

THE MINER.

VOL. XXV.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1874.

NO. 51.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

AT THE
POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
AFTER MONDAY, 21st MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Nova Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and United States.	Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via Halifax, &c.	Every alternate Friday, commencing on Friday 15th May at 9 p. m.	About every alternate Saturday, commencing Saturday, 10th May, 10 p. m.
Great Britain via Quebec, &c.	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via United States.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Newfoundland and West Indies.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Summerside and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Western—Tignish, Alberton, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p. m.
St. Peter's, Souris, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p. m.
Murray Harbor, &c.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.
Tracadie, Crapaud, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Brackley Point—Covehead, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.
Fredericton—Johnston's River, &c.	Friday, 12-30, p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters to be Registered must be posted by 8-30, p. m., both postage and Registration fee must be prepaid.
The Postage on transient Newspapers, and on letters for City delivery must be prepaid.
Letters may be posted in the Letter Boxes on mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.
Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9th May, 1874. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

DAY	WEEK	MOON	RISE	SET	MOON	HIGH	LOW
			sets	sets	sets	water	water
1	Tuesday	7	284	10	35	4	9
2	Wednesday	8	10	1	50	5	10
3	Thursday	9	21	2	58	6	11
4	Friday	10	32	3	65	7	12
5	Saturday	11	43	4	71	8	13
6	Sunday	12	54	5	76	9	14
7	Monday	1	65	6	80	10	15
8	Tuesday	2	76	7	83	11	16
9	Wednesday	3	87	8	85	12	17
10	Thursday	4	98	9	86	1	18
11	Friday	5	109	10	86	2	19
12	Saturday	6	120	11	85	3	20
13	Sunday	7	131	12	83	4	21
14	Monday	8	142	1	80	5	22
15	Tuesday	9	153	2	76	6	23
16	Wednesday	10	164	3	71	7	24
17	Thursday	11	175	4	65	8	25
18	Friday	12	186	5	58	9	26
19	Saturday	1	197	6	50	10	27
20	Sunday	2	208	7	41	11	28
21	Monday	3	219	8	31	12	29
22	Tuesday	4	230	9	21	1	30
23	Wednesday	5	241	10	11	2	31
24	Thursday	6	252	11	2	3	
25	Friday	7	263	12	13	4	
26	Saturday	8	274	1	24	5	
27	Sunday	9	285	2	35	6	
28	Monday	10	296	3	46	7	
29	Tuesday	11	307	4	57	8	
30	Wednesday	12	318	5	68	9	
31	Thursday	1	329	6	79	10	

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLACENTIA SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM JAMES HONEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS.
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

F. M. CAMPBELL,
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873, 1y

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
Board of Directors:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
ARTHUR LOBB, Esq.,
RALPH B. PEASE, Esq.,
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.,
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.,
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y Secretary.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by PATER & MACCORMACK, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.
YOUNKER, OFFER & CO.
Oct. 19, 1874.—1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire and Life.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y, 1874, \$21,628,256
Deposited with Receiver-General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091

FAIR RATES
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlotte town, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent.
Wm. DUNLOP, Special Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL Marine Assurance Company.
Capital and Cash Assets over \$1,000,000
The above OFFICES being UNDOUBTEDLY STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1874. —1y

Manhood Restored.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York, Oct 6m

POETRY.

CHRISTMAS AND ITS EMBLEMS. (THE BOX, THE LAUREL, AND THE HOLLY.) MRS. W. W. HEY.

[Mrs. Hey is the wife of Wm. Hey, Esq., of Louis, one of a family eminent for works on surgery and theology. She is the authoress of "The Month of Flowers," "The Spirit of the Woods," "Recollections of the Lakes," and "Holy Places," all works which display high poetic powers combined with feminine grace and tenderness. The poem now printed is the concluding one of "The Spirit of the Woods." London, Longmans, 1839.]

'Tis Christmas! Holy season, hail!
What though the sun be dim and pale?
What though through leafless-trees the gale
Makes sullen moan
And not a flower is left to tell
Of summer gone?

Yet, for the memories thou dost bring,
The blessed hopes thou dost bring,
I'll greet with gladlier welcome,
Thy gloomy hours
Than those bright months which round them
Ring
Sunshine and flowers.

Nor wait the solemn thoughts alone,
Thy spell the social virtues own,
Who has not felt how sweet the tone,
The smile how bland,
When thou dost knit again in one
The household band?

Nor stir the fire, and let its glow
Shame the inextinguishable snow,
With all that nature yet can show
From winter's wreck,
Laurel and box, and holly bough,
The casement deck.

'Tis joy to hear the sullen north
Summon the rushing tempest forth:
For then around the social hearth
Friend meeteth friend,
And kindly words and looks of mirth
Sweet influence lend.

But 'tis in mirth they always meet?
Alas! sometimes a vacant seat?
Bespeaks the circle incomplete;
Some voice is mute,
Whose welcome was aforetime sweet
As evening light.

Then, then indeed, a tear will stray,
As they the lesson of the day,
That group with other smiles once gay,
And who would blame
The tear affection well may pay
To Memory's claim?

But whilst from Friendship's silken string
Each year some pearl is scattering,
We're taught by each lost year to cling
More firm and true
To those yet spared by Time's rude wing—
The cherished few.

The cherished few! Ah! who may tell
What year some pearl is scattering,
A voice of meeting and farewell
Blends in the sound,
Weaving a monitory spell
The heart around.

But hush! my harp!—such plaintive lay
Unseemly grows this woe-day,
How often, when I would be gay,
Thought backward steers
Her course, then joy to grief gives way,
And hopes to fears.

Yet, whilst I muse on change and death,
'Till earth seems but a passing breath,
Oh! may this storm-surviving wreath
A thought suggest
That they who live the life of faith,
Shall never die.

LITERATURE.
KATHARINE.
A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.
CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Presently a low tap, which was repeated more than once without raising Edward from his reverie, sounded upon the door, and Katharine entered.

"Jane sent me down, she told me I was wanted," said Kate tremulously, for Edward never rose upon her entrance, and there was a strange expression in the look which he fixed mournfully upon her, that, without understanding why, made her tremble. The sound of her low, sweet voice, which had always had great power over him, and which he had not heard for so many days, sent the blood flushing to her cousin's brow. All was in an instant forgotten; and uttering some awkward apology, he rose hastily from his chair, and offered it to Katharine.

"I must not stay," she said, relieved from her vague fears by his manner, and smiling kindly, "I am very busy. But did you want me?"

"Yes—no; I did a little time back," he answered, abruptly, for Kate's excuse, true as he knew it to be, awakened again the thoughts which, driven away by her presence, now returned like evil spirits, seven times stronger than before.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS IN CONVENTION.

There is in agriculture an element of Conservatism which does not belong to any other pursuit—a tendency which, leaning to ancient practices and traditional opinions, takes no note of time in its rapid flight, nor of the changes it effects on society at large. The reason of this may probably be found in the nature of the occupation. The agriculturist lives on the whole a retired life. His fancies and labors lie within a comparatively narrow compass. The boundaries of his farm or estate separate him physically from his neighbors. He is not, by a great deal, engaged so much as the townsman in constant intercourse with his fellow-men. Nor is he so dependent on them for his comfort and success. He is therefore, but little affected by those great social movements which stir so deeply the life of the burgher, and so frequently alter the aspect of his fortunes. Hence the agriculturist seldom takes any interest in social or political questions which do not immediately touch himself. He stands alone for the most part on his own acres. They at least are firm whatever may be moving. Thus he lets the world slide without dreaming that he must ultimately slide with it. The uniformity of his duties and the fixed character of the circumstances under which they are discharged, lend to his opinions and principles a corresponding uniformity and fixity. His annual labours regularly recurring, and appropriate to each season, are performed in the midst of the same natural scenery, and in the same localities. His mind is forever conversant with the same objects. His thoughts and feelings are associated with phenomena which know not any essential change. It is strange, then, if his mind takes its colour and character from the condition under which it ripens from childhood to maturity, especially when those conditions are consecrated by associations embracing not merely his own experience, but stretching back over many generations of his fathers?

Those who may at any time have given attention to the proceedings at agricultural meetings in the English shires will have found them exemplifying what we have stated. They will have noted that, regarded as mere local demonstrations, these gatherings differ much from each other according to the feelings, ambitions, and personal interests of the speakers taking part in them. Nevertheless, looked upon as a peculiar manifestation of public feeling as an interesting phase of English society, they have, on the other hand, a common character, an essential oneness of principle which is not difficult to perceive amid their accidental variations.

Though the natural consequence of agricultural operations is, as we have said, the generation of a disposition to hold fast by things as they are, the numerous exciting forces which have operated of late years in the commercial and manufacturing centres of Britain have exercised a disturbing influence in rural quarters. We have seen this during the last twelve months bearing fruit among the labourers. Among the farmers too there are more movement, discussion and organization. Yet the oneness of principle above adverted to, a wag might pleasantly remark, seems to crop out as of old among the new activities—said homogeneity having respect to indifference to pretty nearly all things which do not immediately touch the agriculturist's pocket. Here the British farmer is at home. Here he is keen as a razor. Here you can at once command his attention. He may not care much while you hold forth on the Fiji Islands or the Irish Church. But talk about turnpikes or taxes and you are the man for his money. Enlarge upon 'local burdens' and he will listen till midnight. The British agriculturist in caucus is not a political revolutionist. He is not in antagonism to the landlords in whose possession of the lion's share of honours as semi-feudal seigniors enjoying nearly all power in the State he acquiesces contentedly. What the English 'agricultural mind' in conclaves labours to impress upon an off-time rather insensible world, is that the farming community has its burdens—oneros, monstrous, overwhelming. Allover its poor body it is subjected by somebody to perpetual injurious bleeding or blistering. It has, moreover, a heap of legitimate wants it has never yet urged with proper pertinacity. There has always been something which has presented its just complaints being attended to. But the agricultural mind is now on the *qui vive*. It partakes of the general stir of the times. It is resolved to press its claim for a share in any pull at the Exchequer, or any other good thing which may be put upon the boards. And no blame to it!

At the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture a few weeks ago, in London, there was presented a report furnishing an interesting exhibition of the chief subjects on which the agriculturists are now exercised. There is local taxation, to wit—the question of 'resting the imposition of new charges and restoring the balance of taxation between the owners of rateable property and the owners of non-rateable property.' Next, the farmers want 'better statistical information on various subjects, which shows they are really waking up, and on the right course. We have the same want here, too, pretty pressing. They have an eye further on Administrative Reform in local Government, being troubled at present with irregularity of existing divisions, confusion of jurisdiction, and multiplication of authorities. A proper classification of local and Imperial duties should, in their opinion, be followed by a careful inquiry as to the areas, constitution, and duties of the local governing bodies, so as to ensure not only efficient representation to the local taxpayers but wise and economic administration. Further—'can you follow?—they hint that if the cost of administering justice were made national, instead of local, it would be an improvement—and they would extend the same suggestion to educational and sanitary matters, all involving heavy local expenditure, while the necessity for prompt and general road legislation points in the same direction.

'Eat your bread Charles—do not fling it away,' said a learned and good judge to one of his family, adding, 'for who knows in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not want it.' The old gentleman had to cough, look learned, and go away, when the youngster answered more logically, 'If I eat it, how can I have it in my hand? This is the result of a learned judge having children.

son as Maurice been in existence, Katharine would never have married Edward; but now, without knowing why, she felt as if any fate would be preferable to such a union, and she grieved for the sorrow which she most dreaded. Slowly, therefore, and dejectedly, but still firmly, she replied—
'You are very kind, Edward, and I am very grateful, but I can never be your wife.'
The tone more than the words, grated painfully upon the ears which had craved and listened for so very different a reply, and he said anxiously—
'Why, Kate, have I done anything to anger you?'
'No, no, indeed,' she answered frankly, and as if glad to offer this tribute, 'you have always been my kindest friend.'
'Then, why would you listen to me; why would you give me a chance to make you like me?'
'Because to do so, would be to deceive you—no, I do not think that possible which never can be!'
'Never! It's something due to say so now, Kate. You did not say so at first, or even a word to your father; you must have known that I would have said then what I say now, only that, in his precarious state, I feared to excite him, and I dared not. But I thought you would understand; I thought you knew Edward's state; better, saying the terrible blood-mourning to her face, "What? that you loved some one else! That you, whom I have worshipped ever since I knew what love was, were won away from me by a villain. No, Kate, I don't know that!"

The accusal in Edward's Grove, related in our last chapter, roused the indignation of Katharine. "What do you mean?" she exclaimed. "You have no right to speak to me in this way. I have done nothing to deserve it."
'Nothing! Oh, Kate, do you think deceitful treachery nothing. Do you call it nothing to engage a man's affections, and then to crush the hopes you have inspired, just when, by your own acts, you have encouraged him to expect they will be fulfilled? Oh, Katharine, is that nothing? You must, indeed, be sadly changed, and here his voice sunk a little, for his boyish veneration for her came to his mind, "if you think lightly of this!"
'I do not think, either if I could act so wickedly, or having done so, could call it nothing. But I have not, I may have been to blame, but it was unintentionally. Circumstances ruled me, and knowing them, how could you expect me to act differently?'
She spoke indignantly, alluding to her uncle's death-bed, and the motives which had then kept her silent; and his poor Edward listened eagerly, believing that she was speaking of, and justifying her love for his rival.

That they stood, silent and mute, miscarable by misunderstanding, which, in his case, if unexplained, would have proved his ruin, and which, in Kate's, would have been the signal of his ruin. "You must, indeed, be sadly changed, and here his voice sunk a little, for his boyish veneration for her came to his mind, "if you think lightly of this!"
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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.
Sir,—Last Monday's mail brought forth Mr. Rowe's happy deliverance on the floor of the House of Assembly last session in defence of his constituency—and why it was kept so long beneath a half-bushel, we are at a loss to know. In fact, when we saw the roads strewn along with such an overwhelming number of them, we were under the impression that we were going to be favored with another 'show,' or some such similar tom-foolery; but upon opening the sheet we were agreeably surprised to observe a heading in large capitals, "Mr. Manoh Rowe's speech in defence of the Murray Harbor District," &c., &c., &c.

Knowing Mr. Rowe to be such a *deeps thinking, astute politician, solid and cogent reasoner*, and so forth, as Dr. Kenneth used to say, we do not consider that ordinary justice has been done to him. Otherwise his boisterous oration, that caused such merriment among the boys in the gallery, and had the effect of exciting him to such a degree that he threatened to dart his (H) arrows at another Hon member, which so tickled the risible faculties of his fellow members, and the House generally, that he subsided like a bottle of ginger beer after the effervescence had left—about events, we are glad that we can boast of such a *talented and able* member as our representative; and should our interests be at stake on some future occasion, we feel confident that he will do as he has done heretofore, 'bring down the House,' and, moreover, we are certain that his eloquent and manly voice will, like the bursting of a thunderbolt, cause dismay and confusion amongst the ranks of the audience; and this, we can say, that should it (as usual) lack in argument, the deficiency will be more than made up in volume.

By the way, Mr. Wm. Welsh has been instrumental in getting the Dredging Machine for the Belfast District, and if Mr. Rowe has our interest at heart, he will bear in mind that Murray Harbor wants dredging also. Meantime he will pardon us for joggng his memory about it, but time will tell whether his influence has any weight with his friends or not.

MURRAY HARBOR, Dec. 1874.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The greater part of the President's Message to Congress deals with domestic affairs. On the subject of a return to specie payments, he says—
'But in my judgment the first step towards accomplishing the object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which if it becomes superabundant with one people will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender was adopted and the debt contracted, there should be no delay, certainly not unnecessary delay, in fixing by legislation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to specie basis.'

The President shows the fallacy of inflation. He says—
'It is easy to conceive that the debtors and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make the so-called money abundant until they show a portion of their burdens upon others, but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of productive industries is necessary to produce classes and by none more than the holders of property of whatever sort with debts to liquidate on the realization upon its sale. Just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them, a proper margin must be allowed for profits by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization; interest upon capital must be charged and the risk of fluctuation in the price of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence, the high prices acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange, for the product of his skill and labor, are a currency good at all values of the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration for the want of a sound financial system falls upon the working man who must suffer and produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts the business. The burden falls upon them in two ways, by the deprivation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries.'

The following utterance respecting the tariff may be important—
'I would suggest to Congress the propriety of reducing the tariff so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures, and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should be entered free; of those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part, but do not produce the whole, that catalogue of the contents of the man's stomach, I 639 shoe pegs, 6 nails four inches in length, 19 Hoes, near Latakia, belonging to the American Missionaries, 8 of two inches, 58 of one inch; 29 metal eyelets, 5 copper screws, 9 copper buttons, 20 scraps of buckles, 1 pin, 14 of glass, 20 pebbles, 3 pieces of twine, a fragment of leather three inches long, a piece of lead four inches long, and a book, bearing an American trade mark. In all, 1,541 objects weighing a total of 11 pounds and 10 ounces. The person was crazy, and his mania, whenever unwatched, consisted in swallowing any small object. It is recorded that he was so greedy that he would swallow anything that he could get his hands on. The fact that the functions of digestion could continue with this immense mass in the stomach.—Scientific American.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.—Mail advices from Constantinople say that the authorities stopped the transmission from that city on the 25th of November, of a despatch reading as follows:—'The already existing diplomatic corps at the arbitrary acts of the Government have been materially augmented by the violation by an armed force of a house at Ke-Hoe, near Latakia, belonging to the American Missionaries, who were ordered to be united in matrimony. The minister, however, remembered having married the man some years since to another woman, and declined to perform the required ceremony unless assured that the previous wife was dead. The would-be groom would not furnish any proof on this point beyond the fact that his wife deserted him and went to the States some two years since. While he was trying to overcome the minister's scruples his best man and the principal bridesmaid—held a *de-voile* aside, and to marry the originals, they stepped forward and, occupying their places, were soon man and wife. The new bride declared that she came for a wedding and she was bound to have one.—Hs. Reporter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disturbances at Vicksburg are believed to be over and all is quiet.
It is proposed to send members to the Local Legislature of Ontario.
The German gunboats *Nautilus* and *Albatross* are withdrawn from Spanish waters.
The Sultan of Turkey has subscribed \$10,000 for the relief of the famine in Angola.
The Western Indians now prophesy that there will be no more grasshoppers for six years.
Thiers thinks he can stand it twenty-two years longer, and then he will be only a hundred years old.

A single small engraving, a portrait of Arcting, by Marc Antonio Ramondi, sold in London for \$1,095.
The 'Catholic World' claims that there are at least 25,000 girls in the schools taught by nuns in the United States.
There was a smart shock of earthquake felt in the vicinity of New York on Thursday night, 18th inst., causing much consternation.
Mr Gladstone and his brother recently cut down in two hours, at Hawarden, a tree that was thirteen feet eight inches in circumference.
The Canadian Government has applied for places for Canadian products in the International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.
Marshal Serrano was gazzeted Generalissimo of the Spanish armies, before leaving the front on Wednesday, Madrid. Military operations are suspended.

The cattle plague has appeared in Russian Poland, causing much anxiety. The only remedy is the isolation of the district; and the Russian Government has taken the usual steps to place a cordon round the district where the disease prevails.
During the cremation of the body of an old lady, in Breslau, Prussia, some scientists discovered that the remains emitted a gas which might be used for illuminating purposes and proposed that hereafter the bodies of the dead be used for lighting the city.
CANADIAN GOSSIP FROM LONDON.—We learn from London that a young lady, well known in Toronto society as a leading belle, daughter of a distinguished family, is to be married to a German Prince, cousin of her Majesty the Queen. We also learn that Mr. Gzowski, the President of the Dominion Rifle Association, is to be knighted.—*Montreal Herald*.

A good-natured divine, the Rev. C. C. Sharpe, of Shropshire, England, got up a table, to which he invited his parishioners. They came in large numbers, for they could enjoy a 'free feed.' Fancy their astonishment on seeing the table laden with a half a crown each for their dinner, besides the cost of the beer. Some days afterward the enterprising clergyman was arrested for selling beer without a license, and fined.

The Boston *Herald* points out three acts, the performance of which by the present Congress at its coming session, would, it thinks, make it "famous in history," and do much to divert a Democratic triumph in 1876. They are the securing of an early return of the Civil Service; the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, and forbidding a re-election; and, lastly, sound legislation of the currency.

A serious riot is reported from Vicksburg as a result of a dispute concerning the colored Sheriff Crocker. The city was attacked by armed negroes, who were pursued with a loss of 40 killed and wounded, while there is only one white person reported killed. Governor Ames is charged with having incited the negroes to violence. A later report states that the negroes lost 10 killed. Reinforcements are flocking to each side, and another assault is expected to-night.

The Steamer *Abner*—the boat employed by the Dominion Government for winter mail service—is likely to furnish a good deal of fun for the boys in England. The people of St. John tell queer stories about her. She is reported to be a beauty and is now on our winter mail service. So much for perseverance. It is said that she has been known to sail as much as eight miles an hour, with fair wind and smooth water! In other words she seems to be a beauty for picnic excursions? Her model is described as being something between a wash tub and a pig trough! Such boats are just the thing for breaking through ice! A gentleman tells us that he has a photograph of her. She was handsome, but he was under the necessity of writing—
'This is the bow—the other end is her stern.'
We hope the captain will not make a mistake and put the bows of the vessel into the water! In other words she seems to be a beauty for picnic excursions? Her model is described as being something between a wash tub and a pig trough! Such boats are just the thing for breaking through ice! A gentleman tells us that he has a photograph of her. She was handsome, but he was under the necessity of writing—
'This is the bow—the other end is her stern.'

NEWSPAPER SPONGES.—There is no business, in the wide world, so subject to sponging as the art or trade of printing a newspaper. It really seems to be the public corporations, societies, and associations in general have a funny notion about printers. They think we ought to print, pull and publish all for nothing, that is "free gratis." In other words they seem astonished if we ask half price only for an ordinary notice, card of thanks, tribute of respect, a personal communication, or anything else that only interests a few persons, and not the whole of the human race. It costs no money to advertise, pull, etc. And thus one and another will sponge. They forget that this business made them known. They forget that printer's ink makes nine-tenths of their business. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type and paper; and lastly, they forget even to thank you for gratuitously puffing their business, or serving the public. Ungrateful age!—*Exchange*.

HEMAN OSTRICH.—The curious cases which we recently mentioned of persons, one of whom swallowed a fork and another a thermometer, are completely overshadowed by that of an individual who recently died in an asylum in London. His medical contemporary in its account of the *post mortem* examination, gives the following catalogue of the contents of the man's stomach: 1,639 shoe pegs, 6 nails four inches in length, 19 Hoes, near Latakia, belonging to the American Missionaries, 8 of two inches, 58 of one inch; 29 metal eyelets, 5 copper screws, 9 copper buttons, 20 scraps of buckles, 1 pin, 14 of glass, 20 pebbles, 3 pieces of twine, a fragment of leather three inches long, a piece of lead four inches long, and a book, bearing an American trade mark. In all, 1,541 objects weighing a total of