









## Arrival of the "Nova Scotia."

The House of Commons passed the Bankruptcy Bill as amended by the House of Lords.

The Times announces that Lord Elgin has been appointed Governor General of India. The weather is very fine for harvesting operations.

The Elcho won the Goodwood stakes: American horse second.

A new treaty between England and Belgium is about to be negotiated.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the solution of the Roman question is near at hand. The solution is reported to be the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French and its occupation by Italian troops.

Good continues to flow into the Bank of England in large sums. The Bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the British Government is in communication with the French Cabinet, in order that a united action may be observed towards America by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumours of compromise are again gaining strength in England.

The London journals speculate on the fate of the American loan. The Herald strongly discommends the loan.

The Times expresses satisfaction that the captiousness toward England had abated. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory asked if the Government had received information of goods contraband of war being taken by the Kangaroo, and of a loan for the Federal Government having been opened in London.

Lord Palmerston replied that he had no information on either point.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead.

A strategic railway is contemplated along the French coast.

Bourse inactive, but firm at 67½. 80c.

A Naples despatch says that several superior French officers in the service of the Pope and a priest of Rome had been arrested.

The Kings of Sweden and Prussia are expected to visit Paris.

The Italian loan was proving successful. There was reports of disturbance in some Portuguese provinces.

A vessel has sunk at the mouth of Havre harbor, temporarily blocking the entrance.

The Arago, which passed Hurst Castle at 9.30 a.m., will probably come to Southampton instead of Havre.

Julio Denver succeeds Sir J. Melville as Governor of the Indian Territory.

A letter from China gives a most favorable account to the commercial advantages by opening Yangtze.

Sales of cotton 95,000 bales. No imports today. The imports for the week are 88,264. Market very quiet but firm at extreme rates.

London Corn Market—Weather fine but barometer falling rapidly. Supplies heavy; all grain very firm, and in continental demand continues. France is reported to be entirely bare of native wheat; 1d. to 2d. advance on good wheat. Indian corn 6d. per qr. dearer.

The Ministerial White Bait dinner, in anticipation of the close of the session, took place at Greenwich on the 31st ult.

Lord Palmerston on their course relative to the renewal of the postal service via Galway.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. Sandy Hook, Aug. 14.

The steamship Persia has arrived here from Liverpool on the 3rd via Antwerp, with 4th inst., she has brought \$170,000 in specie.

News unimportant.

The Breadstuffs market on Saturday was firm, provisions dull. 90¢ to 80¢. Irish shares 27 to 27½; Illinois Central 35½ 35½ discount.

The Parliament is rapidly winding up the business of the session.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government would not inform the Neapolitan affairs.

The London Times says that it is not to be supposed that any house of influence will be willing to act as agents for the American loan in London, as it would be with every element of danger to subscribers, as well as to friendly relations of the Union, whenever it shall be re-established, by the return, either compulsory or voluntarily, of the Southern States.

London advises profess to have information that the North are going to ignore all blockades, and collect duties by vessels stationed off the blockades by vessels stationed off the blockades.

Lord Herbert the late Secretary of War, died on the 22nd inst. It is generally believed that his death was caused by overwork.

The Arch Duke and Duchess and Maximilian, of Austria, are on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Cunard Company have sold the steamer Juno to the Canadian line.

It is stated that after the visit of the King of Prussia to France, Napoleon will go to Brussels to witness the Prussian military manoeuvres.

France.—The Paris Bourse is firm at 68½ 20c.

It is asserted that the French Court are intriguing to displace Baron Gicquel, but not being strong enough for Napoleon.

The subscriptions to the Italian loan exceeded the amount required.

A combined and simultaneous movement by the reactionists was being suppressed by Claidini.

There were fresh disturbances in the Jewish quarter of the Prussia.

It is reported that the office of Governor General of Poland will be suppressed.

The steamer Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 3rd inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The weather is unfavorable for crops. Flour steady. Wheat firm with an advance of 2d on lower qualities. Corn firm and tending upwards. Beef firm. Pork easier. Rice steady. Coffee dull and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat buoyant. Flour quiet and steady. Coffee active. Sugar firm. Tea heavy and slightly lower. Rice quiet. Spirits of Turpentine heavy and slightly lower.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

There has been more activity in our market this week in flour, and considerable enquiry for good lots for shipping.

Wheat.—Inactive and without change of late week's list. U. C. Spring wheat, 95, to 95c. nominally.

Flour.—Prime lots, as before, required for at 65c. to 70c. per 95 lbs. Superior supplies difficult to move, unless at difference of 10c.

Butter.—Demand continues brisk with a shade of inclination towards a higher figure for good. Shipping lots sell readily at 11½c. and small tins at 12c. to 12½c. The small tins for packing Butter are very scarce, and some to be had at the present time in Montreal. Western Coopers might take a hint.

Pork.—Not much doing. Mess, \$17. Prime Mess, \$14.25. Prime, \$12.50.

Ashe.—Active. Our sales of Pota, yesterday at \$5.60 for firsts. Pearls, \$5.20 to \$5.80.

We have again a barren week as regards American Sales—and stocks held in private hands continue to advance.

Sugar.—Good Cuba, scarce, at \$7.50. Porto Rico, 98. The feeling generally tends to a higher figure, as the entire stock in Montreal in first-hands, is less than is sometimes held by one house.

Refinery Sugar.—No quotations to-day, but last list was an advance of an eighth on list of August 1st.

Tea.—Young Hyson and Twankay are exceedingly scarce and dear; 70c. to 75c. being an ordinary price for a good quality of former grade.

Oil.—Cod, 55c.; Linseed, Boiled, 77½c.; Raw, 72½c.

Salt.—Liverpool Coarse in Bags, 55c. We can also buy in Barrels at same price, very few lots on the market. Fine Salt, 90c.

In other articles of general Groceries, prices remain about the same. No Green Fish yet in market.

W. & T. LEEHMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, August 15th, 1861.

THE CROPS.

A correspondent writes us, as to the crops in the western part of Lincoln, as follows:—

WINTER WHEAT.—But little sown in comparison with former years, and what was sown suffered somewhat by the winter; the spring, however, has been favorable for the crop, and the quality is good. The damage by the mice is not very serious.

SPRING WHEAT.—The breadth sown of this grain is probably greater than in any former year. Notwithstanding the wet and backward spring, there will be a full average yield of all the early sowing; the late sowing has suffered much by the severity of the drought. It is much better in the northern than in the southern portion of the county.

OATS.—A good yield is anticipated, except perhaps along the southern portions of the County and Galt'sboro, where the drought has been most severe.

PEAS.—A splendid crop, perhaps not better for many years.

CORN.—Generally poor. The best fields are in the vicinity of the lake, but it is mostly a poor crop. Many of the fields have been sown with buckwheat.

BARLEY.—Not equal to last year's crop. The straw is short, yet tolerably or quite an average yield may be anticipated.

Hay.—A very irregular and uneven crop. Some fields give a very heavy yield, but others are not worth cutting. The crop, as a whole, is an average one, and has been secured in excellent order.

FRUIT.—Along the northern borders of the country, there may be half a crop of apples, but after ascending the mountain (going south) the orchards are nearly naked.

Some large, well kept orchards will not yield over twenty bushels. Peaches—None. Cherries—Half a crop. Plums—Very few. Pears also a failure. Garden Fruits—Not equal as a whole to last year, and from one to two weeks later.

MR. DANIEL SHAW, OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ANCESTER, has just shown up a dozen stalks of wheat on which this insect has exerted its destructive power. They attracted, for the first time, Mr. Shaw's attention about the beginning of this year, in a ten-acre field of spring wheat, which was not very much injured when first observed, but rapidly increased, till, on the third, fourth, and fifth of the month, the ground in some parts of the field was wholly covered. Their ravages during those three days, was most destructive. The stalks were left without a leaf and the ear so much eaten as to render it almost useless. Mr. Shaw scattered some unslaked lime over them, but apparently without effect. He drove his plow into the field which destroyed great numbers of them, and he thinks that they to some extent stayed their progress. On enquiry, he informed us that there was a large number of the empty cocoons lying on the ground; for which it may be inferred that the worms had reached maturity and passed into another state of existence. They are still in the field in which he first observed them, but greatly diminished in number; and, so far as he is aware, none others of his crops have been attacked by them, nor has he heard positively that they are in any other part of the township. He described the worms as being, when full grown, two inches in length, and about the thickness of a stalk of wheat at its lower end; but they are in all stages of growth. They have been but nine days in the field, and he believes that two-thirds of the crop is already destroyed, and unless they speedily disappear, it will not be worth the labor of harvesting.—Hamilton Times.

HALT.—Since our last issue we have had very wet weather, doing considerable damage to the grain crops. On Thursday and Friday there were heavy showers with warm fog intervening. This was just the kind of weather to start the wheat to sprout which it did to a great extent. There was a large amount of Wheat cut and in the shock in the back portion of the County which has suffered very much; in the front it was all in the barn and escaped the wet. Oats, we are informed, are lodged and otherwise damaged through the heavy rain and wind. On Monday we had another wet day with cold wind. If this continues we fear it will be too tremendous damage to the country. New Era, 15th.

VICTORIA.—The weather has been very unsettled in this township for weeks past.—The harvest has been indeed a rainy one with the usual bad effects. A peculiar insect, and one in the shape of a caterpillar, the product of a yellow moth, has been pretty actively at work upon standing wheat to the south of H. Horn, however, the grub has not appeared, at least in the second and most dangerous phase of its existence, and we may escape it. Much fall wheat has been cut down, but that crop has been considerably injured by the rust. Other corn crops look well enough and the only fears entertained are for potatoes. If the wet weather continues they may rot. The hay crop has been well got in, and, on the whole, it was a good one.—Milkbrook Chronicle.

MONROVIA.—During the past week our farmers have had to contend against weather most unpropitious for the securing of their wheat. We much fear that in Northern Liberia, there will be a large quantity of wheat lost. We believe from all we can hear, that in this country, from danger done by winter lightning, midge, army worm and rust, that nearly all over the country wheat will scarcely be a crop.—Sierra Leonean, 14th.

PARIS.—We took a short run into the country yesterday to view the growing crops, and certainly a more pleasing scene cannot be witnessed than Blanchard now exhibits.

We visited first the farm of Mr. Falcourt, and although our visit was not in general the most favorable, it was in the state of cultivation, and like the soils around it, is of the richest description, and the growing crops luxuriant in the extreme. Wheat, oats, peas, barley and potatoes, owing to the latter rains have made astonishing growth. Some three weeks since most people would tell you that wheat would scarcely be an average crop; to-day the prospect for a yield far beyond an average is all but a certainty. And as wheat is now advanced beyond the chances of being spoiled by either rust or insect, the estimated yield may be set down at about 40 bushels an acre, as an average. Some fields will do West 40.—St. John's Courier, Aug. 14.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John's Courier says, although there are symptoms of blight on the potatoes, we are happy to learn that the hay which is being gathered will prove an abundant crop. Buck-wheat and oats also promise an abundant yield. We therefore have cause to be thankful, and are glad to see all good for the harvest, and to see the prospect of a good harvest, and to see the prospect of a good harvest, and to see the prospect of a good harvest.

OTTAWA.—It is gratifying to know that the prospects of an abundant yield generally, meet the most sanguine expectations of those who have worked hard in the field and are awakening to reap a golden harvest. The wheat, notwithstanding the late and cold spring, has acquired a most fruitful and luxuriant appearance throughout the country from Aylmer to Pembroke. As heretofore, the proportion of fall wheat is not as large as it might be, and is now being cut; but a greater breadth of Spring than usual has been sown.

One source of a promising harvest and promise a fruitful harvest. Past year looked better; but potatoes, we are sorry to say, are becoming discolored, owing doubtless to the heavy and continued rains which have fallen here during the month of July, and which have rendered the present haying season so trying to the farmers.—Aylmer Times, Aug. 9.

SOUTH WATERLOO.—In consequence of the rain during last week, the whole of the Wheat Crop in this township is not sown. The greater portion of the farmers, however, finished the harvest before the wet weather set in. We took the trouble to inquire of a large number of Dumfries farmers when calling for their papers, as to the probable yield of fall wheat. "Half a crop" was the general reply, some saying that they were not so sure of a full average, but others from ten to twenty bushels.—From the replies given to us, we should judge that in the neighborhood of Galt, the average yield will be about twelve bushels per acre. Last year many farmers had thirty-five bushels, and twenty-five were considered the average! The crop is therefore poor as regards fall wheat, but the prospects for the agricultural products are favorable. In the township of Waterloo, we are informed, the crop is slightly better than that of Dumfries, but the accounts from Wilmet are of a rather gloomy character. It is reported that the frosts have been so fatal that there has not been over one-third of the usual quantity of wheat taken into the barn. It is gratifying to know that few localities can state a short crop better than the farmers of South Waterloo, and that the harvest throughout the Province generally, and the back townships in particular, will prevent any scarcity of our great staple product.—Dumfries Reformer.

NORTH WATERLOO.—Such information as we have been able to obtain from North Waterloo, leads us to believe that the harvest there has turned out much better than in this section of the country. The hay crop is reported to be very fair, and the wheat, generally speaking, is up to the average. The main complaints of the farmers were about the drought a few weeks ago, but while this rather stunted the crops in appearance, it has not materially lessened the yield. A good deal of grain is out on the coast rain, which, with the which fell on Monday may inflict considerable injury. In all localities the result is not the same, but in Woolwich and Waukesha, the yield of wheat has been of the average quantity. The north part of the township of Waterloo, we understand has not come off favorably.—14th.

THE LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PETERBORO.

(From the Review.)

On Sunday night last, at about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable attached to Geo. Charnin's saloon; and in a few minutes the entire premises were in a blaze. The alarm was at once given, and a large number of persons turned out; but the absence of water rendered it impossible to do anything towards staying the flames, and the fire went on unchecked. The people devoted their energies to removing goods from the stores and furniture from the dwellings, and in this respect did much good. About an hour after the fire broke out, the engine was got to work, and together with blankets which were kept wet by pails of water, prevented the fire extending to the brick buildings of Messrs. Robinson & Co. to the north, and Nichols & Hall and Mr. John Thompson towards the south.—All the buildings, however, on George street, known as Harper's block, were destroyed; those on Hunter street from Biebo's up to the corner, and those on Water street from the corner to the Custom House.

At one time it was feared that the fire would extend much further. Fortunately not a breath of wind prevailed or hardly a vestige of the business part of the town would have been preserved. As it was the large four story buildings of Messrs. Clutton, Stevenson and Bridburn, received a severe scorching, and were only saved by great exertions. The appearance of the town is really deplorable; the very bowels having been torn out of it by the devouring element. Thirty-one persons have been thrown out of business; and where half of the property is not in a position to justify the hope that it will be rebuilt speedily; although we hope in this respect that we may have been mistaken. The corner of Water and Hunter streets has reverted to its proprietors by an arrangement with the lessee, and will be at once rebuilt; but George street promises us a long remembrance of the calamity of Sunday night.

As far as we have been able to ascertain the following are the names of the sufferers and their probable losses:—

Geo. Shaw, \$100, no insurance.

D. Brennan, \$200, no insurance.

R. S. Benson, \$500, do.

D. B. Backhouse, \$50, no insurance.

Wm. Arnold, \$400, do.

Alex. McKel, \$250, insured, Royal.

John Harris, \$250, insured, Provincial and Unity.

Geo. Mitchell, \$400, part insured, Liverpool and London.

Ritchie & Ames, \$1,000, no insurance.

G. W. Robinson, \$800, insured, Royal.

D. Lumsy, \$600, insured, Liverpool and London.

John Williamson, \$1,400, insured, Western and British America.

W. Stapley, \$100, no insurance.

J. Clifford, \$600, do.

Thos. Mills, \$50, do.

Mrs. Silverwood, \$1,000, insured British America.

J. Peggidy, \$200, insured, Western.

J. Murphy, \$1,000, insured, Royal.

W. B. Ward, \$2,000, (building) part insured, Western.

A. J. Fisher, \$1,250, no insurance.

R. A. McNabb, \$1,500, insured, Royal.

J. Clarke, part of stock damaged.

T. Menzies, do.

Part Office, everything saved.

R. F. Kirkpatrick, do.

T. B. Clement, do.

G. F. Orde, do.

Ivon O'Brien, do.

T. Kountree, \$100, no insurance.

Geo. Jenkins, \$100, do.

G. O'Brien, \$400, do.

Nicholl & Hall, \$2,000 on goods, \$800 on building insured in Western and Royal.

The following persons, although not burned out, met with losses by removal of their goods:—

Robt. Thompson, \$700, insured, Royal and Unity.

Robt. Walton, \$400, insured, State.

A. W. Kemp, \$400, do Royal.

I. Robinson & Co., \$120, insured in Royal and Western.

J. B. Babee, \$100, insured, Liverpool and London, House in fire.

J. Carver, \$70, insured, Royal.

J. Campbell, \$400, insured, part Royal. The value of buildings destroyed cannot be estimated by taking simply their intrinsic worth. They represented an annual rental of \$3,864, which at 7 per cent gives the value of the buildings as \$55,000. It is the same as to say we have over had in Peterborough.

GARIBOLDI NOT COMING.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—

"There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired himself to come out and take a part in the struggle, but was going on here to see his father, who is expected by his son in private correspondence of very late date.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE UNITED AND IN ACCORD ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Correspondence of the London Post, Paris, Aug. 14.

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The News says—the chief political topic in England during the last few days preceding the departure of the Europa was the ultimate probability of France taking the island of Sardinia as the price of the surrender of Rome. Almost every one in London believes that the course of the question will be very similar to that of the affair of Nice and Savoy.

A succession of constant and solemn details both for Paris and Turin, to be wound up with a sudden announcement that the business is definitely arranged to take place. As Lord John Russell has boldly intimated that such a result would terminate the English and French alliance, and as a succession of constant and solemn details both for Paris and Turin, to be wound up with a sudden announcement that the business is definitely arranged to take place.

The South fortunately escaped the humiliation of today to the Prince of Wales, whose tour through the North last summer created so wild and disgraceful a furore; but the signs of the times forcibly indicate that we have been badly sold by the hypocritical Russell.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM UTAH.—Mr. A. G. Saxton, who arrived at St. Joseph a few days ago from Fort Bridger, Utah, reports a serious state of affairs in that Territory. The Mormons are declaring their design to separate from the United States, and erect their Territory into an independent province.

They had seized a vast amount of government stores and provisions, and carried them to Salt Lake City. This measure made possible a rebellion, and that was worth only half a cent per pound, and four thirty-fives cents a sack. The Mormons further declare that no more government trains shall pass through their Territory hereafter.—St. Louis News.

IMPUDENT BURLYGARY.—On Monday the 15th inst., during the night, the Steamer Steamboat Office, at the foot of McGill's street, was broken into by burglars, who ransacked the office and every box and desk in it with the hope of finding money, but without success. The parties left, either in their haste or generosity, a large jack knife and a pipe, having a desire probably to show that their expedition did really end in quietude. Had an envelope was also found, bearing various suggestive devices in fair handwriting on its centre and corners. One was—"Robbery, one month's imprisonment"—(the parties surely counted on a recommendation to mercy)—and another, "Good. Campbell" to go with illegible scribbling, and the commercial expression—"On one month's imprisonment"—the writer of which doubtless felt he was one of the law's debtors, and might shortly be called upon to discharge his obligations.—Mont. Ad.

The Southern papers say that Dr. Russell has been guilty of breach of confidence in revealing the military weakness of the land down the banks of the Mississippi, in his letters dated from Natchez and Cairo. But this is not proven. On the contrary it appears to be as he has been drinking rather hard for some time past.—Mont. paper.

Dr. Russell's letter on the American civil war (written in number) are already published in cheap pamphlet form.

Mr. R. A. Goodenough, juror, late of Toronto, caught at Bull Run, and is now a prisoner in Richmond.

## WONDERFUL RESCUE OF THREE MEN.

From a Scotch Paper.

A shocking circumstance is recorded of a number of miners, being buried alive in a pit at Kelvinside, near Glasgow. In the course of mining operations an old working was broken into on Tuesday week, which contained such a quantity of water that the mine was completely flooded, and three or four of the men drowned at the bottom of the hole. The belief, however, that some of the poor fellows might possibly be still alive, every effort was made to draw the water from the shaft. This operation was continued up to Sunday last, when success crowned the labour, and three of the remaining men were delivered from a living tomb, where they had been immersed for nearly six dismal days and nights. The three men had not been in the pit more than five minutes when the accident occurred; but, strange to say, they did not discover it for several hours.

They continued to work away unconscious of the peril of their position, until one of them went for a glass of brandy and water, which he had taken down with him, when he saw what had occurred. He returned in alarm, and communicated the terrible fact to his companions, and the three men proceeded down the sloping side to the edge of the water, which had been forcing its way into the upper workings. The extent of the calamity then became known in its full force. They returned and proceeded along the passage till they had again reached the level part of its course, and went down the opposite slope. The water was forcing its way up that side also—not pure water, but a putrid, stinking fluid that made them almost insupportable.

Our readers may picture to themselves the terrible despair of the poor fellows, when they found themselves thus walled in between the two floods 40 fathoms below the surface of the earth. When they had recovered from their first shock of consternation, they began to watch the water, which they were unable to do for more than two days of its life. They had about two days' oil with them, and thus managed in some measure to compute the time. At first they thought that they could not exist beyond a few hours, but still believed they might calculate on a few hours. They knelt down, and, in the anticipation of certain death, crossed themselves three times a day, and a little while before their Maker. For the two days during which their oil lasted they watched the water closely and eagerly; onward came the putrid mass with awful certainty and rapidity. Hope the poor fellows had none. The three slices of bread which one of them had taken down with him had been divided among them, and a little while before their Maker. For the two days during which their oil lasted they watched the water closely and eagerly; onward came the putrid mass with awful certainty and rapidity. Hope the poor fellows had none. The three slices of bread which one of them had taken down with him had been divided among them, and a little while before their Maker. For the two days during which their oil lasted they watched the water closely and eagerly; onward came the putrid mass with awful certainty and rapidity. Hope the poor fellows had none. The three slices of bread which one of them had taken down with him had been divided among them, and a little while before their Maker. For the two days during which their oil lasted they watched the water closely and eagerly; onward came the putrid mass with awful certainty and rapidity. Hope the poor fellows had none. 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