POOR COPY

In the next essay the defects in the present system of the education of Solicitors and their remedies are indicated, and a sketch of the "average articled clerk" is given, together with "the course he will wisely pursue when his term has expired."

"Old Gaelic Culture" is a plea for founding a "Chair of Celtic" in one of the English universities.

"Successful Lawyers" begins with a sketch of James Scarlett, who is said to have been the original of the character of "Mr. Subtle" in "Ten Thousand a Year." Several quotations are given from that work, and an attempt is made to supply a key to the "Bench and Bar" described in it. The recent death of Mr. Warren will give additional interest to this article.

The Eastern Question and British interests in Egypt surround the "Cradle of the Blue Nile." King John, Abyssinia, and the slave trade are matters of secondary importance, even though the Eastern Question has an article all to itself, in which it is divided into two parts: "The European Eastern Question and the Anglo-Eastern Question."

The notices of Contemporary Literature fill up the remaining pages of the Review.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

PASSING NOTES.

NASHWAAK ITEMS

The recent "wet spell" has done considerable damage to the hay hereabout. Many of the farmers who had hay cut down before the rain which they were unable to house say that it is utterly ruined.

The potatoes and buckwheat crops have been greatly benefitted by the rain, but the wheat or that portion of it that was very ripe has been considerably shook out.

Mr. Odbur Dunphy has started an aquarium on a small scale; he has a large tub containing half a dozen fine specimens of the speckled trout, which are doing well and are so tame that they will take food out of the children's hands.

Mr. Turney Manzer the proprietor of the Nashwaak Hotel is the possessor of a pitcher, which is fully 300 years old. It is of ordinary style richly figured and has on its front the following inscription:

"The loss of gold is much,
The loss of health is more,
The loss of Christ is such a loss,
As no one can restore."

M. BUTLER.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 27, 1877.

The arrangements which were in progress for the adjustment of all differences between the Roman Catholics and the School Trustees of Fredericton have unhappily miscarried, the cause being the unwillingness of the School Board to employ one or more of the Sisters of Charity in the Schools. The important facts bearing upon this point appear to be as follows: Certain propositions on behalf of the Roman Catholics were made in writing by Mr. McPeake to Mr. A. F. Randolph, acting on behalf of the Board, one of them being that some of the Sisters of Charity should receive appointments as teachers. These propositions were subsequently withdrawn in writing by Mr. McPeake at the request of Mr. Randolph, who stated that the Board would not pledge itself to employ the Sisters, and if they should engage others as teachers it must not be considered as a breach of good faith. The names of two of the Sisters were submitted by the Rev. Mr. McDevitt to the Board, and it is alleged, and not denied, that they were efficient and capable teachers who had given very great satisfaction in the control of their schools and in imparting instruction. Mr. McDevitt's recommendation not having been adopted by the Board, he announced on Sunday that negotiations were at an end and that the Schools would be opened under the old arrangement on the following Tuesday, which was accordingly done. We believe there is now no dispute as to these facts.

On carefully considering the whole matter, our conclusion is that both parties are somewhat in the wrong. If our Roman Catholic friends intended to make the employment of the Sisters a *sine qua non* in any arrangement, they ought to have said so when Mr. Randolph clearly indicated to them the probability of no appointments being made from that order. They clearly agreed to abide by the decision of the School Board; but their action in refusing to be governed by it can be explained in three ways, either they did not understand the arrangement or they withheld their real intentions, or, and we believe this is the true explanation, they thought the Sisters would certainly be employed and that Mr. Randolph's reservation was purely formal. However this may be, the arrangement was made and we think the appointments should have been acquiesced in; but at the same time we do not say the Roman Catholics would have been unreasonable in insisting from the outset upon the selection of some of the Sisters now in the City, or in now agitating for the employment.

On the other hand, we do not understand why the Board should decline to employ the Sisters, and think it was wrong in doing so. This statement is of course based upon the assumption that the Rev. Mr. McDevitt's nominees were duly qualified. Other things being equal, a preference should be given in the selection of teachers to our own townspeople, and especially to those who have already been successfully employed in scholastic work. That they are members of a religious order appears immaterial in the administration of a non-sectarian system of education. It would be no objection to a teacher of any other denomination that he had consecrated his life to works of mercy and had withdrawn from the social world the better to serve God; therefore we cannot understand why an exception should be made in the case of Roman Catholics. What right has a non-sectarian School Board to distinguish between creeds, or to inquire into creeds at all? It ought to be enough for it to know that a teacher possesses the necessary education, has a faculty of imparting it and enjoys a good character. If the refusal to employ the Sisters of Charity is based upon their unfitness for the position in any one of these particulars it is justifiable; if it proceeds from any other cause it may not be so easy to find an excuse for it.

We hope a solution of the difficulty can be easily found, and we think it would be if the Board would do as they did at their inauguration, give preference to teachers already employed in all possible cases. If the Sisters are appointed upon that ground, then no principle is sacrificed or troublesome precedent established, and when vacancies occur they can be filled in the usual way.

The press of St. John and some of the leading citizens appear to expect a Provincial guarantee for a Building loan. We hope nothing of the sort will be given. In the first place it is not necessary. The money to rebuild St. John can be got without such a guarantee, that is to say all that is needed for the legitimate requirements of the place. To judge from the tone of some of the papers the prosperity of the city would seem to depend upon the elegance of its buildings; the truth being that the erection of expensive houses often has a paralyzing effect on trade. Portland, Me., is laboring to-day under a self-imposed load. When the great fire swept over that city her business men roused themselves. Money was freely procured and magnificent structures erected, which were beyond the needs of the city. The result is that thousands of dollars are hopelessly sunken, and landlords find themselves either losing interest on their investments or paying it on loans and getting no corresponding return from rents. If that everlasting Phœnix were forever knocked out of time, and men when they are unfortunate would be content to recover first the "necessaries" and wait for the "superfluities," it would be better for Cities and States as well as individuals. It is a matter of indifference whether or no St. John shall rise from its ashes more beautiful than ever; it will be sufficient if it rises able to take care of the trade which properly centres there. Now less than ever before can the city afford to pay interest, no matter how low, on money to be expended in anything that is not actually needed; and we are very slow to believe that every dollar cannot be obtained on good terms which can be profitably invested in the re-building.

In the next place, it would be a very bad precedent to establish. True the fire was a Provincial calamity; but so are all conflagrations within the Province, though in a less degree, and it is difficult to imagine any logical reasoning which can distinguish between the case of Woodstock or St. Stephen and St. John in this particular. Certainly these towns have an equal right to a provincial guarantee for loans necessary to rebuild their ruined districts.

In the next place the Province cannot afford to give the guarantee. A guarantee of interest implies a possibility of having to pay it, and this is just what New Brunswick is not in a position to do. Our little revenue has as many, and more, calls upon it than it can satisfy, and it would be a piece of egregious folly to burden it with any greater charges. It is no answer to say that the guarantee is only formal. What surety has the country of this, and ought not the very arguments, which are to convince us on this side of the water that the guarantee is formal, convince the capitalists at home that it is unnecessary? The amount which it is proposed to raise is $2,000,000; the interest upon this would be at least $100,000 annually, all of which the Province might be called upon to pay, and a portion of which it in all probability would have to pay. The fact that the Province would be protected by the real estate on which the loans were made, is a poor safeguard. Who will keep the interest of the Province on the buildings insured? How many mortgages will be foreclosed promptly? How many houses will be sold for enough to meet the loans made upon them? Those who are familiar with the Fredericton Building Loans will not give very satisfactory answers to those questions. The truth is that in the working out of the proposed system of guarantee politics would play a very important part.

We are as anxious as any one that St. John should recover its position; we shall be glad to see it in time become beautified by splendid buildings; we recognize the important bearing which its prosperity must necessarily have upon the Province at large; but we cannot forget that there are other interests in New Brunswick than those which centre at the mouth of our great river, nor shut our eyes to the fact that in its past greatness, its commanding position and the integrity and enterprise of its merchants, St. John possesses the true guarantees upon which to ask credit in the money markets of the world.

The *Reporter* deprecates any lengthy discussions at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, and after hastily glancing over the political arena concludes that the delay in printing the Consolidated Statutes is the only thing to complain of, and "it is disposed to put up with this." That our contemporary is disposed to put up with anything the local Government can do is obvious enough: and as he seems to understand only the mechanical part of the difficulty, which is, if not the least, certainly not the most important, we will only refer to that, and ask him how he can make a fire on the 20th of June an excuse for bringing laws into operation on the first of May previous, while they were in a crude and unfinished state, and entirely in manuscript. Our contemporary further informs us that "important notes and memoranda" were lost in the St. John fire, and has no complaint to make because the Statute law exists in the form of notes and memoranda in Mr. King's, Mr. Burbadge's or somebody else's office. He further says the delay is owing to the early publication of the Acts of the Assembly. This is not true. The Queen's Printer would have had the work done long ago if it had been got ready for him; and at any rate this paltry excuse, which the *Reporter* is not the first to make, the *Telegraph* used it some time ago, is no excuse at all; for if the Government delayed the publication of the whole body of the Statute law in order to print a few public acts of no great import, and a number of private acts, then they showed very little appreciation of the importance of the Consolidation.

Will the Hon. Attorney General be kind enough to inform the public if he has made all the changes necessary in the law, and where anxious enquirers can find his latest conclusions? If one should smuggle away a sheet or two of the book they are publishing from that unique "Copy" of his in the *Royal Gazette* office, could he be sure that what was printed thereon is law? And if it is law, then what is that *stuff* in the office of the Provincial Secretary and called by the clerks "the Consolidated Statutes?" Is that law too? It was law on the 1st of May: how long did it continue to be so and how much or how little of it is in force yet? What is the meaning of the word "necessary" in Mr. King's vocabulary, and what is its signification in the Act of 1877? Suppose Mr. King thought the interests of the Province made it necessary that Justices of the Peace should have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, could he alter the law accordingly, and if not, why not? Is he the sole judge of what is "necessary," or have the Supreme Court anything to say in the matter? Will the book he is publishing, when completed and certified, be law?

Possibly Mr. King may be too much occupied to answer these questions, and in such case we ask Mr. Ryan, of Albert County, to favor us with a solution of them. He will vote that everything is all right under any circumstances, and there are some half dozen others who will do the same; but none of them is so well qualified to come to the relief of the Supreme Court in this crisis as Mr. Ryan.

ABOUT TOWN.

There will be a garden party at Government House on Tuesday next.

Remember Talmage's lecture on the 4th September.

The late rise in the water brought a few rafts into town from up river.

There are a few nice horses now training on the race course, but what nonsense it is to say they are "the best in the Dominion."

In future the *David Weston* will leave this City for St. John at 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

A State of Maine man named Boyd has been committed for trial for stealing cattle from Mr. Close of Kingsclear.

An interesting letter on Strawberry Culture was omitted by accident this week. It will appear in our next issue.

On the night of the 18th some ingenious thief relieved Mr. R. H. Rainsford's till of some $25 or $30.

The Free Masons of this City intend holding a pic-nic at Mauger's Island on Thursday next, 30th inst.

The Union Baptist Sabbath School Pic-nic at the Fredericton Junction was largely attended, and a most enjoyable time was had.

The Methodist Sunday School Picnic will be held at Lawrence Station, N. B. Railway on Wednesday next.

The Rev. Mr. Williams of Montreal will preach in the Methodist Church Sunday (to-morrow) morning, and the Rev. Mr. Brewer in the Calvinist Baptists Church.

William Smith, teamster, fell from his wagon on Queen Street, Tuesday evening, and broke his collar bone and two ribs.

Quarter-Master Lipsett won the Monthly Challenge Cup of the York County Rifle Association.

Fredericton Lodge of the I. O. G. T. and Victoria Lodge of St. John held a pic-nic on Thursday at Blissville. There was quite a large number present.

The usual Sabbath evening services in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms will be discontinued for the present, owing to unavoidable circumstances.

The body of an unknown man was found in Glasier's Boon on Friday. The pockets of the coat on the body were filled with stone, and there was a brick in the shirt. An inquest was held, but nothing especial elicited.

The European and American Stone Company were in town last week. They are the proprietors of a process for making stone from sand by a cheap and expeditious process. It looks like a good thing.

The Committee in charge of the Fall Races are hard at work getting things ready. The track is in excellent condition; the Grand Stand has been repaired and a proper enclosure made to separate the "press gang" from the common herd.

Mr. P. McPeake has purchased the entire stock in trade of Messrs. McDonald & Kodey, and is now running their establishment in connection with his old Store. Under these circumstances he says he is bound to advertise, so look out for what he has to say next week.

It is computed by Dr. William Lemont, pseudo Catarrh Doctor, that there are over 2000 persons in Fredericton troubled with Catarrh in the head, "and yet he is not happy."

The eclipse on Thursday night was a success. At the precise hour determined upon from "the beginning" the spectacle began, and it terminated also at the appointed time. A great many people looked at it. We mention those facts so as to keep as near as possible to the St. John dailies in the dissemination of scientific intelligence.

The short piece of road from "the flats" to the main highway on Mr. Ketchum's lower line ought to be repaired. A few dollars might be advantageously laid out on the bridges along the river. The drive down the front is very pretty, and the road ought to be kept in order.

Very many strangers have been in town lately on visits of pleasure. The Maine Railway Commissioners were here a short time ago, and just previous to their departure visited the Cathedral. They expressed great admiration of it, calling it one of the most beautiful churches they ever saw.

Mr. Thos. W. Smith, Clothier, has a very nice article in the way of shoulder braces, which he advertises in our issue of to-day. They suit the purpose for which they are intended admirably, and can be worn without the slightest inconvenience.

The band of the 71st Batt. gave an open air Concert in front of the Normal School Building on Faidry evening last. A very large number of citizens, was present, all of whom appeared to enjoy the really good music furnished. We hope the band will repeat their Concert at an early day.

RESULT of Timber Sales held at the Crown Land Office, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Aug.

120 miles sold at an advance on the upset price, realizing	$5,808.50
2,103 miles sold at upset price of $8.00 per mile,	16,284.00
2,223 miles sold in all for	$22,092.50

There were 56.5 square miles which were under license last year, which were not bid in.

The presence of the lumber merchants made the lower end of Queen Street very lively for a few days last week. At one time there was a prospect of lively bidding. A pool of $18,000 having been raised to oppose one leading North Shore man; but for some reason the opposition in this instance was withdrawn. However, as after he had paid for his purchase he had $20,000 still left in his pocket, he would have held out against a pretty lively run.

Tickets for the Rev. Dr. Talmage's Lecture are now for sale at Hall's Book Store, and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Wiley and Hunt. It would be well to procure them at once in order to be sure of securing seats. No doubt there will be a great rush—for wherever the talented lecturer has appeared, he has invariably had very large houses. The price of tickets has been put at very low rates, so as to give all a chance to hear him—Single Tickets 35 cents; three for $1.00.

AT HOME.

Look out for a ride on the rail to Grand Falls about the middle of October.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has resigned on account of ill health.

A waterspout appeared at Charlottetown harbor on the 20th.

Boston gave $65,000 in cash and goods for the relief of St. John.

Two men mined 11 oz of gold at Moose River, N. S., in four days.

John McPherson, of Georgetown, P. E. I., fell upon a small stump and was fatally injured.

The assets of the Provincial Insurance Company are $147,035; the liabilities $200,297.

The Germain Street Baptist Church (St. John) is to be rebuilt of brick with free stone trimmings.

The *Advance* says that the members of a family in Richibucto complained of feeling unwell, and on examination of the well on the premises, it was found that three dead cats had located themselves in it.

Mr. Hope, of Hamilton, in the leisure time at his disposal between religious services, embezzled nearly $100,000 from his partners. He was very pious; but failed to appreciate the nice distinction between *meum* and *tuum*.

The St. John *Globe* publishes the following:

"Major Cropley, of Fredericton, received quite an ovation at the hands of several of his brother officers in St. John last night, on his way to Halifax."

The Yarmouth *Herald* says, that Mr. Butcher, the temperance revivalist, who has been looking after temperance matters at that place has returned home to Boston, after giving the pledge to three thousand people, among them our worthy Mayor, G. E. Fenety, Esq., and Dr. Waddell, late Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

The *News* has the following particulars of the boiler explosion in Mr. J. B. Snowball's mill, Chatham, on Saturday evening:—

At a quarter past six the firemen were firing up for the night work when an explosion took place, the centre boiler of seven breaking, forty-five feet of length being blown out. The fire ball was rung, and the fire companies turned out, but the mill did not catch fire.

When the steam was cleared away James Ross and Michael Powers were found to have been instantly killed. The bodies presented a horrible appearance. They were actually baked. Powers was standing erect, with a blown out portion of the boiler directly across his legs.

John McDowell, belonging to Greenock, was badly burned about his body. Doctor Thompson attended McDowell, but his injuries defied medical skill, and he lived only an hour.

Robert Sweeze, a married man belonging to Chatham, was burned in the back, arms, hands and legs. It is thought that he will recover. The above were mill firemen. Chas. Morris, also a fireman, was burned in the arms, but not badly. Asa Whitehead, Engineer, was burned in the right shoulder and ankle, and badly inside the right thigh. He was also badly injured in the head, with a brick, it is thought. Doctor Joseph Benson attended him.

ABROAD.

The famine in India is extending. Relief work will be begun at once.

The U. S. Army can't find where the Indians have gone to.

Frederick Cavill swam the English Channel on the 20th.

Sir Hasting Doyle is to be Governor of Malta.

Fifty lives were lost in the Pacific Steamer *Eten*.

The trouble between the shipbuilders and their employers on the Clyde has been arranged.

The signs of the times in France are more pacific.

A Convention of the different Baptist Churches is being held at Wolfville, N. S.

An insurrection has broken out in Crete Two engagements have been fought, 36 Turks and 17 Christians were killed.

During a recent engagement in Cuba the insurgents killed thirty Spanish soldiers.

A French man-of-war with cholera on board is off the port of Aden,—50 of the men being dead and 130 sick.

Steamship *Acadia*, of the Allen Line sailed from London on Wednesday last for Halifax and St. John.

The Pennsylvania strikes still continue serious. Fully $50,000 men are out of employment, and destitution is imminent. Great trouble is feared.

On Friday evening, Hugh Miller, editor of the *Wacht am Hudson*, a German newspaper published in Jersey City, was publicly cowhided by Captain Symes, of Company B, 9th Regiment N. J. N. G., on account of certain slanderous articles that had appeared in his journal.

A London party "of the better kind recognized by society" is an expensive luxury. According to *Vanity Fair*, an evening party at one of the great houses in which the hostess was of high rank and which was attended by 500 guests recently, cost over $1900. A concert at one of the best of the ordinary party-giving houses in London, the singers being Albani, Thalberg, Capoul, and five others, and the guests being about 250 in number, cost $3000. A ball at one of the great houses, with 000 guests present, cost $2000.

A fashionable young man lately presented his sweetheart with a string of pearls. As she hung them joyously around her neck, a cloud came over her brow, and she cried: "Beloved, do not pearls become tears?" "Nary a tear," was the response; "them's imitation.

WAR NEWS.

It is reported that fever is epidemic in the Russian army in Bulgaria, and is increasing. The troops are also in want of food, and refuse pay unless they can receive it in the coin of their country. They threaten to surrender to the Turks unless they are paid in the coin demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming.

There will be no change in Servian policy. It is intended that the army shall not be mobilized at present, and the calling out of the militia was merely intended to protect the frontier.

Two-iron clads, with 2,000 men are to leave Constantinople for Crete.

It is believed in official quarters that Midhat or Servet Pasha will be appointed Ambassador at Vienna. Midhat was lately proposed for Paris but does not wish to take that post.

Every detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war and are preparing great depots of fire wood.

The Roumanian Government are also asking tenders for the supply of great quantities of clothing and stores.

Seven thousand Turkish troops have disembarked at Sulina and are marching on Tultscha, which is weakly garrisoned. Turks from Silistria are said to be marching against Tchernavodo, and the Russians are hastening to Ismail, where reinforcements are expected.

The Servian diplomatic agent here has declared Servia has no knowledge of the intention on the part of Russia to send an army through Servia. He denies that Servia has resolved to participate in the war, and states that no troops have been sent to the frontier.

The Ministry has sent out orders to fortify the chief forts with all speed, so as to have them finished by the end of October. Similar orders have been given respecting the preparation of man-war. Still nobody in in Athens believe sin an immediate outbreak of war.

The Egyptian brigade near Sulina detains General Zimmerman in Dobrudscha with a large force than was intended, and shows the effects of bolder counsels at Constantinople.

The Province of Salonica and the coast district from Olympia to the terminus of Adrianople have been declared in a state of siege by the Porte.

Arms continue to arrive here, and volunteers literally from the four corners of the globe, but, owing to the state of affairs in Bulgaria, there will be no movement at the present.

Hobart Pasha has left a subordinate to superintend the embarkation of the Rosing Caucessians, and has gone to Sinope, with most of his fleet. It is believed that he goes thence to the Danube.

A correspondent of the *Times*, at Veni Saghra, telegraphs on the 10th: "I went with the Turkish army on the 15th to the Chain of Baghez at Laneti, two hours and a half from the Pass. I saw the bodies of 120 persons who had been murdered by Cossacks and Bulgarians. Among the victims were two women, one very beautiful and young. She had been killed and thrown naked into a pool of water. I saw families, including children, who had been thrown in wells. The houses of these people, and the handsome embroidered dresses of women showed them to have been wealthy. In one house women and young girls had been shut up and subjected, during ten days, to outrages by Cossacks and Bulgarians. The Bulgarians, when they heard of the arrival of the Turkish army at the Chain of Baghaz, carried off the Turkish women and children from three to thirty years of age and fled to the Balkans. The victims of whom I spoke above were all collected together and murdered in succession. Many more were butchered, but I have not seen their corpses."

Telegrams from Zara and Cettinge state that the Montenegrins on Sunday carried the last outwork of Nicsics and are pushing through the town toward the fortress.

A strong Turkish force, consisting, however, mostly of irregulars, estimated by one account at 10,000, is hastening to relieve the besieged.

Five thousand Montenegrins have gone in the direction of Kostac to oppose the Turkish advance.

The Porte is preparing winter clothing for his troops, and taking other measures in anticipation of a winter campaign.

A later telegram from Mukhtar Pasha gives the Turkish losses in Saturday's battle as 130 killed and 330 wounded, and the Russian loss at 1,500 killed.

A correspondent, commenting on the summoning of the Russian guard to the seat of war, says that the guard was long retained near St. Petersburg on account of probable action on the part of England. Its removal, therefore, is reassuring, as it gives emphasis to the promise that the English interests will not be threatened.

The Ottoman Bank has succeeded in placing a loan which will net the Porte $12,000,000.

Prince Tscherkalski has removed the seat of government of Bulgaria from Tirnova to Sistova.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Salonica.

Osman Pasha has advanced within twenty miles of Sistova Bridge.

Eight vessels landed a body of Turks in Dobrudscha on Friday. The Russians are marching to oppose them.

Official despatches state that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo were silenced by the Turkish batteries at Rustchuk on the 17th inst

A correspondent of the Berlin *National Zeitung* writes from Adrianople that Mukhtar Pasha will be surrounded and compelled to surrender.

General Gourkha declares that the Russian position from the Danube to Shipka Pass is so strong that the Turks will not venture to attack it. Both armies are constantly entrenching. The Turks especially hold a wonderfully strong position at Plevna, but Osman Pasha is nevertheless in a difficult situation because of the numerous cavalry attached to the 80,000 Russians who are confronting him and completely cut off his communications with Sofia and capture his convoys of ammunition and provisions. The Russians will not undertake any operations until the whole guard arrives from St. Petersburg. This signifies a pause for a fortnight or three weeks.

Cable despatches state that Suleiman Pasha has formed a junction with Mehemet Ali between Tjerasova and Bebrove, which place, it is believed is the face of a formidable Turkish army. The Russians are reinforcing and preparing for an onslaught on the Turks. The latter have horried up almost the last man, and a general battle cannot be delayed many days. Shipka Pass is still held by the Russians, and is blockaded at the southern entrance. It will have to be probably evacuated unless the Russians attack and defeat one of the three Turkish corpse now forming a semicircle from Rasgrad to Plevna.

Foreign diplomats have been assured that the Porte will not make an exception in favor of any foreign power in regard to passing the Dardanelles, which will affect England if she sends war vessels ostensibly to protect the Christians.

A letter says the main hope of the Russian now is that of a decisive victory at Tirnova, which if accomplished, the Czar will be ready for peace at once.

The new headquarters of the Czar are at the junction of the two roads leading to Plevna and Biela, both connecting at Sistova and a few miles north of Tirnova.

Agitation is reported in the Austrian province of Galicia.

An official telegram from Mukhtar Pasha states that on Saturday the Russians, numbering 35,000 infantry, ten regiments of cavalry and 110 guns attacked Mukhtar along the whole line, extending from Magarojitk to Yakinlar. The cannonade was commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and at six in the evening the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment, pursued by the Turks. The Turks lost 164 killed and wounded, and the Russians lost 1,200.

Advices from the Russian head quarters at Gomey Studen, Thursday afternoon state that the battle in Schipka Pass is still proceeding. The enemy renewed the attack many times with fresh troops, but each time has been repulsed with heavy Turkish loss.

Sixty thusand troops are at Osman Bazar, which is entirely deserted by the inhabitants.

The Turkish troops carried the intrenchment of the Greek insurgents near Tricula.

The *Standard* has the following Bucharest despatch dated this evening:—"The Turks attacked Tirnova yesterday, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced to-day. Osman Pasha's troops made an attack on Plevna with the intention of advancing upon Gabrova, but Prince Mersky repulsed them even before the arrival of a division which he asked for as a reinforcement. Details received here regarding the battle in Shipka Pass state that the Russians repulsed successively ten vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the position of the Russians being very strong It is not true that the forces of Lieut. Gen. Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack the Turkish position. There is no further news regarding the battle in Shipka Pass. The capture of the village of Shipka should not be confounded with the repulse of the Turks at the southern entry of the Pass. The village, which is two miles from the entrance of the Pass, was, as reported, evacuated by the Russians, who fell back behind their redoubts. It should be understood that after the action at Yeni Saghra and Eski Saghra Gen. Gourko retired unmolested by Hankoe Pass, while the Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Eugene, after with difficulty extricating their forces from the Eski Saghra defile in the lower Balkans, retreated by Shipka Pass, which has remained guarded by the Russian infantry and guns established there ever since the Pass was taken."

The *Times* despatch from Belgrade yesterday says: "To-day being the anniversary of the accession of Prince Milan to the throne, there was a parade of regular troops and militia. Mobilization is going on, and troops are marching to the frontier continually, but, owing to the Russian defeats, the population do not show a warlike spirit."

A despatch to the *Times* from Ostrok, 22nd, says: "The Turks have entered Sharanzro, and are advancing steadily towards Nicsic. There are only two battalions to resist them, and they will probably reach Brobneak to-day.

The Russians have evacuated Elena and Beboana, and nearly all the country up to Tirnova.

Suleiman Pasha's advance guard is closed to Gabrova. He received heavy reinforcements from Constantinople.

The Prince of Montenegro will be obliged to raise the siege of Nicsic to march against the Turkish troops who are endeavoring to enter Montenegro.

The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,450 killed and wounded to Aug. 9th.

A telegram states that Gouskha's entire loss from July 14th to August 1st was 10 officers, 181 men killed, 27 officers and 700 men wounded, and 57 missing. The Bulgarian lost 22 officers and 600 men.

The *Political Correspondence* says the question of Servia's taking part in the war was discussed in the Servian Cabinet. Ministers Milokovitch and Grovitch did not approve of such an undertaking but Grovitch appears to have since yielded to the influence of Russia. "Immediately after being appointed President of the Council Minister Restics informed the foreign representatives that there would be no change in Servia's policy of neutrality. It is intended that the army shall not be mobilized at present, and the calling out of militia was merely intended to protect the frontier.

Mehemet Ali claims that the Turks captured two guns and many prisoners, a great quantity of ammunition and rifles at Eski D'Jemo, and that the Russians were driven back with great loss. They also claim to have recaptured the heights of Seghardi, repulsed the Russians before Rasgrad and achieved other minor successes.

A Russian official telegram of the 23rd says: "Our troops in Schipka Pass behaved heroically. After they repulsed ten attacks on August 21st, Turks only kept up desultory fire. Three guns of the Turkish battery were dismounted by our fire. Turkish forces do not diminish. Our losses are comparatively light, but we have many officers *hors de combat*. Turkish losses enormous. Generals Dowkinsky and Stoljetoff commanded the Russians in Pass."

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs on August 21st that three of his brigades ascended the heights of Schipka Pass in spite of a shower of Russian projectiles, drove back the Russian outposts, and advanced to within a hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments. There was desperate fighting for fourteen hours, at the end of which, however, although the Turks retained the ground they had conquered, the enemy still held their fortified positions, which were defended by fourteen companies and a large force. The telegram concludes as follows: "To-morrow we shall bring up our siege guns and renew the struggle. We hope to be successful."

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News* writes describing the effect of the war in Russia, as follows: "The peasants are being called off to join the Imperial Army from all directions. Wherever one goes families are mourning because either their fathers or brothers are under orders to start, perchance in only a few hours. Families are broken up on all sides, and wives are selling their household furniture. The streets of Moscow are thronged in many places with household goods. The price of provisions is rising. Proportionally among the upper classes homes are in the same state of change. Those who have retired from the army and navy are in many cases recalled, and all will, it is presumed, be summoned in course of time."

The Porte has informed the British Embassy that Mehemet Ali gained a great victory between Osman Bazcar and Eski Saghra, capturing several guns and inflicting heavy losses. The Russians were the attacking party.

Sanguinary fighting has been going on for the last three days at Gampotak between the Turks and insurgents under Gotub.

Suleiman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions under Plussiman Pasha from Phillipopolis.

A Bucharest dostatch says that on account of the numerous accidents on the overworked Roumanian railway an agreement has been made by which the railway is to pay 4,000 francs for every soldier here-after wounded, and 12,000 for every soldier killed.

The Turkish Legation furnishes the following to the Associated Press: The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent the following circular to the Diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad: "A telegram from Suleiman Pasha describes as follows the conduct of the Russian army during the eleven days it occupied Eski Saghra. The first act on entering the town was to disarm the Musulman population. They employed Molders of the place, who claimed as to the real object of their mission, were ordered to fetch Musulmans to their houses, and as soon as the latter appeared they were massacred. Eleven hundred Musulmans were thus put to death. A telegram from the Karmakour of Lovatz reports that when the Russians retreated from town, fifteen women and children, who were fleeing from the invaders, were killed by the fire of the enemies' artillery. Others of these unfortunate prisoners, in order to escape outrage or death, had to abandon everything, even their children. Every Musulman's house in Lovatz was pillaged by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. After the recapture of the town by the Imperial army the Russians carried devastation and carnage into the neighboring districts. The Russians and Bulgarians drove out all the Musulman inhabitants of the village of Henste and burned all the men and some of the women. Seventy Musulmans and the Imaum of Yuklem were shut up in a barn, to which the latter, in conjunction with the Cossacks, set fire. The English military attache himself witnessed all these horrors.

The Russians on entering these parts disarmed all Musulmans of Eski Saghra, Kzamhk and the neighboring villages, and distributed the arms thus seized among the Bulgarians. The latter then drove down 400 Musulmans from Moghala, in the district of Kezanlik, to the bank of the river Tundia, and there massacred them. At Eesti Saghra and its neighborhood the Bulgaria a continue to massacre the Musulman population. After a fight with the enemy Suleiman Pasha entered Eski Saghra. Several cannon fell into our hands. The Russians met with considerable losses. The atrocities committed by the Cossacks and Bulgarians still continue."

Dynamite has been used in Australia for ploughing purposes. Holes from one and a half to two metres deep are made in the ground with a crowbar, dynamite put in, the charges connected, and exploded simultaneously by electricity. The ground is well mellowed to the depth of the charges. This method of course employed only in very tough places, and is very expensive, but better and cheaper in the end than the old way.

The *Pioneer* says that P. Gillin Eq of Woodstock, trotted a mile in 2.28. Our slight acquaintance with Mr. Gillin leads us to doubt the statement. Has not the *Pioneer* put the "saddle on the wrong horse."

The gleam of joy that illuminates a man's face as he feels in his vest pockets and thinks he has just one match left to light his cigarette with, is only equalled by the look of dire dispair that settles upon his brow when he finds that the match is only a second hand tooth-pick.

"If you are stung by a wasp while picnicking," says a floating item, "apply the end of a cigar which has been chewed for a few moments to the wound." Young ladies should remember this and always chew the end of a cigar a few moments and place the weed in their pockets before starting on a picnic, and thus they will escape being stung by a wasp. —*Norr. Herald.*

Animals may think, but sometimes they do not think very fast. A cow got into a James street garden, Friday, and it took her half an hour to make up her mind where to go out. A man and dog were flooding her mind with information all the time, too.—*Rome Sentinel.*

With the hard times the mean men are coming to the surface everywhere. Olean, N. Y., trots out one who charged twenty-five cents for a bucket of water for a horse at a funeral, while Collinsville, Conn., not to be outdone, boasts of a citizen who, after trading off a cow to a widow, carefully removed the two buttons from its horns.

A writer in the Providence Journal has been looking into the use made of circulating libraries in that city. One woman takes out books "because," she says, "it looks well to see new books lying around." She never opens the books. Another woman frankly explained her motive as follows: "O no, I don't read the books; that would be too tiresome. I just look over the beginning till I find who the characters are, and then I turn to the end to see how they come out. Then if anybody asks me about the book. I say: "O yes, I've seen it; and I tell how it ended, and so get the credit of being quite literary."

A SMOKE ALL AROUND.—A recent schooner from Mexico into this port came bounding into the bay with her cargo of fruit and her limited register of passengers under a full spread of canvas. Among those who constituted the human part of the freight list was a solitary woman who had fixed up a "bit" of a job for the Custom-House detectives of the United States. She had sewed up a petticoat in little seams, into the crevices of which about two thousand cigars were stowed away. The machine when discovered somewhat staggered the Custom House officers, who saw it standing alone and took it for a new-fangled Mexican water-cooler or a patent air-pumping machine, which he made haste to inspect, with the result already given. He took the hoop-skirt to head-quarters, and those cigars will in due time be sold by the Government as confiscated property.

THE INVIGORATING, FATTENING, and nutritive properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to sustain the body in the performance of its various functions, with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childhood"—the "Wasting Away" in those of consumptive tendency—in consumption itself, as well as in General Debility and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation.

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Epsom, N. H., May 3, 1870.

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