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JOHN H OBERLY & CO

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RECIPROcity TREATY WITH CANADA.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The President, the correspondent informs us, has announced himself absolutely opposed to the Reciprocity Treaty of Canada." There is nothing surprising in that. We should expect as a matter of course the opposition of the President to any measure not particularly designed to benefit the stock and gold gamblers, to whose interest all Government operations are now subordinated; and especially would we not expect his favor for any measure of value to the great West. Equally characteristic and equally truthful, no doubt, is the statement that General Grant is "firm and decided" in the determination that he has not only refused to consider the subject, but has discourteously declined even a consultation with Mr. Rose, who represents the Dominion Government. If the Canadian statesman desire a hearing, and a favorable consideration for his projects, he should have come fortified with the title deeds of a house, or a bill of sale for a horse, for contribution to the "Gift of Enterprise."

The latest abomination inflicted upon suffering humanity by Boston is a new lecturing nuisance, known among men as the Rev. Rowland Cowen. The strong point of this peripatetic peddler of Boston notions is a contemptuous and slanderous manner of speaking of women. "When the negro was freed," he said in a recent lecture, "it was a matter of surprise to Abolitionists that he was found to be such a notorious liar. This is the case of women with men. Women are not as truthful as men. Lying is one of the weapons of the weak against the strong. I have watched young women lie with a calmness and clearness, and a straight forwardness impossible in a young man of the same age." A few faint blushes greeted the slanderer at this point, but—and the fact shows to how low a grade of civilization the Boston mind has been educated down—he was permitted to finish his tirade and depart in peace. In the rustic village of the "Far West" the native chivalry of the people would have secured the libelous scoundrel a ducking in the nearest horse-pond.

SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR COMING TO NEW YORK.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The interest in the Spanish gunboat excitement received a fresh impetus from the receipt by the government of information to the effect that six Spanish men-of-war were really on their way to New York. This fully substantiated the statement which appeared in the Herald of yesterday. The source from which the government received its information has not been made known, but it is deemed entirely trustworthy. Numerous were the conjectures in official circles as to the object of such a large number of war vessels belonging to a foreign power, making their appearance in American waters. That their destination should be New York just at this particular time, too, was calculated to excite suspicion, if not alarm. The news was confined to a limited circle, and officials were very reticent on the subject, only looking wise when questioned closely as to the object of the Spanish fleet. "No matter what they may be after; we will take care of them," said one official, with a defiant nod of the head. "And," he added, "if they go cutting up any experts they'll get more than they bargained for." The Spaniards said there was no harm intended; that the ships were only coming up from Cuba for repairs, and to convey the mosquito fleet to its destination in case of their surrender by our authorities. The "big" fleet of Spanish vessels, they said, would come and go as quietly and peacefully as pleasure yachts. It was insisted, however, in some quarters that the Spanish fleet meant business, and that it was coming to New York to release the Spanish gunboats by force, if necessary. Many officials were of the opinion that under the circumstances, while the case of the gunboats was under adjudication in the courts, the presence of so many vessels of war belonging to Spain in the harbor of New York would be a sort of menace, a threat intended to overawe our government.

Whatever may be the object of the visit of these vessels, it is evident that our government is not disposed to give them too much credit on the score of good intentions. The Spaniards may be as harmless as doves, but the government will undoubtedly set on the principle of "forewarned is forearmed."

It is said that the young Irish priest who furnished the brains of the insurrectionary movement at Red river, is a young man named O'Donohue, a student or novice attached to Bishop Taache's establishment, at St. Boniface, about twenty-two years of age, a man of ability, education and great determination.

George Wilkes is confident that Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel will be in their respective graves within six months, and that there will be, consequent thereon, a grand upheaval of dynasties, with war accompaniment. But then, George has been betting on the wrong side lately, particularly in the impeachment trial.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Death from the Bite of a Mad Dog Three Months Previous.

(From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, Nov. 24.)

On Thursday our city was the scene of one of those heart-rending occurrences a death by hydrophobia. The victim was a young man by the name of John Alexander, son of Mr. J. W. Alexander, who formerly kept a confectionery on Limestone street, between Main and Short. The particulars of the sad case are most distressing.

The young man had been bitten by a rabid dog as long ago as the night of the 20th of last August. While walking along Third street a dog ran out of an alley and, without even a premonitory bark, suddenly and fiercely seized him by the calf of the leg, biting clear through the boot. Mr. Alexander succeeded in kicking him off, but he came at him again and bit his hand, the teeth meeting through it. He did not know at the time that the dog was mad. He sought professional advice, but was assured by the physician that he was in no danger. The scratches and wounds healed quickly, and he thought no more about the matter until last Tuesday night, when, after being initiated a member of the Ashland Lodge of Good Templars, he experienced, on taking a drink of water, a most singular and unpleasant feeling in his throat, but he soon got over it. He was troubled with nothing more unpleasant until Wednesday afternoon at about four o'clock, when on again attempting to take a glass of water he found he could not drink. He then immediately suspected the cause of his sickness and determined to try to test it. He tried to force water into his mouth with a spoon, but his arm gave a spasmodic jerk, sending the spoon flying through the air, and he fell back unnerved and wild and sick, both from the effects of the maddening and the horrible certainty of his rapidly approaching fate.

He was confined to his bed all Wednesday night. On Thursday morning he got rapidly worse, and continued to suffer most terribly till the time of his death. The agony he endured no words can describe, and the physicians attending him said it was the most fearful suffering they ever had witnessed. He howled and screamed and barked like a dog. He scratched and clawed at the bed clothing until it was almost torn to shreds. Spasms and convulsions succeeded each other, racking his tortured body and causing him to foam at the mouth like a wild and rabid animal, and in his frenzy the victim would seem like they would burst, and he would bark and cough as though his lungs would be forced up, and blood would gush in streams from his mouth and nostrils. The bed on which he was held down by strong men was saturated through and through with the crimson stream.

Strange to say, he was conscious most of the time and, devoted and self-sacrificing, he firmly insisted that none of his agonizing and weeping relations, should be allowed to come near him, as he was afraid he might injure them. His father, who had been absent, arrived a little before his death, but on being told that he had come he exclaimed, "Don't let him see me."

About two o'clock his sufferings became even more intensified, and he screamed and shrieked. Water! water! force it down me! Oh death! hurry, hurry! His attendant physicians, who had done all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, again administered chloroform most copiously, and his soothing and pain-removing effects came with thrice-blessed power, breaking the force of the last fearful moments of suffering, and the unfortunate victim of that most horrible of all maladies, hydrophobia, escaped from his torturer at a quarter past two o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Alexander was only nineteen years old; had lately joined the Baptist Church, and was known as an excellent and industrious young man. He frequently pointed his finger heavenward just before he died, and declared his desire to be at rest. His invalid mother and all his stricken family have the lively sympathies of this entire community.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A MAN ROLLED TO DEATH.

(From the Toledo Blade, Nov. 24.)

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock, an accident occurred at the stock yards of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, in East Toledo, in which a carpenter in the employ of the road, named Louis Hink, was killed in a most distressing and fearful manner. He was engaged in building a new yard for receiving stock, and at the time mentioned was in the act of sawing off the end of a board which projected over the railway track, and which he had just nailed to the frame of the narrow passage way connected with the yard, through which the animals are driven into the cars. In sawing the board, Hink stood on the track, which runs so near the end of the passage way that there is only a few inches of space between the said-end and the side of a car when one passes on the track. At this time the cars near the yard were being shifted about by an engine in order to make up a train. One of the cars was sent over the track on which Hink was standing, by what railroad men call a "running switch," which means the running of a car past a certain switch by disconnecting it from the engine after being set in rapid

motion. The train men had previously cautioned Hink about standing on the track, and they were not aware that he was doing so at the moment the car was released from the engine. The result was the unfortunate man was caught between the end of the passage way and the side of the moving car. His body was not only jammed within the narrow space, but by the force of the car, it was rolled from side to side the entire width of the end of the passage way before it was released.

The frightful crushing and rolling process broke the bones in the upper part of Hink's body, and bruised the flesh shockingly, and though it was sufficient to produce instant death, he was found to be breathing when the train men came to the scene, which was immediately after the accident.

The unconscious man was conveyed to a neighboring house as quickly as possible. An engine was sent to the depot on this side of the river, for Dr. Jones, who reached the house to which Mr. Hink had been carried, in a brief space of time, but the latter had already expired. The deceased was about 45 years of age. His home was in Cleveland, to which place the body was sent on last evening's train.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN FALL INTO A VAT OF BOILING WATER.

(From the Los Angeles Journal, Nov. 24.)

Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a distressing accident occurred at the pork-packing establishment of O. W. Thomas & Co., No. 553 East Main street, which resulted in the death of one man and dangerous, if not fatal injuries to another.

In the "trying-room" of the establishment there is a large vat three or four feet deep, six or eight feet wide and ten feet long, into which the refuse water and oil is drawn from the tanks after the lard has been drawn off for the purpose of being skimmed. Two of the tanks of boiling water and oil had been emptied, when the foreman called to Edward Walsh and Dennis Quinan, "skimmers," who were standing near the edge of the vat, to get out of the way. This they attempted to do; but the floor being greasy and slippery Walsh, who is quite an old man, missed his footing and fell into the vat. Quinan immediately rushed to the rescue and seized him by the shoulders, but Walsh, frantic with pain, seized Quinan by the legs and dragged him head foremost into the boiling caldron. Mr. Graves and Frank, employees of the establishment, hearing the shrieks of suffering, extricated them from the vat as soon as possible and before life was extinct. Both were horribly scalded. Quinan was entirely submerged, and when his clothing was removed nearly every particle of skin came with it. The men were removed to another part of the building, Dr. Kuapp and Quaburn summoned, and everything done that could be to alleviate their sufferings, after which Quinan was removed to his residence on East Cook, between Breckinridge and Lampson, and Walsh to his home on Main, between Breton and Jackson. Quinan lingered in great agony until five o'clock last evening, when death came to his relief. Walsh was living in a critical condition last night, and as he inhaled the steam, his recovery is considered doubtful. Both were steady, industrious men, and had families dependent upon them. Their employers, Messrs. Thomas & Co., did everything in their power to mitigate their sufferings, calling in medical aid, and sparing nothing that would tend to their relief. They also furnished money to the afflicted families, and will defray the expenses of the funeral of Quinan.

There were many rumors afloat yesterday as to the cause of the accident, but we are satisfied, from the statement of Mr. Franklin, the only eye-witness, that the accident was caused solely by the carelessness of the unfortunate men in approaching too near the vat while it was being filled, and the insecure footing, rendered doubly insecure by the clouds of steam from it, which prevented them from seeing their way clearly.

RIOTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Thirteen Blacks Killed in a Disturbance in Sunflower County—Riot at Wagona—Alarm at Water Valley.

The troubles in Mississippi are increasing. The citizens of Water Valley were very much alarmed last night at reported threats of negroes to burn the town and a committee went to Grenada after troops. General Pennybacker sent them late last night. Yesterday afternoon a serious riot occurred at Winona, on the Central railroad, between blacks and whites, during which some fifty shots were fired, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. Couriers were sent to Grenada for troops, but they were absent at Water Valley. At last accounts further trouble was imminent.

The Grenada "Sentinel" of Saturday confirms the reported fight between the whites and blacks in Sunflower county, the Saturday previous, during which thirteen of the latter were reported killed, and says that Combs, the leader of the blacks, has been arrested by the military, and is now in jail. Some eight or ten citizens also, have been arrested.

The exact meaning of the word "Occasional" has recently become the subject of dispute. The general idea prevails that occasional simply signifies "general." The word, however, is derived from the Greek noun *okkasion*, meaning the "inhabited world," which was used by the ancient Hellenes to designate their portion of the earth, as opposed to barbarian lands. Later it became the appellation of the "Roman Empire," and persons who adhere to the primitive meanings of words, and will not admit secondary senses, contend that an occasional council cannot now be held. The first councils, it is contended, were meetings of the bishops of the Roman empire, and were presided over by the reigning emperor or his representative. In the New Testament, *okkasion* is employed to denote the "Kingdom of Christ," and in this sense may be appropriately applied to a consultation of the entire household of faith.

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REWARDS. \$5 REWARD, For the return of my hunting dog "Billy." He is a black, with white on the breast. C. R. FOOTE, Cairo, N. v. 27th, 1869.—4td

TEN DOLLARS REWARD, Will be paid for any information which will lead to the recovery of one (1) large six-foot sail, which is supposed to have been stolen from the Hough & Ruddy engine house, in this city, between the 17th and 23d of November. Said sail will weigh from 500 to 600 lbs, and has one side of the yoke broken, and formerly belonged to the Steamer "Louisiana." G. H. GREELEY, CHAS. F. NELLIS, Owners.

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