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be Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the frade of Canada. Remember our motto,—

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(anion Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c., White Saxony Flannels, 17tc., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c. white Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c.

Saxony Flannels, 17½c., 20c., 23c., 25c., Sc., 38c., 35c., 3

Blankets for Man and Beast. tocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

Mes of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

## Table Linen Department.

er Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c. phenched Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c. hisbleached Table Linen,—price from 27½c to ec. He Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c. kins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per

Roller Towelling.

avy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. ee, 123c. kaback Towelling,—price, 123c., 14c., 18c. ss Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.

ie., 12/c., 15c., 20c., 25c. cach. th Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c. White and Grey Cottons. Norockses White Cottons,—full stock. Nater Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. New Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3]c.

## Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Implot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Implot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Implot of Tweeds, only 60c.
Imalarge lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Syndid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Imalarge lot of English Tweeds, only 95c.
Imalarge lot of English Tweeds, only 95c.
Imalarge lot Silk Mixed, only 95c.
Imalarge lot English Tweeds, only \$1.
Ist West of English Tweeds, only \$1.
Ist West of English Tweeds, only \$1.
Imalarge lot Contings, selling at \$2.40.
Imalarge lot Contings, selling at \$2.40.
Imalarge lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Image lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Image lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Image lot of Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, rices, 55c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35, coatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, join, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,

## Underclothing Department.

m's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 25c. 30.,65c., 75c., Sic., SI. as Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices lats Real Scoten Smires and Discussions Stocked Seach.
Moral Regarda Shirts,—price from 35c.
Mors Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Mors Flamnel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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## Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.

lthas been the aim of the Commercial Review, a the exhibits we have made of the various ranches of industry with which our city bounds, to mention only those establishments in the exhibits we have made of the various ranches of industry with which our city abunds, to mention only those establishments that an he fairly called representatives of their tade. And white, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, believe the most overlooked those in the retait trade thich, from the magnitude of their operations, beserve especial mention. Within the last few tars a great change has taken place in the dothing trade. Ready-made goods are now broked in as fine fabrics and as good styles and aske as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who have ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish slit do not come from a fashionable tallor. Specially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy as a necessity. The most extensive retail finding house in this city is that of Messrs, J. 6. Kennedy à Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety.—Canadian and sentent weeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overconts, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to sait the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be difficult to find a customer who could not be difficult to find a customer who could not be a millimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadeloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for exectence of quality and first-class work-anship and fluish, cannot be surpassed. We take the processing the surfac

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HENCHEY'S ROTEL, }
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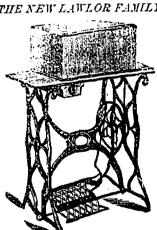
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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, inetituded an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

L. N. BENIAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER.

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A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

42-27-g

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To Major Jno. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Ino. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass.

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Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, \$5 per package.

Price, \$5 per package.

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36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY. CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

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Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarrhore, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Lencorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; America, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by miskiful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

#### Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic Flixir, Expectorating Syrup.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the heatment of the discusses for which they are recommended.

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SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

VII. Medical science traces the cause of the illhealth prevalent in a city to the filth which is generated by the inhabitants. Engineering science shows how to provide a means of removing this filth by teaching how to construct a proper system of sewers. Medical science informs us that the gas generated in those sewers by the filth which is being carried off is a deadly poison, and must on that account be cut off from a contact with the inhabitants, or must be so diluted by allowing it to mix with pure air, as to render it harmless before it comes in contact with the protected. people. Engineering science has not yet thoroughly overcome the latter difficulty, and there is no problem receiving greater attention at the present time than this at the hands of engineers. It is not difficult to dilute the gas with pure air. This can be done by venfilating the sewers, but the difficulty lies in being able to avoid all contact with the gas

s rendered inocuous. The solution adopted for this problem by sanitary engineers, so far as the question has been yet unravelled, is that the sowers should through the man-holes, and that the gullies, or catch basins, be trapped to prevent the escape of the dangerous gas to the sidewalks and houses. This contrivance creates an escape for the gas through the man-holes in the centre of the street, and affords it an opportunity to become diluted with the atmosphere before it shall have time to reach the sidewalks or houses.

after its escape from the sewers and before it

The problem, then, which is involved in getting rid of sewer gas in our thoroughfares in Montreal, and which requires solution, is reduced to this, that there must be means produced to ventilate the sewers through the | break on that morning the Judge suddenly provided as will be capable of cutting off all egress of sewer gas from the sewer to the The first part of this problem has been

solved almost everywhere but in Montreal by perforating the man-hole covers. The second part consists in the application of a proper sewer trap, an instrument difficult to be found, but anxiously looked for everywhere Such an instrument would be an invaluable boon in cities, as the only contrivance adopted everywhere at the present time is to use a the gulley. The engineer or mechanic who shall invent a proper sewer trap such as will prove capable of completely shutting off the the gas from the gullies, thus protecting the may calculate on a fortune, for its use will become indispensable in every city.

Besides the sewer trap to prevent the sewer cribed above, there ought to be efficient traps connected with the several pipes discharging In this connection I must zemark that the bent tube or water trap which is generally Lord Lieutenant. used throughout buildings is absolutely useless as a preventive to the entrance of sewer gas into the apartments of a house. This subject has been already partially discussed by the writer in a late communication to this the solemn office and High Mass for the Dead journal, but it is of so grave importance to the celebrated in the Cathedral, Marlboro street, citizens that it cannot be too forcibly im-

pressed. The trap referred to is a pipe or inverted syphon, the bend being supposed always to were His Eminence Cardinal Cullen (who look-contain sufficient water to fill it and bar the ed. by the way, much cut up); the Bishop of upward flow of air, which otherwise would Gadara, Assistant Prelate to His Eminence, the escape into the apartments of a house. Its defects or the defects of any trap which de elect of Kerry. Of course, the Bishop of St. pends on water to seal it are so numerous as John was present. Had due notice been to render it worse than useless. In reference given, it is probable that every Divine in Ire. Society of Arts to write letters about the Paris to this fact we may refer to the prevalence of land would have been represented, but of Exhibition from the point of view of the artityphoid fever or diphtheria in some of the course, it was not possible to say beforehand zan. His remuneration, it is said, will be palaces of New York and in Montreal, where at what time the remains of Dr. Conroy would such traps are in use. It was shown in a arrive. As it was, there was a very good reprevious communication that the water presentation of the clergy of Dublin, and which serves as a seal to this trap will absorb amongst the laity were several from the Bishthe sewer gas in contact with it and will give op's native county, Louth. In Longford the the same off into the atmosphere above it. obsequies were attended by the Archbishop

sickness and disease in the family. Furthermore, as sewers are designed to carry off the rain-fall, besides the waste water | immense number of priests from Ardagh and from the houses, there is no sewer filled with the neighboring dioceses; by the town comsewage to more than a small fractional part missioners in their corporate capacities, and of its sectional area, except in time of rain; by thousands of the country flock. One of the remaining part is filled with sewer air. the members of Parliament for Longford was When the quantity of sewage is increased by also present, Mr. George Errington, and even rain or other causes, each cubic foot of sewage | the House of Lords had a representative in will displace a cubic foot of sewer air or gas, the sewage running down and the gas ascend- brant of the Mass was the Bishop of Clogher, ing towards the upper part of the sewer. Let | and the Bishop of Down and Connor preached us suppose, for the sake of example, that a the funeral oration. The same day the obseshower of rain occurs which fills one-tenth the space occupied by the gas. The air in Conroy was born; the Very Rev. Canon the sewer in that case, if it cannot escape, Levins, P.P., Ardee, presiding, and the secumust be compressed into nine-tenths of its | lar and regular clergy of the Archdiocese of volume, occupying the upper part of Armagh attending in great force. All this the sewer, according to the law of shows, I think, that Dr. Conroy's death compressibility of fluids, the pressure being has been felt as a great affliction inversely as the space occupied. In the case supposed, therefore, the force which presses amongst all the Irish bishops most fitted to the gas becomes equal to one-tenth of an atmosphere, or about 11 pounds on a square inch. When we consider that the force which bishopric of Dublin, and headship of the Irish the water seal of any of these traps opposes to Church. He had more than his match in this pressure does not exceed 3 ounces on every respect, it is true, in Dr. MacHale, but the square inch, and is seldom more than one ounce, it then becomes manifest that whenever a shower of rain occurs the gas from the sewer | Irish Bishops than Dr. Conroy; but then they forces its way through every one of those traps and into every house in the city. In this way the constant variation of fluid mat- has come to an end. Yesterday the busiter entering into a sewer or a house drain, or, ness on the programme was got through, and in fact, into a connected system of sewers, at a meeting of the General Committee there gives rise to constant variations of pressure on the gas in such sewers and drains, by by the members. All agree that the meeting which the traps are constantly forced and the gas passes through them into the houses. Again, the compression of air in the house-

vacuum, which has a tendency to form every time a large amount of water, is thrown into water is drawn out of such traps, and until College and the Catholic University, and they are again filled with water a communiby Irish gentlemen unconnected with any cation is opened for the free passage of foul air into the rooms. Imperfect workmanship in connection with the drain will also afford

Again, the rarification of the air in the sewer or house drain, caused by a change of temperature, will unbalance the pressure on both ends of this inverted symon. This will cause the water to be driven out of the trap the house.

efficient there are many contrivances practiced. One which is much in use consists of a pipe leading from the drain to the top of the house. the building; it is sometimes conducted apadiscussion on home rule, but I am sorry to Grenada. It is a blighted, forsakea, and doomwards outside, sometimes inside the wall; it say no one was present to protest against an ed town.

is sometimes made to terminate within the anti-national utterance being pronounced in chimney; sometimes above the chimney, and sometimes in a depression made in the roof for its accommodation. It is supposed that this pipe ventilates the housedrains sufficiently to carry off all foul air and also prevent the

traps from being unscaled. It is surprising that the people cling to those contrivances with such confidence notwithstanding that they are often made aware of typhoid fever and diptheria or some other zymotic disease breaking out in houses where they are used. It thoroughly proves, however, that some of the citizens at least are alive to the dangers arising from a contact | managed by the nuns of the Good Shepherd, willing to go to reasonable expense to be

The ability of this ventilating pipe as means of relieving the water traps shall receive attention from the writer at another

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, August 22.

Judge Keogh has provided for us another sensation. He actually stands guilty to-day of an attempted murder! Immediately after be ventilated as much as it can be done he had concluded his business in the recent Summer Assizes, he went off to Belgium for change of scene and air. It is now said that in addition to physical illness he betrayed some signs of mental derangement-that he wept, for instance, on the beach at Nass. though there was nothing in the case before himto excite emotion of any kind, but nothing of all this was hinted at the time. He was accompanied on his journey by his registrar, Mr. Ferguson, and by his valet and tip-staff, Michael Curran, and he put up at a hotel in a village near Brussels. All went well till Tuesday morning of last week. Near dayman-holes, and there must be such a trap called out to Curran, who was sleeping in his room: "Curran, get up and get me some tea." Curran rose and went to raise the window blind. Suddenly he found himself attacked from behind by a man with the razor in his hand! His assailant was his master, who stood in his night shirt striking about him like one infuriated and shouting "Now, I'll do for you!" In a few seconds there were serious wounds on Curran's sides, and as the judge is a strong man there is every probability that a murder would have been committed had not the noise by this time atwater seal by means of a partition wall in tracted other persons, including the Mr. Ferguson already mentioned, to the apartment. Curran was at once rescued, and the judge "put under restraint." And at this point the story ends. Curran is now in Dablin, and is side walls and houses from contamination, fast recovering; the judge is still in Belgium, and I find by the Irish Times of to-day that his son-in-law, Mr. James Murphy, Q. C., has gone to take care of him, and bring him home. air from escaping through the gullies as des- I suppose the man is mad, but there is no proof of that; and, under the circumstances, the question arises, should be not be taken in the sewege from the house, so as to prevent hands by the Crown prosecutor? One thing the ingress of sewer gas through the house is certain: If it were a poor man who had is certain: If it were a poor man who had drains and waste pipes into the dwellings. done what he has done, he would be now in jail or in an asylum under a warrant of the

The remains of the lamented Bishop of Ar-

dagh have been consigned to mother earth in

the grounds of the Convent of Longford on

Monday. They arrived here in time to have on Friday, and were then conveyed by rail to Longford. Amongst the more distinguished ecclesiastics who attended in Marlboro street ed. by the way, much cut up); the Bishop of Co-adjutor Bishop of Kildare, and the Bishop The atmosphere in the house becomes thus of Armagh, by the Bishops of Elphin, impregnated with this gas and the result is Clogher, Down and Counor, Kilmore, Newfoundland, Nehonry, Raphoe, Springfield (Mass.), Ossory, Wexford and Kildare: by an the person of the Earl of Granard. The celequies were performed in Dundalk, where Dr. deal with the world, and he was certainly marked out for the Cardinalate, the Archthen the Archbishop is a very old man. It is also true that there are far more learned have not his gift of eloquence nor his polish

The British Association meeting of 1878 was the usual complimenting of one another has been exceptionally successful, and the English savans admit that greater hospitality causes, will blow through any water-trap at has been made plain to them, too, that there the inless throughout the house, and the is a more intelligent audience to be found here than in any English or Scotch provincial town. A large and, indeed, creditable the lower part of a house-drain, creates a suc- part was taken in the business of the Assotion on every trap above it. In this way the ciation by Irishmen-by members of Trinity seat of learning. Among the Catholic University men who read papers or delivered addresses, are that profound mathematician, the Sisters of Charity. Their ministrations a passage for the foul air to escape through | Professor Casey, F.R.S., the Rev. Dr. Molloy, Professor Henry Hennessy, F.R.S., (brother of John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, and Professor O'Reilly. The papers, with only two or three exceptions, had an interest only for the learned. The exceptions were those read in the Economic Section by with a force equivalent to the difference of Mr. Morrogh O'Brien and Mr. Francis Nolan, pressure, and the gas will then have free pas- | B.L., (brother of Major Nolan, M.P. for Galsage through the pipes into the apertments of the house.

In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render these water traps | In the attempt to render laws for England and Ireland; and by a young graduate of T.C.D., named Campbell, on trades unions and strikes. The discussions This pipe is carried sometimes in the wall of on Mr. Jephson's paper was near turning into

such a place under a scientific guise. There was one paper read which will have a special interest for Canadians. I enclose herewith the best summary of it I have been able to

The excursions organized for members of the British Association have been great successes-at least those were which came off on Saturday last. Parties went out to Maynooth, Howth, Bray, and the Dargle, the Wicklow Mining Works and the Vale of Avoca, to the great Catholic industrial school at Artane and the Reformatory at High Park, Drumendra, with sewer gas and that many of them are and the great Catholic male reformatory at Glencree. There were also a couple of excursions in the bay, the hosts being the Commissioners of Lights. The English and other foreign persons were delighted with everything they saw. At Gleneree and at Artane eminent Protestants delivered speeches highly laudatory of the work carried on by the priests and monks at those institutions. At Maynooth, Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, entertained a large auditory with an eloquent address on the history of the place; after which the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Leinster. Amongst other things mentioned by Dr. Molloy was the well known fact that the first induction coil ever made and the most powerful ever made, with the exception of that constructed last year by the present President of the British Association, Mr. Spottiswood, was that made by the Rev. Dr. Callan, the late Professor of physics in Maynooth. His hearers, no doubt, had heard of Callan. but venture to say many of them never dreamed that he was a Catholic priest employed in a college for the training of Catholic ecclesiastics. At Howth the proceedings were very interesting; Father Shearman, the Catholic curate of the place, delivering a lecture on the antiquities of the place, and the Countess of Charlemont reciting Samuel Ferguson's noble poem, descriptive of the burial of Aideen, to an audience amongst which was Samuel Ferguson himself. I may mention here an amusing incident which occurred to the party which visited Wicklow. Some of the visitors waited on the brow of a hill to wait for the rest, when a burly, honestfaced farmer addressed to the group a few words of rough remonstrance anent a gate that had been left open by the scientific trespassers. "If the cattle go upon the company's line," he said, "it's me they'll fine, and not the British Association." A Professor Hughes endeavored to propitiate the exasperated farmer. "Here, my good man." he said, "is a shilling. You will see the matter in quite another light when you have had some-thing to drink." The shilling was accepted, but with some slight inarticulate murmurings of annoyance. "What," said Professor Hughes, "don't you want the money? Isn't that coinage current in this country? If you have no use for the shilling, you may give it back to me." "Begorra, I will your honor, and welcome, if you will just run down the hill and shut that gate you left open." (General laughter, in which the Professor joined good-humoredly.) Moral: It is not safe even for a learned Professor from the other side of the water to attempt to chaff an Irish peasant. Amongst recent deaths, that of Mr. John

Martin, Assistant Town Clerk of Dublin, deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Martin was an old Repealer of O'Connell's time, and beggared himself in the struggle to shake the Tory domination in Dublin. As a recognition of his services, he was some years sinco appointed Assistant Town Clerk. It is curious that the Town Clerkship itself should also become vacant at this time. The gen-

tleman who held it died a few days ago while on a visit to some friends in Ballinasloe. Mr. Peter O'Leary, who is well known in Canada, has been appointed by the London Society of Arts to write letters about the Paris

urteen pounds sterling per week.

1N A DOOMED VILLAGE.

CHILDREN ABANDONED TO THE NURSES, HOUSES DESERTED, AND STORES CLOSED. A letter written from Memphis on the 19th alt. gives a vivid description of the condition of Grenada. The writer says that twelve houses to the right and seven to the left of his home were deserted, and for hours together not a person was seen stirring in a once happy neighborhood. The groceries were closed, nearly all of their proprietors having fallen victims to the scourge. Being assured by physicians that one who has recovered from

yellow fever is exempt from it ever afterward,

the writer tried to find his acquaintances and

assist them. He says:
"I saw at least ten of them dead, and scores of them dying, or slowly awaiting the crisis of the epidemic. It was appalling to behold young and old women huddled in some byway, trembling, praying, sobbing and casting despairing glances in every direction, not knowing whither to go. Mothers abandoned their stricken children; wives fled in terror from their afflicted husbands. All the ties of kindred seemed to have been too frail to withstand the pressure of fear and despair. The loved ones were left in strange hands. Negroes and negresses who had had the fever proved very useful in some instances; but many of them took advantage of the situation, and asked exorbitant compensation for their services on account of the scarcity of the Howard nurses. I saw as many as three white nurses seized with the shakes, and even 5 with vomiting while in the discharge of their duties. Three days ago I saw a man resting against a wooden fence. I was about to pass on, thinking he was only under the influence of drink, but hearing him moan and say. Oh. my God!' I approached him and found that it was unmistakably a case of yellow fever. I assisted him to one of the tents near the police station, where I fear he is to be among the Again, the compression of air in the house- has been shown them here than in any Eng- list of the victims. I do not believe that one-drain, which may often occur from many lish or Scotch city they have yet visited. It third of the cases of fever in its most maliglist of the victims. I do not believe that onenant type among the negroes have been reported. I thought it my duty to report to Dr. Beeks, who, I suppose, would refer the matter to the authorities, the many horrible sights I had witnessed in some negro cabins, where, in some cases, whole families were prostrated by the fever-even three in a bed in two instances, and dying children sprawling on

the floor. "I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of are tireless; their temper is never ruffled in the least by sleepless nights, spare diet, and constantly attending to the pettish demands of the sick and witnessing the agonies of the dying. Where they sleep or eat I could not divine. I saw the same faces around day and night, and again at dawn. They carry medicines about with them, work like bees in disaffecting houses, and have a magical several clergymen who were behaving in a very disinterested way, one of whom had not removed his clothes for three consecutive nights. It is not possible to describe the harrowing incidents of the fatal pestilence at