

FAREWELL TO A DEPARTED FRIEND.

They are gone to the grave—but we will not deplore them; Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb,

The Spirit has passed through its portals before them; And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom.

They are gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee; Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,

And the sinner may hope, since the sinless has died. They are gone to the grave—and its mansion forsaking; Perhaps thy tired spirit in doubt lingered long;

But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking; And the song which thou hearest was the seraphim's song.

They are gone to the grave—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee; When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,

Where death has no sting, since the Saviour hath died. M. L. S. Nicolet Seminary, P.Q.

METEOROLOGY.

The Firm Rules of Meteorology.

Letter IV.

The air which is continually rising in the hot zones and circulating towards the poles and back again towards the equator, is the prime source of the winds.

According to what has been said, however, but two different winds would exist on the earth, and these two moving in fixed directions; one sweeping over the earth from the poles to the equator, with us called "North wind," and one from the equator to the icy regions, with us the "South wind."

But we must add here something which considerably modifies this, viz. the revolution of the globe. The earth, it is well known, revolves round its axis from west to east once in twenty-four hours; the atmosphere performs this revolution also.

But since that part of the atmosphere nearest to the equator must move with greater velocity than the part nearer the poles, it may with a little thinking be easily understood, that the air which goes on the surface of the earth from the poles to the equator, passes over ground which moves faster east than the air itself; while, on the contrary, the air coming from the hot zone starts in an easterly direction with the velocity it had at the equator; but, as it is moving on, it passes over that part of the earth which rotates with less velocity.

This gives rise to what are called trade-winds, so very important to navigation. In our hemisphere the trade-winds come in the lower strata of the air in the north-east; while in the upper strata they move towards north-east, they come from the south-west.

In the lower strata of the air the trade-winds in the other hemisphere trade-winds in the westerly direction; in the upper strata they move in a southerly direction.

The ideas that many persons have that wind and weather are two things entirely different, is wrong. Weather is nothing else but a condition of the atmosphere. A cold winter, cold spring, cold summer and cold autumn do not mean, as some believe, that the earth, or that part of it on which they live, is colder than usual; for if we dig a hole in the ground it will be found that neither cold nor warm weather has any influence upon the temperature below the surface of the earth.

At the small depth of thirty inches below the surface no difference can be found between the heat of the day and the cold of the night. In a well sixty feet deep no difference is perceptible between the hottest summer and the coldest winter day, far below the surface of the earth the differences of temperature do not exist. What we call "weather" is but a state of the atmosphere, and depends solely upon the wind.

It has been stated already that there are fixed rules of weather, or, which is the same thing, that there are laws governing the motion of the winds; but we have added also, that there are a great many causes which disturb these rules, and therefore make any calculations in advance a sheer impossibility.

We have seen that these rules are called forth, 1st, by the course of the sun; 2nd, by the circulation of the air from the poles to the equator and back again; and 3rd, by the revolution of the earth, causing the trade-winds.

All these various items have been calculated correctly; and, owing to this, we have now a firm basis in meteorology. But in the next letter we shall see what obstacles are put in the way of this new science by other things; and the allowances to be made for these disturbances cannot be easily computed.

THE HONORABLE CRIME RECORD OF PERRY, THE COLORED JANITOR OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY, NOW ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—The trial of Anderson Perry, colored, for the murder of Willy Brown, was continued in the criminal court to-day. The evidence disclosed a depth of crime unparalleled in the criminal annals of the city or State. Perry, the accused, who was employed in the dissecting department of Maryland University, of Maryland, it appeared in the testimony, had told others he was in the habit of killing and selling bodies of old people for dissecting purposes.

Ross, already convicted, lived in the same house with Perry, and declares he was instigated by Perry to commit the murder, assuring him that nothing would ever be known of it, but after he had committed the crime was advised by Perry to leave the country. It also appears that Perry was to have married the mother of Ross a few days subsequent to the murder. Perry is an old man and partially paralyzed. The trial creates much excitement, and hundreds of people, mostly colored, are gathered about the court house during the sessions of the court.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Dr. Felt's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

THE VETO POWER.

A New English Attempt to Obtain Powers Over the Irish Bishops.

Very little has been said about important negotiations now in progress between the Salisbury Government and the Pope. It has been intimated here that the Foreign Office is willing to send an Ambassador to the Holy See provided satisfactory influences over the appointments of Catholic Bishops within the British Empire is given to the British crown.

The reply of the Pope appears to be evasive and cautious, so far as it has been made public. The fact that such a proposal is under consideration at the Vatican necessarily causes intense excitement and anxiety and will inevitably produce feelings of anxiety and indignation among Catholics in the United States. A brief summary of its history will enable all concerned to appreciate its character, to understand its real motive, and to discover the objects which should be the Pope's aim in its conditions.

When the present century began, the Catholics of Ireland were still practically deprived of civil rights. They had been admitted, it is true, to a nominal participation in the election of members of the Parliament then existing in Ireland. But the qualification of the suffrage was so high that most of them were excluded from its exercise.

They could not sit in Parliament, and they were still barred from many posts of profit and trust. They were, in a word, unrepresented. The movement for the restoration of their civil rights received a great impetus from the American Revolution and then a second impetus from the French Revolution. England felt herself compelled to make concessions to them while her armies were engaged in foreign wars and her relations were strained with many of her most dangerous enemies. Had the movement for Catholic emancipation been led by men representing the people directly, it would undoubtedly have made more rapid progress; but unfortunately for the people, the leaders were the Norman nobles who were more loyal to the crown than to the rights of their own people.

In 1808 one of these nobles, Lord Fingall, went to London with a petition for Catholic emancipation. The Parliament of Ireland had been abolished in the first year of the century. Henry Grattan presented the Catholic petition to the British House of Commons, and Lord Grenville presented it in the House of Lords. Mr. Grattan said in his speech that if the petition should be granted, and if the smallest danger should appear, he would not hesitate to resign his seat.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IDEA.

WILLIAM DE WILSON, MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FRIEND, IS PROPOSING TO GIVE PROVINCIAL BUT NOT NATIONAL HOME RULE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The following letter, written by Mr. Chamberlain to an American friend on the differences between his idea on Home Rule and Gladstone's idea, has been handed me for publication. "DEAR SIR,—I cannot quite remember how the American comparison originated in our conversation, but I think I was pointing out to you that the cardinal distinction between Gladstone's Irish policy and mine were very great—that in fact he sought to give national home rule, while I was not prepared to go further than what I may call provincial home rule, similar in character, though not in all its details, to the home rule of the United States or the provinces of the Canadian Dominion.

"In the course of the controversy Irishmen have frequently appealed to those precedents as justifying their demands, but of course the real fact is that a State of the American Union or a province of Canada has not and never had, any pretensions to the rights of a separate nation, and the moment the view of history is rightly seriously entered the minds of the citizens of the Southern States secession and civil war were the natural result. I think that if our American friends understood this and worked it out they would cease to be so seriously sympathetic with our Irish secessionists.

"The national idea as distinguished from provincial is essentially separatist. Once granted that Ireland is entitled to be considered as a nation, and not as a part of a nation, and you must follow this out to its logical conclusion and give them all the rights of a nation, including separate taxation, foreign relations and military forces."

Yours truly, "JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

MURDERED.

A TERRIBLE SCENE IN A CHICAGO SALOON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Early this morning John Watts, a well-known character about the docks, entered Wilson's liquor store, corner of South Water and Clark streets, accompanied by a male companion and two women in the rear. Shortly afterwards three men entered the saloon, one of whom had a badly bruised face and eye. This one listened at the door of the wine room and then turning to his companions said: "Now I'm going to do him up." With that he drew a long dirk and stepped to the wine room door; pushing it open he saw John Watts sitting with his back to him, and without a word of warning the murderer bent over the unsuspecting man's shoulder and plunged the dagger up to the hilt