THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL. Farewell! dear old Ireland, green home of my

Thou shrine of my faith, of Heaven's own truth ; I may never more see thee, or worship my God, In humble devotion, on thy time honored sod. In named decrease, on thy calm evening air To praise the Great Power that has made thee so

I must leave now to aliens, my childhood's dear

Alone and a stranger, thro' the wide world to roam. My own straw-thatched cabin, where the Memories

Of a dear, happy past, 'tis the last sad Farewell, Which your weary-souled tenant now breathes to

the spot That to love and to loose, was his fate, was his lot. Still, still ere I leave, let me tell thee once more How fondly I love my own native shore. Every tree that springs forth from the land of my

hirth Is brighter and fairer, than any on Earth Every inch of thy sod, every hill, vale and dell Is dearer to me, than my poor words can tell And years will pass o'er me, and oceans may roll Between thee and me, thou loved of my soul. But the heart, that first throbbed with life on thy

shore-Must beat still in fondness and truth evermore. And ere I lay down in a strange grave to sleep-With none perhaps to mourn, no kind friends to

My soul's wish would be, ere it flies to its Godweep "That my cold corpse might lie, 'neath Erin's green

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A plantation of four acres of fir and spruce trees, near Moneygall, was accidentally burned down on the 9th ult.

Mr. Larkin, auctioneer, recently disposed of, at his salerooms, Loughrea, a farm of land, containing 60 statute acres, held in fee, for the sum of £3,000. The Rev. James Mengher, R.C.C., Roscrea, has been appointed parish priest of Lorrha and Durrus,

Rev. Cornelius O'Brien being superannuated. Mr. Joseph Edward Lucas Thackwell, of Aghada Hall, Rostellan, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

Edward Joseph Oranmore O'Grady, of Kilnaborris, Banagher, in the county of Galway, gentleman farmer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The Rev. Robert Foran, for many years curate and administrator of St. John's Church, Waterford, has been promoted to the pastorship of Ballylooby, by the Most Rev. Dr. Power.

The copper ore raised at the Knockmahon mines in the past six months amounted to 839 tons, as compared with 954 tons in the previous half-year and the sales were 988 tons.

At Sligo assizes a man nrmed James Lally, convicted of killing a child seven years old by giving it a dose of whiskey, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

During the past half-year the output of coals and culm at the Slievardagh collieries was 17,496 tons, and the sales were 15,430. In the corresponding period of 1875 the output was 20,094 tons, and the sales were 15,413 tons.

On the 10th uit., Miss Ryan, late of Ballneeveen, Emly; Miss Hogan, second daughter of James Hogan, Esq., Coolreagh, Birr, and Miss Moloney, of Boherlahan, were received into the Presentation Convent, Cashel.

Sister Clare Boylan, Superior of the Sisters of Charity, Drogheda, died on the 19th ult, at the convent of the Sisters of Charity, Fair street, in the 41st year of her age and the 22nd year of her religious vocation.

In the past half-year at the Duhallow collieries the outputs of culm was 1,174 tons, and the sales were 1,674 tons. In the corresponding period 1875 the output was 624 tons, and the sales were 1,801

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Limerick: Capt. Spencer Vansittart, of Coolbawn House, Castleconnell; Robert De Ros, of Ahabeg,

Limerick, Esq. The Commission for the city of Limerick was opened on the 13th ult., by Judge Keegh, who in his address to the Grand Jury, said he was happy to be able to congratulate them on the state of the calendar, there being only four bills to be sent be-

fore them. The assizes were opened at Ennis on the 10th ult, by Judge Keogh, who, in his address to the Grand Jury, said there would substantially be only five cases sent before them, all of the most ordinary character, end none calling for any special ob-

servations. Mr. John Doyle, merchant, Wexford street, has been elected a town councillor, for the Mansion House Ward, Dublin, over Mr. M. Macauley, baker, South King street, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Alderman Fry.

Information is wanted of Mr. Barney Smith, who left Willbrook, Rathfarnham, some six years ago. When last heard from was in the State of Michigan. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Smith, Willbrook, Rath-

farnham, Dublin. The Very Rev. Dr. McRedmond, President of the Diocesan College, has been appointed Parish Priest, of Ennis, and V. G., Killaloe. The Very Rev. Dr. Egan has been appointed President of the Diocesan College, and the Rev. Mr. Culligan, Kilrush, has

been appointed Vice-President. The sale of the Benburb manorial estate, county Tyrone, of more than 9,000 acres. with a rent-roll of upwards £9,000 a year, the property of Lord Powerscourt, which was announced for sale in London by Messrs E. & H. Lumley, the auctioneers, for the 1st August, has been postponed till Tuesday,

August 22nd. We have much pleasure (says the Limerick Reporter) in announcing that the following students of Limerick Diocesan College have obtained the Limerick Episcopal prizes at the recent examination conducted by Professor Stuart, of the Catholic University of Iroland:-1. Mr. Michael O'Rlordau; 2. Mr. Patrick O'Carroll: 3. Mr. James M. Cre-

Baron Dowse and Mr. Sergeant Armstrong opened the commission for the county Westmeath on the 13th ult, in the courthouse of Mullingar. Sergeant Armstrong presided in the Crown Court, and in addressing the grand jury said;—It is my gratifying task—a task that I believe has not fallen to the lot of any person previously to announce that for fuel has, according to the Scotsman, been renewthere is not a single prisoner for trial in custody of

ed in Recor Court. Jus. Fitzgerald in addressing the which had been laid before him presented a very gratifying aspect of affairs in the county Louth, for

A large number of the tenantry were assembled on the grounds and engaged themselves in feasting; dancing and other amusements. A huge bonfire blazed during the night, which lit up the Wicklow Mountains for miles along, and a fine display of fireworks took place.

The lead ore raised at the Luganure (Wicklow), mines during the past six months amounted to 917 tons, as compared with the 941 tons in the preceding half year. The deliveries of ore to the Ballycorous works were 911 tons, of the value of £10,278 98 4d. On the transactions of the half year the profit was £2,325 5s 9d, after an expenditure of £159 18s 2d on works of a permanent character.

On the 10th ult. Chief Baron Palles opened the commission at Drogheda. In addressing the grand jury, he said he was extremely happy to be able to inform them that their duties on the present occasion would not be of a very onerous description, as the calendar bore a very favorable record of the moral state of the town. From the returns of the Constabulary, as furnished to him, it appeared that there were but four cases returned, two of which had been committed in the county of the town since last assizes. The state of the calendar was matter for congratulation, as it bore, as usual, very little of the details of crime

.The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Morris, Tullamore. A correspondent of the Weekly News writes of him :-Mr. Morris was widely known for many years as a firm and consistent supporter of every measure calculated to advance the social, religious, and political interests of his fellow-countrymen, and by his death Ireland has lost another worthy son. But it is as a friend and benefactor of the poor that his loss will be most sincerely deplored in a locality where his charity, though perfectely unostentatious, was widespead and generally known. The funeral cortege which followed his remains to their last resting-place was the largest which has left Tullamore for many years, and it is needless to add that the sincerest sympathy is felt for the relatives who mourn the loss of their guide and friend.

The assizes have been opened during the past week in Limerick, Leitrim, Roscommon, Longford, Armagh, Monaghan, Westmeath, and other places, and, with scarcely an exception, the criminal calenders there exhibited were as light as those to which we referred in our last number, and which indicated so remarkable an absence of crime. There have been one or two murder cases under investigation, the most henious being the Forkhill case tried at Armagh; but none of them gives cause for disquiet or shows the general peace of the country to be in danger from the people.-Nation, 22 July.

On the 9th ult. the ceremony of blessing the foundation stone of the new church of the Oblate Fathers, Inchicore, was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, in the presence of a large assemblage of the Catholic clergy and lairy of the diocese of Dublin. The building which will be called the church of Mary Immaculate, will be a Gothic edifice of the style of the 13th century. It will consist of nave, aisles, chancel, and two side chapels; and its extent in the interior will be 130 feet by 52. The principal front will be towards the west, flanked on either side by turrets rising to a height of 110 feet. The main entrance will be through an arched and canopied doorway in the west gable. This doorway will be surmounted by an eight-light traceried window, and will be enclosed by a double recessed arch reaching a height of 54 feet. The cross surmounting the gable will be carried to an elevation of 80 feet. The building will probably cost ten thousand pounds.

On Tuesday last [says the Roscommon Messenger of Saturday], when the heir of the house of Frenchpark had attained his majority, rejoicing on a large scale took place throughout his extensive estates. The hills blazed with bonfires, the town of Frenchpark was brilliantly illuminated, and the tenantry from the several districts attended at Frenchpark House and presented addresses to the young lord, which it is needless to say, were graciously received and replied to. The several deputations were then sumptuously entertained in a large marquee which contained fully 300 guests. The outlying portions of the property were also equally demonstrative in manifesting their gratification of the event of solicitor. That gentleman at once instituted pro-Arthur Fourth Baron de Freyne having attained | ceedings, and applied to the Court of Chancery for place more than another where the bonfire was biggest, the cheering loudest, the dancing lightest, the music sweetest, and the entertainment best, we might, perhaps, say Farraher.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS .- The Commissioners of National Educational in Ireland report that there were upon the rolls of their schools last year 1,011,-799 children, and that returns obtained relating to 1,007,671 of these pupils show that 798,024 were Catholics. But in these returns of the numbers on the rolls a child attending different schools in the year is counted at each of them. The number on the rolls on the last day of the month immediately preceding the annual examination in 1875, and who had actually attended school on any of the 14 days immediately before that date, was but 577,-541, and the average daily attendance for the year wa; 389, 961, being less by 5,429 than in the preceding year. Of the 798,024 Catholic children on the rolls, 401,199 were in schools under Catholic teach. ers, and attended by Catholic children only. The returns show \$96,827 Catholic children in schools with a mixed attendance of children, but 361,724 of this number were in schools under Catholic teachers exclusively, and only \$,591 were in schools under Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, and 26,512 in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively. Of 209,291 Protestant children on the rolls, less than 46,000 were in schools under Protestant teachers and attended by Protestant children exclusively, and nearly 164,000 were in schools with a mixed attendance, but three-fourths of this last number were in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

There is one public-house to 238 inhabitants in Edinburgh, 231 in Glasgow, 244 in Dundee, 175 in Aberdeen, 110 in Dunbar, and 72 in Auchtermehty; and the number of licenses in proportion to the population has gone on increasing rapidly during the last few years.

The Scotsman announces that the late Mr. Baird, who left by will £200,000 to the Church of Scotland, has also bequeathed £20,000 each to the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He has also left funds to endow two chairs, one of architecture and one of geology, in Glasgow University and to establish a popular lectureship in natural science.

When the price of coal rose a short time ago to an exorbitant height an attempt was made to reintroduce peat as fuel. This attempt has not been altogether unsuccessful and the preparing of peat ed to a great extent in Perthshire, especially by those farmers and crofters who are far removed the sheriff.

The Dundalk assizes we opened on the 11th grand jury, said that the detailed official reports ult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidult, by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Chief Baron presidures and crotters who are in those farmers and crotters who are in the country pear crotters. tricts of the county peat-cutting has been extensively prosecuted this senson; and the weather has been all that could be desired for drying and preparing the fuel. About half a century ago, when smuggling was carried on in Perthshire on a large during the four months that have elapsed since the scale, the illicit stills were always found to be last assizes there were only four cases of crime replaced in spots near to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat ported to be seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where a supply of peat per seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen to where the seen to where the seen the seen to where the seen th many years ago in several districts for children county was took place at Bishopland, Kill attending school to carry a peat along with their day, on the 8th ult, being the day, when the process and the proc

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—On the 11th July an influential meeting in aid of the Catholic Poor School Committee was held at Willis's Rooms, London. The meeting was numerously attended, the Catholic laity being represented as well as the clergy, and a large number of ladies were among the audience. No report of the committee was read, but resolutions in favour of the subjects of the institution were duly moved and seconded by the Marquis of Bute and Lord Howard of Glossop, the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Denbigh, and the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Wegg Prosser, and carried. The resolutions were of the usual character, setting forth that Catholic elementary schools should be maintained in a high state of efficiency and pledging those present at the meeting to do their best, both individually and collectively, to carry out the ends and objects which the committee have in view Cardinal Mauning, in opening the proceedings, stated that since 1874, when the Catholic Schools Committee was established, three training schools or colleges have been instituted, two for mistresses and one for masters, and that up to the end of 1875 388 masters and 740 mistresses had been trained. Among the company present were, besides the persons already named, the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Gainsborough, Lord St. Asaph, Lord Petre, the Master of Herries, Sir Joseph McKenna, M.P., Mr. Aubrey Do Vere, Mon. Virtue, Canons Bamber and Vaughan and a large number of clergy.

THE NOBILITY AND THE USURERS AGAIN.-How THE EARL OF LEWES GIVES HIS NOTES FOR £11,500 AND RECEIVED £6.—The New York World's London correspondent writes: - One of the most curious cases ever brought before an English Court was heard on Thursday before Vice-Chancellor Malins. The facts of the case had furnished food for gossip in the clubs for some weeks past, but their full bearing was not clearly understood. The plaintiff was the Earl of Lewes, a very young and green scion of nobility, and the eldest son of the Marquis of Abergavenny; and the defendant was the Earl of Bective, who is a gentleman of more years and more experience, and the eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort. But behind this noble defendant stood a money-lender, named Barnett, and a solicitor, Pain, who was also in the money-lending business, and it was charged that between them they had got the Earl of Lewes to give his acceptance for £11,000. for which he had received only £6 Two of these acceptances had passed into the Earl of Bective's hands; they were for £2,000, and this suit was for an injunction to restrain him from negotiating. dealing, or parting with these acceptances save to the plaintiff himself. The story of these acceptances is as follows :- Last May the Earl of Lewes was in want of some money-no uncommon thing with young noblemen-and having received a circular from Pain, addressed from 11 Wellington street, Strand, kindly offering to "advance any amount on your note of hand alone," he called at this place. There he found a solicitor's office, and a person who represented himself to be Pain, but who was really Barnett. This person agreed to let his lordship have what money he needed, and his lordship signed a number of acceptances in blank, amounting to £11,500 in all. Barnett then gave to the young lord £265 in cash, and told dim to open an account with it at Hoare's Bank, Fleet street; to get a cheque-book and return with it to him. His lord-ship followed these instructions, and when he came back with the cheque-book Barnett said to him :- " Now, my lord, I shall get a friend of mine to discount your acceptances, and will then hand you the money. But I must verify your signature on the acceptance, and the best way to do that will be for you to sign two or three cheques on Honre's and give them to me, just to show, you know.' His lordship, with amazing simplicity, did as he was told, and signed cheques amounting to £259. which he left in Barnett's hands, not supposing they were to be used. A week atterwards, however, going to the bank he found that the cheques had been presented and paid, that only £6 was left standing to his credit. As Baractt did not offer any adequate explanation, and as he did not hand over the proceeds of the £11,500 of acceptances, the innocent young nobleman began to thinkhe had been tricked, and he had the good sense to go to his ne age of manhood, and if we could mention one an order to compel Barnett to surrender the acception, and said he had seen the original, but after tances, on the ground that they had been obtained without consideration. Barnett answered this order by producing and handing over to the Court £9,500 of the acceptances, and stating that he had transferred the other two, amounting to £2,000, to the Earl of Bective. This nobleman was then called on for the surrender of these bills, but he declined to give them up, alleging that he had paid full value for them. And in explanation of this statement he told the following extraordinary story :-He had known Barnett for some time, and had had bill transactions with him, but he believed all the while that the man's name was l'ain. In May he went to Barnett about some other transactions, and Barnett showed him two blank acceptances of the Earl of Lewes, amounting to £2,000. "His Lordship needs this money badly," said Barnett to Lord Bective; "I am going to let you have what money you want, but out of it you must give me £2,000 for this young nobleman; I will fill up the acceptances and hand them to you; you give me your cheque for £2,000; and when the bills fall due you will get your money back." Lord Bective did as he was told; he took the acceptances and gave his check for the amount. He believed that Barnett would pay the money over to Lord Lewes; but, although this Lad not been done, he had given full value for the bills, and resisted the application to surrender them. When all the facts as I have related them, were laid before the Vice-Chancellor, he said that he was quite certain that Lord Bective would not part with the bills, but that he should not grant an injunction forbidding him to part with them. The affair had better be left alone, he thought, until the bills fell due; then the Earl of Lewes would refuse to pay them, and then Lord Bective could sue Barnett or Pain for the amount and recover it. Thus the matter is ended for the present. It throws light upon a subject which has always been rather mysterious—the ways of London money-lenders with young noblemen. The present case is certainly a striking one. If the law had not interfered Lord Lewes would be in the position of a man who had incurred a delt of £11,500, and had received only £6 therefor. But now that the law has interfered, Lord Bective is in the position of a man who has given £2,000 for nothing. The money-lenders, however, have got their side of the story to tell. It may give quite a different colour to the business. Money-lenders in London are not all rascals. Some of them are far more sinucd against than sinning, and they, occasionally, I believe, do really generous acts. They run great risks, and they charge highly for it; but in this they are no worse than the rest of mankind. But to take £11,500 in acceptances and to pay only £6 is cut-

## UNITED STATES.

ting it very fat.

A merchant in this city advertised for a bookkeeper last week and had 763 applications for the position. Salary \$12 per week. This indicates the listress prevailing in the community - New York several of the men. · 自己的生活的關係其實 Irish American.

son, are threatening to make another advance in prices. Prices in Maine have been increased about license. 25 per cent. since July 1.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The Declaration of Independence signed.....1776 Lafayette came to America—Valley Forge....1777 France acknowledged our independence, and American independence recognized by Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Russia and Holland......1782 Treaty of peace signed at Paris......1783

The Territory of Louisiana ceded by France.. 1803 Impressment of seamen by Great Britain .... 1806 The first steamboat launched on the Hudson .. 1807 War declared against Algiers for piracy ..... 1815 ed on Monday. The first American locomotive started......1831 The first reaping machine patented ......... 1834 The first telegraph apparatus used.......1844 

The first sewing machine invented........1846 Treaty of peace with Mexico, and cession of California and New Mexico......1848 Proclamation of Emancipation......1862 

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS PROSECUTION .- BLUFORD WILSON'S REVELATIONS. New YORK, July 29.—The Post's Washington special says the disclosure made yesterday by ex-Solicitor Wilson in regard to the President, and the prosecution of the whiskey-ring thieves is the talk of the day. The testimony was not printed in the Washington morning newspapers. Friends of Wilson assert that he was justified in telling the whole story because of the Prssident's treatment of him, and personal friends of President Grant abuse the ex-Solicitor soundly for drawing the President into the case. The latter assert that the President will not remain silent now, but will tell his side of the story, which they say will clear him completely from the charge of having attempted to break down the prosecutions after he learned it was known that Babcock was mixed up in the

Washington, July 30 .- The seal of secrecy Laving been removed from the concluding portion of Bluford Wilson's testimony, he again states that President Grant was in sympathy with himself and Bristow in investigating the whiskey frauds until their investigations discovered Babcock under suspicious circumstances, when they at once began to grow apart. After the President's return from his trip to St. Louis and Colorado, Wilson became informed that the President accused him of putting spies to watch the President. This grewout of a letter which Wilson wrote to Henderson, telling him that this investigation must be carried to the very bottom or top. The word top, being under-scored, was intended to caution Henderson to take note of Babcock's intercourse with Macdonald Joyce, and Avery while in St. Louis. This letter was stolen from Henderson, while the latter was speaking in court, carried to Macdonald, and the letters "W. H," meaning "White House," interpolated after the word "top." This letter or copy of it was brought back to Washington by Babcock and shown to Secretary Bristow and Attorney General Pierrepont, as evidence that Wilson was trying to drag the President into the net, and until Wilson was informed of the matter Bristow and Pierrepont were much troubled about it. The production of Wilson's letter book exposed the forgery, but did not restore President Grant's confidence and good will. Gen. Horace Porter came to Wilson's office with a verbal copy of the letter with this interpolacomparison was satisfied of the forgery. Wilson explained that he had written that letter with the intention of convicting Babcock or of clearing him from all suspicion if possible.

## CANADA.

Cherries are selling at nine cents a quart in Elora and raspberries are plentiful at eight cents a quart. The Catholic Church is being enlarged at Irish-

own, and a new one is to be built in Carronbrook. Maritime Province papers are complaining of the exorbitant charges made by express companies.

The flax crop throughout Ontario premises to surpass, if possible, the yield of any previous year. Growers expect to commence harvesting it in ten

The total amount to be raised by faxation in Amerstburg the present year is \$10,405, requiring a total rate of 3 cents on the dollar of the whole as-

In consequences of being unable to buy right of way at reasonable prices the Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway Company has made a new survey between Gatineau Point and Aylmer.

The scarf worn by General Wolfe in the battle of the Heights of Abraham is said to be in the possession of Albert Reed, of Calais, N.B It bears several stains made by the heroic Wolfe's blood.

A considerable number of the fall wheat fields in the vicinity of Goderich are afflicted with "rust," and in some cases the spring wheat is touched. The pest, however, is seemingly confined to a small

The farmers about Osbawa are gloomy over the prospect of the wheat harvest, although the cold weather is helping it. North of the ridges the reports are good. The apple crop is almost a general failure, like other fruit, sweet apples being the only sort bearing freely.

Fall wheat in the neighbourhood of Cannington is considerably damaged with the rust, and consequently will be much below the average crop. Spring wheat is not yet affected by it, though it may be considerably injured by the weevil, which post is reported plentiful on some farms.

Mr. W. F. Fawcet is the contractor for the rebuilding of the Strathroy Catholic Church. The rear end of the walls of the church has to be taken down, and some of the south part of the east wall. Most of the remainder of the walls will be utilized in the rebuilding.

A tornado lasting "everal minutes swept over a portion of the township of Clarendon on the 20th July, doing considerable damage. In its passage it struck the road camp of Mr. A. Christian, who was repairing the Frontenac road at the foot of Gull Lake, destroying his camp equipage, and injuring

man" fined for charging stage fare without having a

CANADIANS AT BUFFALO CALEDONIAN GAMES .- At the Caledonian games in Buffalo on Monday, 26th July, several athletes participated and carried off prizes. G. A. Matheson won first medals for Highland fling, sword dance, and Strathspey reel. Harry Henderson took the second prizes for Highland fling and sword dance. Geo. Smith got second prize bagpipes competition. Hugh McKinnon got first prizes in tossing the caber, throwing light and heavy hammers, and putting the light stone, and second prize in putting the heavy stone.

According to the Chronicle, throughout Waterloo county fall wheat will not be a one-half crop, even larger fields being so affected by the rust, that their product will not pay the cutting. The same paper has the following :- This morning Mr. John Smoke, 3rd Con. S. Dumfries, left us a fine sample of spring wheat in the car. It is of the variety Wolfe Island, and is new around here. The sample 

The Paris Star says :- We are sorry to say that, with a few exceptions, our worst fears expressed last week as to the failure of the fall wheat crop through shrinking, rust, or midge-but chiefly the former—are being realized. We have seen some samples of Deibl which were no better than 'middlings," while from the same farm we have been shown a very plump sample of "Seneca." There is still, however, a hope that the spring grain and oats and barley, together with the abundant pen crop, may partially compensate for the failure of the early grain. We have also no doubt that better accounts will be received of the yield further north and west, where the land is not so light as it is around Paris.

TOM SAWYER'S DIPLOMACY.

[FROM MARK TWAIN'S NEW WORK.]

Tom Sawyer, having offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly, is by that sternly affectionate dame punished by being set to whitewash the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed to be a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned fun for that day, and who knew that he would be the laughing-stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him, set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst upon him and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben Rogers, comes by and pauses, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben stared a moment and then said:

"Hi yi! You're up a stump, ain't you?"
No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with

the eye of an artist, then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple; but he stuck to his work. Ben said: "Hello, old chap. You got to work, hey!"

"Why, it's you, Ben. I wasn't noticing." "Say, I'm going in a swimming, I am. Don't

you wish you could? But, of course, you'd druther work, wouldn't you? Course you would!

Tom contemplated the boy a bit and said. "What do you call work?"

"Why ain't that work!"

Tom resumed his whitewashing and answered carelessly : "Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I

know is, it suits Tom Sawyer. "Oh, come now, you don't mean to let on that vou like it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day ?"

That put the thing in a new light. Ben stopped nibbing his apple. Tom swept his brush daintily back and forth; stepped back to note the effect; added a touch here and there; criticised the effect again, Ben watching every move, and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed Presently he said:

"Say, Tom, let me whitewash a little." Tom considered; was about to consent; but he

"No, no, I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence -right here on the street, you know-but if it was the back fence I wouldn't mind, and she wouldn't. Yes, she's awful particular about this fence. It's got to be done very careful. I reckon there isin't ane boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that

can do it in a way it's got to be done."

"No—is that so? Oh, come now; lemme just try, only a little. I'd let you, if you was me,

"Ben I'd like to, honest injun | but Am t Polly-well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let him. Sid. wanted to do it, but she wouldn't let Sid. Now, don't you see how I am fixed ? If you was to tackle this fence, and anything was to appen to it."---

"Oh, shucks: I'll be just as wereful. Now lemme try. Say-I'll give you the core of an apple." "Well, here. No, Ben; now don't; I'm afread"-

" I'll give you all of it !"

Tom gave up the brush with reluctance in his face, but alacrity in his heart. And while Ben worked and sweated in the sun, the retired artist sat on a barrel in the shade close by, dangling his legs, munched his apple, and planned the slaughter of more innocents. There was no lack of material; boys happened along every little while; they came to jeer but remained to whitewash. By the time Ben was fagged out, Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite in good repair; and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with; and so on, and so on, hour after hour. And when the middle of the afternoon came, from being a poor poverty-stricken boy in the morning, Tom was literally rolling in wealth. He had, besides the things I have mentioned, twelve marbles, part of a jew'sharp, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a fragment of chalk, a glass stopper of a decanter, a tin soldier, a couple of tadpoles, six fire-crackers, a kitten with only one eye, a brass knob, a dog collar-but no dog-the handle of a knife, four pieces of orange-peel, and a dilapidated old window-sash. He had a nice, good, idle time all the while—plenty of company—and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it! If he hadn't run out of whitewash, he would have bankrupted every boy in the village

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it, namely, that in order to make man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of the book, he would now have comprehended that work consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do . And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers or performing on a tread mill, is work while rolling nine pins or climbing Mount Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passengers coaches twenty or thirty miles on a daily line in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money, but if A story is told of a resident of Eddystone, a ham- they were offered wages for the service, that would

prietor, icionard Wolfe, usq, attained his majority. A discussion of principal discussion of the first land of the first