

The station was then invaded by Tartars, and neither Michael Strogoff nor the journalists were able to effect their retreat.

Alcide Jolivet, with his useless dispatch in hand, ran to Harry Blount, stretched on the floor, and kindhearted as he was, took him on his shoulders with the intention to flee with him. It was too late!

Both were prisoners, and with them Michael Strogoff.

PART II. CHAPTER I.

At a day's march from Kolyvan, several vast beyond the town of Diachinks, stretches a wide plain, planted here and there with great trees, principally pines and cedars.

There stood the Tartar tents; there Feofar-Khan, the terrible Emir of Bokhara, was encamped; and there on the following day, the 7th of August, were brought the prisoners taken at Kolyvan after the annihilation of the Russian force, which had vainly attempted to oppose the progress of the invaders. Of the two thousand men who had engaged with the two columns of the enemy, the bases of which were on Tomsk and Omsk, only a few hundred remained. Thus events were going badly, and the imperial government appeared to have lost its power beyond the frontiers of the Ural—for a time at least, for the Russians could not fail eventually to defeat the savage hordes of the invaders. But in the meanwhile the invasion had reached the centre of Siberia, and it was spreading through the remote country both to the eastern and the western provinces. If the troops of the Amoor and the provinces of Takusk did not arrive in time to occupy it, this capital of Asiatic Russia, being insufficiently garrisoned, would fall into the hands of the Tartars, and before it could be retaken the grand duke, before the emperor, would be sacrificed to the vengeance of Ivan Ogareff.

What had become of Michael Strogoff? Had he broken down under the weight of so many trials? Did he consider himself conquered by the series of disasters, which, since the adventure of Ichim, had increased in magnitude? Did he think his cause lost? Was his mission had failed? that his orders could no longer be obeyed?

Michael was one of those men who never give in while life exists. He was yet alive; he still had the imperial letter safe about him; his disguise had been undiscovered. He was included among the numerous prisoners when the Tartars were dragging with them like cattle; but by approaching Tomsk he was at the same time drawing nearer to Irkutsk. Besides, he was still in front of Ivan Ogareff.

"I will get there!" he repeated to himself. Since the affair of Kolyvan all the powers of his mind were concentrated on one object—to become free? How should he escape from the hands of the Tartars? When the time came he would see.

Feofar's camp presented a magnificent spectacle. Numerous tents, of skin, or silk, glistened in the rays of the sun. The lofty plumes which surmounted their conical tops waved amid banners, flags, and pennons of every color. The richest of these tents belonged to the Seides and Khodjas, who are the principal personages of the khannat. A special pavilion, ornamented with a horse's tail issuing from a sheaf of red and white sticks artistically interlaced, indicated the high rank of these Tartar chiefs. Then in the distance rose several thousand of the Turcoman tents, called "karakoy," which had been carried on the backs of camels.

The camp contained at least a hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, as many foot as horse soldiers, collected under the name of Alamanes. Among them, and as the principal types of Turkestan, would have been remarked the Tajiks and their regular features, white skin, tall forms, and black eyes and hair, they formed the bulk of the Tartar army, and of them the khannats of Khokhand and Koundouze had furnished a contingent nearly equal to that of Bokhara. With the Tajiks were mingled specimens of different races who either reside in Turkestan or whose native countries border on it. There were Usbecks, red-bearded, small in stature, similar to those who had pursued Michael. Here were Kirghiz, with flat faces like the Kalmucks, dressed in coats of mail; some carried the lance, bows and arrows of Asiatic manufacture; some the sabre, a match-lock gun and the "tschukane," a little short handled axe, the weapons from which invariably prove fatal. There were Mongols—of middle height, with black hair plaited into pig-tails, which hung down their backs; round faces, swarthy complexions, lively deep-set eyes, scanty beards—dressed in blue nankeen trimmed with black plush, sword-belts of leather with silver-buckles, boots gayly braided, and silk capes edged with fur and three ribbons fluttering behind. Brown-skinned Afghans too might have been seen. Arabs, having the primitive type of the beautiful Semitic races; and Turcomans, with eyes which looked as if they had lost the pupil—all enrolled under the Emir's flag, the flag of incendiaries and devastators.

When the prisoners came at Kolyvan arrived before the tents of Feofar and the great dignitaries of the khannat, the drums beat and the trumpets sounded. With these formidable sounds were mingled the sharp musket shots and the deeper reports of the cannon, four or six of which composed the artillery of the Emir. Feofar's camp was purely military. What might be called his domestic establishment, his harem, and those of his allies, were at Tomsk, now in the hands of the Tartars. When the camp broke up, Tomsk would become the Emir's residence until the time when he should exchange it for the capital of Eastern Siberia.

Feofar's tent overlooked the others. Draped in large folds of a brilliant silk looped with golden cords and tassels, surmounted by tall plumes which waved in the wind like flags, it occupied the centre of a wide clearing, sheltered by a grove of magnificent birch and pine trees. Before this tent, on a jappaned table inlaid with precious stones, was placed the sacred book of the Koran, its pages bed of thin gold-leaf delicately engraved. Above floated the Tartar flag, quartered with the Emir's arms.

In a semicircle round the clearing stood the tents of the great functionaries of Bokhara. There resided the chief of the stables, who has the right to follow the Emir on horseback even into the court of his palace; the grand falconer; the "housch-begui," bearer of the royal seal; the "topshi-baschi," grand master of the artillery; the "khodja," chief of the council, who receives the prince's kiss, and may present himself before him with his girdle untied; the "schikh-oullislam," chief of the ulemas, representing the priests; the "cazi-asker," who in the Emir's absence settles all disputes raised among the soldiers; and, lastly, the chief of the astrologers, whose great business is to consult the stars every time the Khan thinks of changing his quarters.

When the prisoners were brought into the camp the Emir was in his tent. He did not show himself. "This was fortunate, no doubt. A sign, a word from him might have been the signal for some bloody execution. But he intrenched himself in that isolation which con-

stitutes in part the majesty of Eastern kings. He who does not show himself is admired; and, above all, feared.

As to the prisoners, they were to be penned up in some inclosure where ill-treated, poorly fed, and exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, they would await Feofar's pleasure.

The most docile and patient of them all was, undoubtedly, Michael Strogoff. He allowed himself to be led, for they were leading him where he wished to go, and under conditions of safety which, free, he could not have found on the road from Kolyvan to Tomsk. To escape before reaching that town was to risk again, falling into the hands of the scouts who were scouring the steppe. The most eastern line occupied by the Tartar columns was now situated beyond the eighty-fifth meridian, which passes through Tomsk. This meridian once passed, Michael considered that he should be beyond the hostile zones, that he could traverse Genseal without danger, and gain Krasnoyarsk before Feofar-Khan had invaded the province.

To be continued.

Mr. Costigan's Slanderers.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

Sir,—In the Toronto Globe of the 26th June, under the heading "Notes from the Capital" appears the following:—

"INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

"A member of the public service in the Northwest writing to this city confirms the statement formerly published in the Globe concerning Mr. Costigan, M.P. He says that that gentleman is at the present time a public employee, and was appointed to a position in the Northwest even before the close of the past session of parliament. His employers not objecting, he remained in Ontario for a few weeks to assist the local conservative party during the elections. As politicians any more than ordinary citizens do not care to work for nothing, it remains for Mr. Costigan to prove that he is not committing a breach of the independence of parliament act. He has been very fortunate, also, with his relatives, and up to date has secured the appointment to fat positions of his son, a nephew named Hart, and a brother. A second nephew is on the eve of receiving an appointment."

And in its issue of the 27th:—

"In yesterday's despatch it was stated that a second nephew of Mr. Costigan, M.P., was on the eve of receiving a government appointment, making five of the family in the public service. The nephew referred to arrived from the east this evening, and will apply in person to-morrow."

Now, sir, to my mind there is but one word in the English language applicable to the concocter and writer of those paragraphs. I am not permitted to use it according to the rules of respectable journalism, I never would make use of it in connection with a respectable man, but knowing every insinuation contained in them to be absolutely false, I have no hesitation in telling their author that he can exercise his fertile imagination freely in this respect, and consider that I do make use of it in its full, pure, unadulterated significance. As far as he is concerned this is enough, but in justice to my brother, who is not here to speak for himself, and for the satisfaction of his friends, I will explain how far he is infringing upon the "independence of parliament" act, and what fat positions he has secured for his relations. "Mr. Costigan" is not directly or indirectly in the employ of the government, nor did he remain in Ontario to assist any party at the local elections, beyond making a short speech in one constituency; he did not interfere in this well known. The "fat positions" referred to are an extra clerkship for his nephew Hart during a part of last session, who asked no more, was promised no more, is expecting no more, and who did not arrive in this city either the other day or any day since the session, nor does he intend to, nor did any nephew of his arrive; as for his son, his "fat" position was the privilege of being here with his father during most of the session, not employed, not even asking to be employed, and who never drew a cent of government money in his life. The other Hart mentioned (who is not a nephew) left home at the close of the session and went west, engaged as a clerk with Messrs. Purcell & Ryan. No position was asked for him under government, nor did he expect any. As for myself, I have enjoyed the "fat position" of an "extra clerk" since 1872, and am simply that yet, but having the same rights as others will get a better place if I can.

This is the plain simple truth, and I can challenge contradiction. Mr. Costigan's constituents will be surprised at this new phase in his character when they know, that during the 19 or 20 years that he has had the honor of being their choice, not one of his names was appointed to an office in his country, nor a relation except one. It is with feelings of gratification and honest pride that I can make this statement, proving, as it does, that no mercenary motives influenced him or his friends in their dealings with his people; and I can tell the Globe's unfortunate correspondent that he might learn a useful lesson by enquiring into the relations that exist between John Costigan and his constituents, and the real secret of his always having their confidence. Yet, it would be useless, for that individual could not profit by it, respectability being foreign to his nature—something beyond his conception; and yet it is simply the faith and confidence of a people in a man who believed in, and adheres to, the "eternal principle of truth."

I am, sir,

Yours truly,

W. F. COSTIGAN.

Ottawa, June 30th, 1879.

[Mr. Costigan might have spared himself the trouble of noticing the mean insinuations indulged in by the Globe's correspondent, who has become the laughing stock of men of both political parties in this city. Nothing he can say towards slandering Mr. John Costigan can possibly change public opinion. Mr. John Costigan is a member for Victoria, N. B., will always find the puny dirlings of the press maligning them. It is their business, and they fully exemplify the poet's idea—

"The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole, Can never be a mouse of any soul."

—Ed. Citizen.]

More Cardinals.

New York, July 2.—In Catholic clerical circles in this city the question of appointing new American cardinals has been the subject of discussion for some weeks. It is stated on authority of a well-known ecclesiastic in a high position that America will shortly be honored in this way. It is thought the west will be favored, and that Quebec, Canada, will also be honored should Pope Leo create these new cardinals. It is urged that the growth and prosperity of the Catholic Church in the new world will be greatly stimulated thereby.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

First Closing Ceremonies in Montreal—Distinguished Company—Presentation of Degrees.

The sessions of the faculties of Laval, in this city, were brought to a fitting termination yesterday night by a "university banquet" in the hall of "Le Cabinet de Lecture Parisien." The attendance was constituted from the élite of French Canadian society and was exceedingly large. Among the present were several distinguished professors of the sister universities. At 8 o'clock Rev. M. Methot, vice-rector, took the chair. He was supported on the right and left by Messrs. J. A. Levesque, who were arrayed in their peculiar academic garb. The Rev. the vice-rector in a few well chosen words announced the object of the gathering and concluded by presenting Hon. Mr. Chapleau. The honorable gentleman delivered an instructive address on jurisprudence. The reverend the vice-rector then read the names of the gentlemen to whom licentiate or bachelors diplomas were accorded. Their names are:—Bachelors, Mr. Eugene Simard, Licentiate, Messrs. Joseph Levesque, Joseph Chénier, and J. A. Desrosiers. Licentiate with distinction, Mr. Bruno Naveil. Licentiate with great distinction, Mr. Pierre R. Lafontaine. Addressed by several of the gifted orators present were delivered.

Rev. M. Methot thanked the audience heartily for having honored the entertainment with their presence and the assemblage dispersed.

Mackenzie Bowell.

There may be some some politics in the following extract from the Stratford Beacon and there may be some truth too. That the present conservative government is anti-Catholic, we fear there is good reason to believe. But party hacks will not see it. Here is what the Beacon says:—

Grand Sovereign Bowell did not go near Montreal about the middle of last July. We predicted weeks before that he would not, and our predictions proved correct. The G. S. does not like to contend against Catholics in the mass. That is not his style. His forte as a Grand Sovereign is to operate two ways. He likes to make offensive speeches against Catholics on a "twelfth," when surrounded by the "stoolie" lot. He is also mighty in another way. If a Catholic official is found in that portion of the civil service which, unfortunately for the country, he at present controls, the G. S. is always ready to show his love "for the principles of Protestantism" by bravely cutting off his head. There happened to be, until the other day, one Catholic in the London custom house. His name was McNeef, and he was appointed by the late government on the recommendation of Col. Walker. The G. S. dismissed him the other day. There was no charge against the man, nor was it alleged that he did not discharge his duties properly. The head and front of his offending was that he was a Catholic appointed by the Liberal Government. To make the matter more insulting the Tory papers raised a most unseemly cackle over the poor fellow's dismissal, and gloried in the fact that another official "appointed by Col. Walker" had been deprived of his bread and butter. When it became evident that the Catholics of London would resent the insult thus heaped upon them by G. S., the organs trumped up an excuse on the score of economy. Of course a successor to McNeef, of the right stripe, will be appointed.

Unprotected Females.

New York Times:—A woman, both young and old, who have no husbands, near kinsmen, or friends whom they feel privileged to ask to become their escorts in going out after night-fall, are now provided for, as is well known, by a company in the city in a manner said to be entirely satisfactory. A lone woman, possessed of a little money, need no longer be deprived of the pleasure of attending parties, dinners, or any form of social or professional entertainment. She can inform the company that on any named evening she wishes to go to the house of a friend, to the theatre, the opera, a lecture, or any place of business or amusement, and at the required hour a well-behaved, intelligent, well-dressed man will appear at the door and act as her escort. He will accompany her to the place, and call for her at any time she names; or, if required, will sit by her side—as at the theatre, the opera, or a concert—during the performance, and take her home afterwards. It might be thought that there would be very little demand for escorts of this sort, but we are informed to the contrary. Women—strangers in the city—who want to attend the theatre or opera, frequently secure such service; so do widows, maidens, and other women unwilling to put themselves under obligation to any man on whom they have no claim.

Lord Loftus.

Lord Augustus Loftus, the predecessor of Lord Dufferin in the post of British ambassador at St. Petersburg, is visiting Niagara Falls, en route to New South Wales, of which he will be governor. The distinguished ambassador has represented his sovereign at Berlin, St. Petersburg and other important diplomatic centres, and is now sixty-two years of age. His grandfather, the first marquis, was the greatest borough-holder in Ireland, and to no one had Pitt and Castlereagh to pay so large a compensation for his support of the Union. Lord Ely received £56,000 for his suppressed boroughs, a marquise in the peerage of Ireland, and a barony in that of the United Kingdom. He had been accustomed to send seven members to that sink of corruption, the Irish parliament. The governorship of New South Wales is nominally worth £7,000 a year, which is £3,000 less than that of Victoria, but allowances given to the governor bring it up to the same value. The climate of Sydney is more or less agreeable for nine months in the year, being perfectly charming for at least six. But the summer is often exhaustingly hot, and occasionally a hot wind, known in local parlance as a "brick fielder" and "southerly buster," renders existence a burden. The colony of New South Wales is now within nine years of its centennial year, having been planted in January, 1788.

Sitting Bull.

New York, July 2.—Father Genin, a priest who has labored among the various tribes composing the great Sioux nation in the northwest, is now in this city. He publishes a manifesto from Sitting Bull to "all just and sensible citizens" in vindication of the Sioux Indians. Father Genin gives the following account of the battle of Rosebud, at which Custer fell, as it was given to him by Sitting Bull:—Sitting Bull imagined that the force of which Custer was in command was part of that which had been sent out to exterminate his people. For eight days he retreated from the advancing white men, and then being wearied by a hot sun, he left his fires lighted, and arranged a number of effigy Indians so as to deceive the whites. He then gathered his braves, and under cover of the hills to the south of Rosebud, marched to intercept Custer's advance. He did not wish to fight, so he sent out a messenger with a flag of truce, who was shot down. Father Genin has with him the tomahawk with which Custer was finally despatched.

Sunday.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said in the House of Lords:—"I am perfectly free to admit that there is a difference between the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath, and I cannot agree with those who would extend to the observance of the Christian Sunday the rules and regulations of the Jewish Sabbath. If there be any who desire to do it they will utterly fail to accomplish that purpose."

Prince Victor Bonaparte.

Paris, July 2.—Paul de Cassagnac, in the La Pays, supports Prince Victor Bonaparte as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty. This is done in order to promote a compromise in the interest of the empire.

M. Rouher's organ, maintains Prince Jerome Bonaparte's rights as head of the family and future emperor.

The Fools.

LONDON, July 2.—A despatch from Dublin states:—"At Portadown the Orangemen yesterday made a violent demonstration against the proposed Catholic university bill. They paraded through town carrying an effigy of the O'Connor Don, which they finally burned amid a scene of great noise and confusion. Speeches were made at the demonstration, and it was claimed that the proposed bill was a concession to Catholic demands which the Orange party could not submit to."

Jerome Bonaparte Patterson.

The radical republican newspaper of Paris, La Dineuvie Siècle, on July 2nd asserted that numerous groups of Bonapartists seriously entertain the idea of advocating Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, the head of the American branch of the Bonaparte family, as a pretender to the imperial succession. Disensions among various Bonapartist factions continue, but there is said to be strong evidence that the party of Prince Jerome is gaining strength, he has a number of ardent adherents in a certain wing of the republican party, and at the same time has adherents among certain of the Bonapartists who have been dissatisfied with the management of their cause by M. Rouher.

Discovery of Old Coin in Mayo.

A few days back a countryman named Hogan was lucky enough to come across quite a heap of old silver coin. Some thirty or forty yards off the shore of Malyskeery there is a small island—an ancient burial ground—called "King's Island," accessible on foot at low water. The man and his child were engaged in collecting seaweed on the island, and under the bank, quite close to some of the graves, they saw some coin. On further search being made, an old box was found, more than a foot square, quite full, about two stone weight. The coin are very thin and of various sizes, from a florin to a three-penny piece. The inscription is legible on some of them, and dates of the 11th and 12th centuries appear. The words "David Rex Scotorum" can be read on some of them, and the monarch's head, with long hair and crown.

Poisoning Wine.

New York, July 2.—The Sun says: Some deaths among the 10th avenue gang may be confidently expected within the current week. The following advertisement, published yesterday, may aid the coroner who holds the inquests in determining the cause of death:—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD!

FOR THE RETURN OF THE WINE TAKEN FROM 484 EIGHTH AVENUE.

Liquor dealers take warning, as the four bottles are poison.

The proprietor of the bar-room, 484 Eighth avenue, is a German named A. F. Pekar. It appears he wished to poison thieves, who have been stealing from him. He seemed undisturbed at the possible death of the thieves who stole his wine, or others who may innocently buy it.

The Mont Clair Homicide.

New York, July 2.—The Sun comments on the Mont Clair homicide, and in the same column says the number of men, who in sudden fits of passion have killed their servants is, in modern times, at least, not large. Probably the most remarkable case, both for the rank of the criminal and the rigid impartiality of his trial, is that of Lawrence, Earl of Ferrers, who was hanged for murder more than one hundred years ago. His family were rich and noble, and traced their ancestry back to the reign of Edward the Confessor. The crime of the unfortunate nobleman was the shooting of his steward, who had angered him by inattention to his orders, and who in a subsequent altercation so excited the earl that he got his pistol and returned to the scene of the quarrel and fired the fatal shot. After being cut down his body, like that of a common felon, was given to surgeons to be anatomized.

Sectarian Prejudices.

There is some truth in the following extract from the Hamilton Times, although there may be some mistakes, too:—

"Perhaps no journal in Canada was more shocked than was the Montreal Gazette over what it was pleased to term the appeals of the 'Grits' to sectarian prejudice. Yet, it has since given the lie to its professions by endeavoring to work up religious animosities in the Quebec constituencies where elections were to take place. Its trick to excite hostility against Mr. Joly, a Protestant, was to publish sensational articles, the burden of which was that, in some arbitrary way, he was interfering with the asylums so as to deprive the Catholics of their rights, and embarrass and annoy the Sisters who are in charge of them. Two Catholic counties have, however, refused to be gulled by this sort of clap-trap, and have declared their confidence in a Protestant who has never done anything to justify the removal of that confidence."

Antwerp.

In a recent foreign letter to The Detroit Free Press the city of Antwerp and its various fortunes are thus delineated:—"Situated far inland on the Scheldt, here one third of a mile broad and thirty feet deep, at sixty miles from the sea, this situation has always given it great importance and enabled it to revive again, and from what seemed crushing calamities, high prosperity, fearful adversity. Once the most flourishing commercial city of Europe, surpassing even Venice, then terribly sacked and laid waste by the ferocious Spaniards, then made by Napoleon the principal naval station of Northern France and one of its chiefest seaports, then bombarded and almost ruined by the French in Louis Philippe's time, its population now dwindling from 125,000 in the middle '40s to 40,000, then rising to 175,000 (its present size), it was like Paris, a monument of vitality about it that are seemingly indestructible."

The Hull Murder.

A new matter for speculation in the Hull murder case is the person entitled to receive the \$500 reward. The police do not enter into consideration, but there is room for argument upon the respective rights of the reporter, Balch, and the pawn broker, Sternberg. Public sentiment would undoubtedly vote the money to Balch, but the advertisement which the reward would be paid to the party furnishing evidence which would lead to conviction. Upon this version of it Sternberg's claim appears indisputable.

Soldiers.

"What we want," says the Saturday Review, "is soldiers, and soldiers we must have. We annex a large slice of country, and before we have had time to absorb, assimilate, or organize our new possession we become involved in hostilities with some new and powerful neighbor. This cannot go on forever, and we must sooner or later, choose one of two alternatives. We must either find soldiers to fill the ranks of our army, or we must cease from further wars and conquest. The only question is, is the latter alternative possible?"

Farmers in England.

The failures of farmers are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. In 1870 there were numbered 229; in 1875, 354; in 1876, 480; in 1877, 477; in 1878, 815, and in the first half of 1879, no fewer than 614. In addition, the facts are well known that farmers in many countries are now losing their capital, that landlords find great difficulty in retaining at any price, and that the remission of rent have only met a portion of the difficulty. If the land of England becomes less and less able to compete with that of other countries in the growth of meat and cereal crops, the alteration in the conditions will have an effect not only on the persons immediately concerned, but on England as a whole.

The Trojans.

Dr. Schliemann writes to the London Times that in his excavations in ancient Troy he has discovered the art of burning brick, and practiced it for ages before the burning of the city. He says:—"Having in company with these friends, (Professor Virchow and Mr. Bournouff) most carefully examined many heaps of bricks, we have all three become convinced that the latter have been slightly burnt in ovens before having been employed for building, because they are too uniformly burnt to admit that their burning should have been produced solely by the great conflagration; besides, even in compact masses of bricks, we never found a raw, merely sun-dried brick."

TELEGRAMS.

England.

LONDON, July 3.—It is formally announced that the business of the late Baron Lionel De Rothschild will be carried on by the three sons of the deceased.

A meeting of Irish Catholic bishops declared the Irish University bill unworthy of acceptance in its present form.

The Daily News understands that there is no truth in the rumor of Count Schouvaloff's retirement from the London embassy. He probably takes a furlough.

A large meeting of home rulers unanimously condemned the Irish university bill now before parliament.

Scotland.

GLASGOW, July 4.—So far 23 bodies have been recovered from the High Planytro pit.

Italy.

ROME, July 3.—The court of Cassation has rejected an appeal of the Countess Lambertini against the brothers of the late Cardinal Antonelli, with costs to the countess.

Turkey.

LONDON, July 3.—A Vienna despatch denies that England and France protested at Constantinople against the abrogation of the trade of 1841, giving the khedive power to make treaties.

Another Vienna correspondent insists that the British and French ambassadors at Constantinople did offer a protest against the abrogation of the trade of 1841, but explains that it was merely verbal, and only made to open negotiations on the subject.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Owing to the dullness of trade and the general feeling of insecurity, the industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow, in 1880, is postponed for one year. Freight brought to and despatched from St. Petersburg, by rail, during April, show a falling off of forty-three per cent. compared with April, 1878.

France.

LONDON, July 3.—A Paris correspondent says Paul de Cassagnac has been acquitted on the charge of exciting hatred and contempt of the Government by articles published in Le Pays.

Germany.

BERLIN, July 3.—Bitter, the under secretary of the interior, will probably succeed Von Hobeck as minister of finance, and Von Putt Kammer, president of the province of Silesia, will probably succeed Falk as minister of ecclesiastical affairs.

LONDON, July 3.—A Berlin despatch says, it is asserted on trustworthy authority that Falk resigned because he is convinced it is now possible to effect a reconciliation with the Vatican, and is, therefore, patriotically resolved not to remain an obstacle to that desired consummation.

The Zulu War.

LONDON, July 3.—The queen has directed the royal regiment of artillery to meet the body of the Prince Imperial at Woolwich and escort it to Chislehurst.

LONDON, July 3.—A telegram from Lord Chelmsford's headquarters, dated the 6th of June, gives a connected narrative of the peace negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu king. Lord Chelmsford promised if the two cannons captured at Isandula were surrendered within the week, and certain hostages sent into the British line as evidence of King Cetwayo's sincerity, he would grant an armistice pending the arrival of terms of peace for which he had telegraphed to England three weeks ago. Lord Chelmsford, at the request of the Zulu messengers, sketched the outlines of the probable terms, namely, the enforcement of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum of unconditional surrender, indemnity to England for the cost of the war, and a return of all spoils taken at Isandula. If Cetwayo is unable to comply with the last named condition the British must themselves recover the spoils from individual holders. The messengers were warned to be prepared for the probability of a final ceremony of the conclusion of peace at Isandula.

A despatch from Capetown, June 10, says strong hopes are entertained of the success of the peace negotiations. The British forces are disgusted and disheartened with the war.

The Pope and Bismarck.

LONDON, July 3.—A despatch from Berlin says the Pope and Prince Bismarck are actively negotiating previous to Minister Falk's successor being appointed.

Weston.

The hope is expressed by the Boston Globe that Weston comes over to this country, he "will be accompanied by a man who will hold the combination of the pedestrian's jaw, and who will be sworn not to give it away on any account, or for any consideration."

Archbishop Purcell.

New York, July 3.—A private despatch received in this city late last night from Cincinnati stated that it is reported in that city that Archbishop Purcell had become insane from his financial difficulties and that he was now being cared for in a retreat near Albany in this state. Inquiries made of the Catholic clergy in this city, however, fail to verify the rumor.

A Heroic Deed.

A correspondent sends us the following:—In the village of Portsmouth, on the 28th ult., a young man by the name of Wishart, while fishing on the Long Pier, fell into the water in a fit, and would undoubtedly have been drowned were it not for the prompt and manly action of John Fitzsimmons, who jumped in and saved him with great difficulty.

Surgeon Major.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday announces that "Surgeons, who have served consecutively as such during twenty years in any corps of the active militia, shall have the rank of Surgeon-Major, but without extra pay for such increased rank. Assistant-Surgeons, who have served as such consecutively in any corps of the active militia during ten years, shall rank as surgeons, without extra pay."

Trade in England.

According to the London Times, the recent rise in the price of raw cotton at Liverpool was all that saved a crash and inevitable collapse in that industry in England. It considers, however, that the relief is temporary, and even unreal. If this concession be correct the danger may speedily return and imperil the whole cotton interest of the Kingdom, besides striking a blow at that in the United States. British cotton production is now reduced to such small profits that a very slight fall in values effects the strongest houses most materially.

Another Plot Against the Czar.