily settled. It was a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

The great object at this moment is to make amateur soldiers but skilled riflemen not to produce a few hundred imperfect battalions but thousands upon thousands of trained and unfailing sharpshooters. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

We have been told of late to look to the United States for examples of good administration, and we may now do so after a fashion somewhat unexpected. The Americans are "volunteers" almost to a man. Their militia is an aggregate of volunteer corps, and a volunteer is a man who is not a professional soldier, but who is a citizen, and who is a member of the militia. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

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A MYSTERIOUS CASE—SEVEN HUMAN BODIES FOUND PACKED IN A BOX

(From the New York Times, June 6.) Great excitement exists at Port Morris, Westchester county, in consequence of the discovery of the remains of seven human bodies, closely packed in a pine box, found floating near Bell Gate on Thursday. Two men, named Ramsey and O'Neil, were engaged in exploring the wreck of the freight steamer, at Bell Gate, on Thursday, when a box floating in the river, and towed to the shore. On opening it they found seven human bodies—two white men, two white women, a child about ten years old, and an infant.

of the white men, which was of very large size, measured five feet in height, and weighed about 200 pounds. It was found in three places near the shore. The bodies of the infant were the initials "C. M." The clothes of both the children were of superior quality.

The bodies were very closely packed in a box made of one-inch pine boards. Its dimensions were as follows: length 5 feet 6 inches, width 18 inches, depth 17 inches. There had been a sprinkler over the bodies, and the faces were much disfigured by it. Dr. Freeman, of West Farm, who examined the remains, gave the opinion that life had not been extinct for more than twenty hours.

Coroner Valentine, of West Farm, was notified, and held an inquest on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict "Death by some cause or causes unknown to the jury." The remains were then interred at West Farm by Undertaker Peit.

There is an explanation of the mystery. The most probable explanation is, that the bodies were preserved by some resurrectionists who, failing to find a market for their specimens, sold them to a dealer in human remains. The most inexplicable part of the story is the presence of marks of violence upon the body of one of the men, which had been stabbed in the breast. It is supposed, however, that these wounds were inflicted by the scoundrels of the medical student.

At the bottom of the box lay a woman of ordinary size and the negro; the next layer consisted of a man and woman—the former was a man of about 40 years of age, and the latter was a woman of about 30 years of age. In order to get him in, his legs had been bent behind it, so that it could only have been done soon after death, and while the body was yet warm, and by his side was another woman of ordinary size, and whose head had been cut off and placed near her feet, apparently by a friend of the deceased.

The large man referred to had a wound on the left breast, in the region of the heart, as if he had been stabbed with a sword or a long knife. The wound was about 4 inches long, and 1 inch wide. It was a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

The girl was dressed in a linen chemise, with a pretty ruff around the neck. This undergarment was marked with the letters "C. M." in Turkey red cotton. She had a pair of linen stockings, clocked in front and at the top. She had also a fine lace cap on her head. The undergarments of the woman, as well as those of the girl, were found in the box. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

The Coroner, in his report, discovered some traces as to where the bodies came from. He found that the bodies were found in a box, which was found in a field, near the shore. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

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the body of the large man alluded to could have been placed in the box after it had become stiff. Again, the public authorities could have no motive for taking such special pains to place quicklime under the clothing of the deceased, or otherwise to facilitate their decomposition, or for making a box of unusual form and thereby rendering it necessary to cut a head off, and bend the limbs of the body into an unnatural position, in order to admit of packing them up.

Another rare feature of the affair is that the entire party were murdered in this city, and in order to avoid the suspicion which might attend the carrying of a box of the ordinary kind of coffin from any house or tavern, the bodies were mutilated, and placed in a box, the form of which would not be likely to lead to the contents being suspected.

The more the affair is considered, the more deeply it appears to be involved in mystery. If any person can impart information calculated to throw any light on the subject, he is requested to communicate the same to Coroner B. B. Valentine, West Farm, Westchester County, New York.

THE EXECUTION OF MITCHELL AT HAMILTON. Hamilton, June 7, 1855. For the first time in a period of twenty years, the spectacle of a public execution was witnessed in this city to-day. John Mitchell, alias Mitchell, was executed by the gallows at Hamilton, on Thursday, June 7, 1855. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and was a native of Scotland. He was a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

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traveller, Doctor, named McNeil, took place in the streets of De Witt, Iowa, a few days ago. The affair grew out of professional rivalry, the immediate provocation being a lengthy article in the village paper from the pen of the male disciple of Eschschsch, severely reflecting on the character of his professional sister. The latter, after a careful diagnosis of the case, decided that it was one calling for the vigorous application of a stimulant in the shape of a cowkin. Providing herself with this article, she hunted up her brother, and plied him so assiduously with heavy doses of the therapeutic agent, that he was obliged to leave the village, and to seek refuge in the arms of a friend, who was a fair practitioner in his arms, and held her for the town marshall were necessary to release her. At the latest accounts both doctor and patient were doing well.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION—VICTORIA R.

[From the Canada Gazette.] Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States:

And whereas, notwithstanding our utmost exertions to preserve peace between all the Sovereign Powers and States now at war, hostilities have been happily commenced between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other part:

And whereas a state of war now exists between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French on the other part, and between their respective subjects and other inhabitants within their territories or dominions:

And whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of the Sovereign Powers and States, and with all the subjects and other inhabitants within their territories or dominions:

And whereas great numbers of our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereign Powers and States, and with the several subjects and other inhabitants within their territories or dominions:

And whereas we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with all and each of the Sovereign Powers and States, and with all the subjects and other inhabitants within their territories or dominions:

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was a ship of War, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign Prince, State or Potentate, or of any person exercising or assuming to exercise any Power of Government in or over any Colony, Province or part of any Province or people belonging to a Sovereign Power of any such Prince, State or Potentate, or to the inhabitants of any Colony, Province or part of any Province or Country and no control of any person or persons, so exercising or assuming to exercise the power of Government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof upon any information or indictment, be punished by a fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted.

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons, whatsoever, do commit any act, matter, or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said statute, imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall commit any act, matter, or thing, which shall be deemed to be a violation of the law of nations in this behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavoring to break, and hinder, or obstruct, or actually established by or on behalf of any one or more of the said Sovereigns, by carrying officers, or by despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of any of the said Sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightly incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that behalf.

And we do hereby give notice, that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises with respect to their trade, or in any other way, and that they will be in no wise obtain any protection from us against such capture or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twentieth day of May, in the first year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the twenty-second year of our reign.

GO SAVE THE QUEEN. COMMERCIAL REVIEW. Montreal, June 7.

The weather has been very cold for four days, and we heard of sharp frosts in some parts of the interior. The Western reports are, it is feared, suffered considerably. He we believe there has been no harm done, unless it be to the wheat.

The last week has been a busy one in Montreal, on account of the sale and several other transactions. The Bank of Montreal has been very active, and has been very successful in its operations.

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objects to pay our imports/all goes smoothly. There is a fact that in the north of Scotland, in the parish of Strathgairn, there is a large boulder of granite, which is known as the "Boulder of Strathgairn." It is a large, irregularly shaped mass of granite, which is about 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 20 feet high. It is situated in a field, and is surrounded by a low wall of stones. It is a very curious sight, and has attracted the attention of many people.

And 4th. The military expenditure of the British Government in Canada. In other words, the imports of all kinds of merchandise into Canada from all quarters have been paid for by her exports of produce and her imports of capital or money contained in it, therefore, "because if any of these means pay for our debts, it must cost us a compensation by an increase of some other resource, or a diminution of imports, or there will be a great drain on the actual money of the country to make up the balance.

Now, we have only two good reasons to apprehend something of this kind at the present time. The exportation of breadstuffs has been comparatively small since the United States since last harvest after the imports for the same time are deducted, and there has been some sent to Europe worth mentioning. This is one of the largest items subtracted from our paying power, and there is nothing to compensate it. The export of Timber and Ashes may be slightly increased, but the loss, which was obtained readily and to such a large amount in Britain by the Government and Municipalities, have, to a great extent, ceased; and the railway operation in Canada, which were paid for by money obtained in Britain, are nearly completed, and a state of things would require much diminished importations, and supply the importation of 1855 was not so great, which will be paid for the importation of 1855. So far as it has gone, we regret to say the importation is very large, and how it is to be paid for is the problem to be solved.

It is the small importation of 1855 balance, the small crops of '55, there will not be much derangement on this account, provided the harvest of 1855 be sufficient, with other crops to pay for the importation of 1855. In this case, money is flowing with unprecipitated rapidity from the United States, which is similarly situated with Canada, and the banks there and here are more careful about their loans. Certain it is, if money, i.e. gold and silver have to go out of Canada instead of bills of exchange, the banks will be obliged to diminish their loans to a point that will keep it here, or in other words, give as little money to remit as they can without breaking their customers. This is the only true policy in such cases, and any other would endanger the banks themselves.

The weather has been cold and wet, but, upon the whole, very favorable for grass and grain crops.

For the first time this season, unfavorable reports are heard from some quarters concerning the crops. The frost appears to have been severe enough to inflict considerable injury in some localities on corn, potatoes and buckwheat, but this damage will probably be repaired yet. As far as our own matter is the reported appearance of the weevil in some parts of Canada, especially about the Niagara district. If this pest attacks the wheat crop again, it will be a real calamity to Canada. The reports concerning the crops in the papers from all parts of Canada, will be watched with much interest.

The Commercial Bank of Canada and the Bank of Toronto have respectively declared half yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The amount of customs duties collected for the first five months of this year in Canada is \$2,041,760, against \$1,938,775 for the time last year, or just about a dale.

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