

THE GLENGARRY FENCIBLES.

(Catholic Progress.)  
The work of devastation had been successfully carried on in the Highlands. Many a happy home, round whose fireside had sat the bravest of our soldiers, had been razed to the ground. The country in many places had become one vast waste, untenanted by human beings. A hardy race of renowned peasantry had been removed to make room for flocks and herds, more profitable to their grasping proprietors. Many of the Highlanders who had been ejected from their homes and settled down in Glasgow to what seemed to them a most unnatural mode of gaining a livelihood. They were employed, for the most part, in the cotton factories. They were utterly ignorant of English. Their good friend and pastor, the Rev. Alex. Macdonell, the first Catholic clergyman permanently stationed in Glasgow, who afterwards became Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, had often to act the part of interpreter between those sturdy Highlanders and their Lowland employers. About this time the Rev. Mr. Macdonell hired a storehouse, which he converted into a chapel (the only one then in Glasgow), but it was necessary to have two of the congregation always on guard at the entrance on Sunday. This somewhat improved condition of the Glasgow Highlanders did not last long. The distracted state into which war had thrown the Continent had caused a terrible disaster in trade. The poor Highlanders were the first to be thrown out of employ. They wandered all over the country to seek the means of livelihood, and not a few of them joined the army. At this crisis some of the more humane Highland proprietors were inspired with the thought that provision might be made for those poor people if a Catholic regiment could be raised under a Catholic commander, and with a Catholic priest for its chaplain. The experiment was a bold one. A similar offer had been made to the Government some years before, and declined. However, a meeting of some influential Catholic Highland proprietors was held at Fort Augustus, at which it was unanimously resolved to express their gratitude to the Government for the indulgence recently granted to the Catholic body, and to make the offer of raising a Catholic regiment for his Majesty's service on certain conditions. The Highland dress was to be adopted as the uniform of the regiment. Macdonell of Glengarry was proposed as the Major-Commandant. The regiment should consist of ten companies, each company of fifty-seven men, with the usual complement of officers and non-commissioned officers to be nominated by the Major. The meeting further expressed its regret that the urgency of the case had not allowed the Highland gentlemen time to communicate with their Catholic brethren in the Lowlands, but it directed that the report of their proceedings should be circulated among them as an invitation to cooperate with the movement. The minutes were signed by John Fletcher, Esq., of Dunans (the father of the present Lady Gordon of Drimmin), who, together with the Rev. Alex. Macdonell, the missionary in Glasgow, was the life and soul of the movement. The same two repaired to Edinburgh and there waited on the Lord Advocate as deputies from the meeting. Afterwards the deputation proceeded to London, and was soon followed by Glengarry himself. There they found the Lord Advocate and his uncle Henry Dundas, the Home Secretary, who presented the address of the meeting to his Majesty. Some days were required for a final answer and some difficulties were made. At last the Secretary of State informed the deputation that his Majesty viewed with much approbation this proof of the loyalty of his Catholic subjects in Scotland, but that under existing circumstances he felt it necessary to decline their offer. The deputation notwithstanding persevered in their application. They obtained an interview with Henry Dundas, who listened patiently to the exposition of their views with regard to the Highland emigration. Ten days elapsed, and he invited them to another interview, at which he received them with great politeness and after some further discussion gave them hopes of obtaining the command of a fencible regiment for the young Highland chief. The secret history of the refusal is curious. The then Duchess of Gordon was opposed to it because her son, the Marquis of Huntly, was raising a regiment at the time, and as the majority of his dependants were Catholics they would doubtless have preferred to enlist in a Catholic regiment. Another Highland proprietor, Sir James Grant, was opposed to the scheme for the same reason. Glengarry, with his faithful companions Mr. Fletcher, of Dunans, and the Rev. Mr. Macdonell, ultimately obtained their regiment, and recruited it partly from the Glasgow outcast Highlanders, and partly from the Highlands proper. The Rev. Mr. Macdonell was nominated chaplain of the regiment by a singular evasion of the existing laws. The regiment recommended itself to the authorities by volunteering for service in any part of Great Britain or Ireland. Several other Scotch regiments had refused to go on service even into England. In the year 1798 the Glengarry Fencibles were employed in Ireland during the Rebellion. The chaplain did all in his power to soften the rigours of military law in favour of the unfortunate rebels. When the yeomanry cavalry had too often converted chaplains into stablers the Rev. Mr. Macdonell insisted on their being restored to their proper use. When the wars were over the Glengarry Fencibles were disbanded, and many of the men were again reduced to extreme poverty. Those who had joined the corps from the Highlands found that complications of various sorts had arisen during their absence respecting their lands and holdings at home, and in point of fact, that they had no homes to return to. Here was again another opportunity offered to their beloved pastor for the exercise of his zeal and charity in behalf of his clansmen. He did not refuse the task, but overcame it with the difficulty until he overcame it. He applied for, and obtained a grant of many thousands acres of land, and forthwith promoted an emigration to Upper Canada, and even accompanied the emigrants himself across the Atlantic. After spending many years of missionary life among them he was raised to the Bishopric of Kingston, and finally returned to his native land to die. His death took place in the priest's house at Dumfries in the year 1840. When the Americans invaded Canada on the declaration of war in 1812, the Glengarry Fencibles were again organized. Colonel Macdonell, through his own influence with his clan, supported by that of his pastor, Bishop Macdonell, raised the regiment among his clansmen, and in this way the Colonel was partially reinstated in his command of the Glengarry regiment. We say partially, because the conditions that were made with Colonel Macdonell when he raised the regiment were not fulfilled, and the command of the regiment, almost immediately after it was raised, was transferred to a Protestant and an Orangeman, which caused a mutiny, which was suppressed with difficulty. It must be borne in mind that the adhesion of the Catholic Macdonells went far to determine the attitude of the French Canadians also. The most important service rendered by the Glengarry Fencibles

under Colonel Macdonell in Canada was the taking of Ogdensburg at a critical moment, and quite contrary to orders, an act which had the effect of diverting the American attack on Upper Canada at a moment when it was utterly undefended. The assault was made under circumstances of the utmost difficulty: deep snow impeded the assailants at every step, and the American marksmen from behind their fences kept up a heavy fire; but the gallantry of the brave Highlanders overcame every obstacle, and the fort was carried with eleven guns, all its stores, and two armed schooners in the harbour. Thus it was that the Highlanders saved Canada for the British Government, as a small return for having allowed mean and greedy proprietors to turn them out from the homes of their ancestors. As Ogdensburg was a frontier town on the American side of the St. Lawrence, Sir G. Trevelock authorised payment for any plunder by the troops, but Colonel Macdonell received a certificate from the inhabitants stating that they had not lost a single shilling, which must be recorded to the credit of the Glengarry Highlanders under his command. After the war was over they labored hard for many years until, like the Acadians, by industry and perseverance they had converted the primeval forest of that wild country into flourishing fertile fields and green meadows. They were beginning to be very happy in a temporal point of view. But many of them had removed so far into the country as to be entirely out of the reach of their priest. This to them was a great sorrow. Moreover, the surrounding country was being rapidly occupied by Protestants. The emigrants saw the imminent danger to which their children would be exposed of losing their faith. "To what purpose," they would sorrowfully say, "have we abandoned our hills and glens, the homes of our Catholic ancestors, if we are to become Protestants here in the wilderness. No! we must move again, and under the protection of Heaven, and the guidance of our Mother, the Star of the Sea, we will seek other lands where our children may be reared in the faith of their fathers. One old man, Mary Macleod was her name, a mother in that Celtic Israel, was especially impatient. She constantly repeated to her sons and daughters that there were lands to the eastward. "There," she said, "we may find a happy home, and raise *Croix Christi*, the Cross of Christ, and under the patronage of the Mother of God in years to come there shall spring from our descendants those who shall be the spiritual rulers and guides of our people." The venerable woman spoke truly of her descendants, five are priests, and one, the child of her daughter Una, the venerable Archbishop Colin Francis Mackinnon, was until recently the spiritual ruler of the Gael in Arichat, Antigonish and Cape Breton. The good old woman lived to the fourth generation. These are the people of whom Catholic Highlanders boast, and with good reason, and we feel sure that they will not be behindhand in aiding the revival of the "faith of our fathers" in the land of their ancestors. A. P. C.

Lord Arundell of Wardour. "Memoir of Colonel Macdonell."

A Physician's Prescription for "Crow's Feet."

Girls are advised by a Chicago physician to always sleep on their backs if they wish to keep crow's feet from the corners of their eyes. "These blemishes," he says, "are the result of sleeping on the sides. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes which disappear in a few hours, but finally become so mixed that neither hours nor ablutions will abate them."

Medical Literature.

All physicians must be interested in the announcement that Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., Librarian of the National Medical Library at Washington, has completed a National Catalogue of Medical Literature, which will be printed as soon as Congress grants the needed appropriation. It contains over 400,000 subject-entries, comprising books, pamphlets, and original papers in nearly all the medical periodicals of the world. Dr. Billings also proposes to edit a correct bibliography, entitled *Index Medicus*, which will enter all medical books, and index the leading medical journals and transactions in English and other languages. It will be published by F. Leyboldt.

The Cotton Trade.

A bill is before the United States Senate which, if passed, will affect our cattle trade as soon as the English embargo on cattle sailing from American ports has been removed. The bill is for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals in transit. Animals are to be loaded in comfortable cars, fed once every seven hours, and unloaded once every twenty-four hours. The railroad companies are to see that the requirements of the Act are complied with if the owners of the animals neglect them. No cattle are to be received from the Canadian lines which have not been provided with food, water, and rest during the preceding twenty-four hours. The Bill was brought up last session, but then failed to pass.

Wheat Growing in England.

It would seem that the time must come, and that very soon, when English farmers will have to give up all idea of growing wheat for profit. Messrs Thos. Scott and J. Savory, exceptionally two good authorities on the subject, have been making investigations, and they both state that wheat-raising by English farmers with the present prices must prove unremunerative. Mr. Savory, who is the most pronounced in his opinion, after making a careful summary of the costs of production, shows that in order to pay back to the farmer his outlay in seed, labour, manure, cartage, &c., the wheat must net him at least £2 8s per quarter, while the average price of wheat in England during the past four months has been only £2 per quarter. In other words, the English producer has, this season, lost one shilling per bushel on all the grain that he has raised, and as this has amounted to more than 80,000,000 bushels when the United Kingdom is taken into account, the outlay to the farmer must have been sufficiently large to cause him to look toward the future with serious misgivings.

A Patriarch of the Forest.

A patriarch of the forest has been felled lately in California, and the greatest portion of the wood taken to San Francisco. It was known by the epithet of "Old Moses." If one might infer with accuracy its age from the number of its rings, it must have been 4,840 years old. Its capacity is said to have been so great that 300 persons could find room within its trunk!

The Scent of the Polar Bear.

The Polar bear has a wonderful power of scenting from a great distance—a faculty very often useful, but sometimes very fatal to him; for when the Arctic whalers are boiling down seal or whale blubber the bearscent the savoury odour of the blubber and will follow the line for immense distances—an expedition resulting in his losing his own life.

DESPATCHES.

LONDON, February 19.—The Fellows of Royal College of Physicians, yesterday resolved that the Government ought to appoint a Royal Commission of eminent statesmen, medical men and specialists to investigate the plague.

Dr. Butt intends to move in the House of Commons shortly the following resolution—"That in the opinion of the House it is essential to the interests of Ireland that the University institutions of that country should be so arranged that Irishmen of all religious persuasions should be able to obtain the benefit of degrees and the advantages of a University education without compromise of their religious convictions, and that in order to accomplish this object legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary."

It is stated that 70 members of Parliament, many Liberals and some Conservatives will support Dr. Butt's motion with regard to University education in Ireland.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Bishop Foley died this morning. The funeral will take place in this city on Friday. The remains are to be taken to Baltimore. Bishop Foley's last words were to Vicar-General McMillan: "I appoint you administrator. I have tried to do my duty. I bow to the will of the Almighty God." He bequeaths his personal property to his successor.

Last night Harry Sharpe, of Houston, Tex., spoke in the Workingmen's Lyceum on the subject of co-operative colonies as a remedy for the hard times. His project is to organize the poor people in this city into bodies of about one thousand persons each, and to settle them on 50,000 acres of land in Texas, capitalists finding means by advancing \$10 per acre on the bonds, secured by mortgage on the entire State.

LONDON, February 19.—The chartered steamers from London, with a battalion of the 60th Regiment, and from Southampton with the Highlanders, sail to-day and to-morrow respectively. Several other ships will be ready for troops during the present week. A steamer is expected at Queenstown this week to embark volunteers. The last to sail of the fifteen chartered transports will probably be the steamers "Egypt," "Spain," "France" and "England," which are to carry cavalry regiments.

CANBERRA, January 29.—Col. Wood's column was attacked January the 24th, by 4,000 Zulus. The enemy were dispersed with but trifling loss to Wood's command. Several attacks on Pearson's column and other columns have been repulsed, but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating towards Ekwe, where Pearson is entrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Wood is falling back to cover Utrecht.

VERSAILES, February 20.—In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, on the Amnesty bill, M. Louis Blanc, maintained that amnesty should be penance. The great republic of the United States had, at the conclusion of the civil war, understood the true character of amnesty. If the Chamber refused to grant plenary amnesty, it must expect wide-spread agitation. M. Andrieux argued that plenary amnesty would cause disastrous reaction. Minister Leroyer said it was impossible to grant amnesty to those who boasted that they would revive the Commune, and gloried in their misdeeds. He denied that the majority of the public favored plenary amnesty. He appealed to the Chamber not to refuse the Government its confidence.

BERLIN, February 20.—In view of the indifference by Ministers relative to the arrest of Fritzsche and Hasselman, great indignation was expressed that an interior police agent should thus be able to affront the Reichstag, and waste its time with such a request. The debate, however, was calm. The principal speech, by Herr Lasker, charged that the Emperor having summoned all the members of the Reichstag to the opening ceremony, it was the duty of Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselman to obey him, but the police now ask sanction for proceedings against them, apparently for responding to the Emperor's summons.

TRINOVIA, February 20.—Prince Dordankoff Korsakoff has arrived and been received with great enthusiasm. A banner was displayed bearing the inscription: "Union of Bulgaria, Thrace and Macedonia."

LONDON, February 20.—London papers commenting on the Egyptian crisis, consider the Khedive, even if he did not contrive the demonstration in Cairo, will take advantage of it for attempting to restore his personal power. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that he had received no communication from Mr. Rivers-Wilson with regard to his resignation of the office of Minister of Finance for Egypt.

LONDON, February 20.—A Cape Town despatch says:—Unless attacked, the British forces will confine their operations to a retention of a strategic position on the border until strongly reinforced.

LONDON, February 21.—The latest news from Cape Town does not at all diminish the anxiety with which those in high military circles regard the situation. The persistent and bold attacks of the Zulus, although repulsed, are believed to have again seriously weakened the British forces, and there is an alarming rumor to the effect that the supply of ammunition is running low. The Zulu King is understood to have sent commands throughout the whole of his dominion summoning his entire arm bearing people for a combined attack on the British, and that he has been strengthened also by the arrival of allies from distant tribes. The British express confidence in their ability to repulse this attack, but great anxiety is felt here as to the result. Much time must yet elapse before reinforcements can reach Cape Colony.

PARIS, February 20.—The Papal Nuncio attended the soiree of the German Ambassador this evening, which is considered to be a good augury.

LONDON, February 21.—A Paris correspondent says:—The best authorities here consider the Khedive's only object was to get rid of Nubar Pasha, whom he personally detested, and that he will retain the rest of the Cabinet. It is stated that men-of-war have started, or are about to start for Alexandria, but this, if true, is merely intended as a warning against trifling with France and England.

LONDON, February 21.—Patrick Macnamara, accused of the murder of Patrick Kearney, in County Clare, and at whose trial the jury disagreed, is to be released on condition of quitting the country, Government paying his expenses to the United States.

LONDON, February 21.—It is understood that Dr. Butt has sent a letter announcing his resignation of the leadership of the Home Rulers, to a meeting of Irish members of Parliament, which had adjourned until Saturday. It is said Dr. Butt is in bad health.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—At a meeting to-day the strikers made a hostile demonstration against the police. The authorities resolved in the event of a repetition to forcibly disperse to-morrow's meeting.

Does Cattle-Plagued Meat Produce Disease.

If it can really be established that the cattle brought to this city for consumption are laboring under pleuro-pneumonia, the sooner the health authorities put a stop to their importation from the country the better. Hygienists, thus far, however, have not accurately designated the diseases which their consumption brings on those who partake of their meat, and it is not positively proven that it gives occasion to any well-defined malady. This is a question that should be settled as soon as possible. Diseased meat cannot, certainly, furnish wholesome food under the most favorable circumstances.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

How it is Taught—Personal Interview with Professor Tanning, and a Study of His System.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

I had to-day the pleasure of an interview with Prof. Tanning, the celebrated Court Etiquette Master. He is a pleasant-spoken gentleman, and afforded me all facilities of seeing his method of training. Introducing me to a large, long room, we found a number of young ladies in waiting, and they all seemed glad to greet the Professor.

"You shall see the method," said Tanning, as he ranged the ladies in line.

They were all dressed in street attire, but a glance at the rear elevation showed that over their walking-dresses had been pinned a long piece of calico, or factory cotton, made to simulate a Court train, and the point of the exercises seemed to be to bow gracefully and fall back, to adopt a military term for the occasion, without showing any awkwardness in the management of the factory cotton.

The ladies advanced a few steps, wearing upon their faces a grin supposed to be an expression of the compound feelings of joy and reverence.

"Observe," said the Professor to me, as I stood shyly to one side, "We carry out the principle of nature in our training, taking such words of command as are most in vogue."

"Whoa!" he shouted as the line reached the centre of the hall, and then taking up a long pointer he laid it out so that the ladies touched it, thus causing a straight line.

"Gee!" was the next word of command, and as it was uttered the ladies turned sideways to the right, displaying their handsome features in profile.

"Haw!" he next commanded, and a like motion is performed to the left.

"Back—back up—gee—whoa—haw!" he then shouted, as he did so the movement commenced. I saw at once the object of the preliminary "gee-haw!" The side motion had so placed the factory-cotton—by the way, the more economical, and therefore I presume the plebeians had their trains made of what is known as "blue derry," which did not show the dirt—in such a position that two steps could be taken backward without entangling the subsequent side movements permitted this to be carried on indefinitely.

The Professor assured me that the ladies could be "broken" almost as easily as oxen.

The Most Marvellous Shooting on Record.

(Camden, N. J. Democrat.)

They had been talking about the remarkable performances of Dr. Carver, the marksman who shoots with a rifle glass balls which are sent into the air as fast as a man can throw them. Presently Abner Byng, who was sitting by said—

"That's nothing."

"What is nothing?"

"Why, that shooting. Did you ever know Tom Potter?"

"No."

"Well, Potter was the best hand with a rifle I ever saw; beat this man Carver all hollow. I'll tell you what I've seen this man Potter do. You know, my bet, along there in the cherry season, Mr. Potter would want to preserve some cherries; so Tom would pick'em for her, and how do you think he'd done 'em?"

"I don't know. How?"

"Why, he'd fill his gun with bird shot and get a boy to drop half a bushel of cherries at one time from the roof of the house. As they came down he'd fire and take the stone clean out of every cherry in the lot! It's a positive fact! He might occasionally miss one, but not often. But he'd bigger shooting than that when he wanted to."

"What did he do?"

"Why, Jim Miller—did you know him? No? Well, Tom made a bet with Jim that he could shoot the button of his own coat tail by aiming in the opposite direction, and Jim took him up."

"Did he do it?"

"Do it! He fixed himself in position and aimed at a tree in front of him. The ball hit the tree, caromed, hit the corner of a house, caromed, struck a lamp post, caromed and flew behind Tom and nipped the button off as slick as a whistle. You bet he did it!"

"That was fine shooting."

"Yes, but I've seen Tom Potter beat it. I've seen him stand under a flock of wild pigeons, billions of them coming like the wind, and kill 'em so fast that the front of the flock never passed a given line but turned over and fell down, so that it looked like a land of feathery Niagara. Tom did it by having twenty-three breach-loading rifles and a boy to load 'em. He always shot with that kind."

"And you say you saw him do this kind of shooting?"

"Yes, sir, and better than that too. Why, I'll tell you what I have seen Tom Potter do. I saw him once set up an Indian-rubber target at 300 feet and hit the bull's eye twenty-seven times a minute with the same ball! He would hit the target, the ball would bounce back right into the rifle barrel just as Tom had clipped in a fresh charge of powder, and so he kept her going backward and forward until at last he happened to move his gun and the bullet missed the muzzle of the barrel. It was the biggest thing I ever saw; the very biggest—except one."

"What was that?"

"Why, one day I was out with him when he was practising, and it came on to rain. Tom didn't want to get wet, and we had no umbrella, and what do you think he did?"

"What?"

"Now, what do you think the man did to keep dry?"

"I can't imagine."

"Well, sir, he got me to load his weapon for him, and I pledge you my word, although it began to rain hard, he bit every drop that came down, so that the ground for about eight feet around was as dry as punk. It was beautiful, sir—beautiful."

And then the company rose up slowly and passed out one by one, each man eyeing Abner and looking solemn as he went by, and when they had gone Abner looked queerly for a moment, and said to me—

"There's nothing I hate so much as a liar. Give me a man who is a friend of the solid truth and I'll tie to him."

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. No. 720. Dame Lucie Robert dite Lamouche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Bouquet, merchant, of the same place, duly authorized a *cater en Justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said Auguste Bouquet, Defendant. An action *en separation de biens* has been instituted in this cause, the 15th February instant. ROY & BOUILLIARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, February 17th, 1879. 22-5

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. Rosanna Ciovel, Plaintiff, versus Alphonse Derome, dit Descarreau, Defendant. An action for *separation de biens* as to property has been instituted in this cause to-day. F. L. SARRASIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 12th February, 1879. 27-3

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame AGNES STRICKLAND WIDD, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized, has this day instituted, against her husband an action *en separation de biens*. W. D. C. HAINES, Attorney for Plaintiff. 22-5