

[For the Post.]  
**FADDY'S SERENADE.**  
 Arrah! wake, Norah dear, sure it's me at the  
 That's singing, while sweetly the stars o'er me  
 I know it's late, an' I wouldn't offend ye;  
 Sure I'll pillow the air that feels your soft breath,  
 An' the pillow that's rich wid your beautiful  
 I'd face every danger, 'tho laden with death,  
 If my breast was that pillow, an' your head  
 If I had jist millions to lay down before ye,  
 And the power of kings the wide world to command,  
 I'd spend all the gold jist to add to your glory.  
 But as I am poor, take my word for the deed,  
 But ye may be a queen, and the way I'll impart,  
 Jist look in my soul, and the secret you'll read,  
 I've built there a throne, will you reign in my  
 Sure ye know I'm as strong as our nation's  
 An' over love, an' did I'er bind a knee;  
 But a glance from your eye, and my power is  
 Jist wake wid the power your love gives to  
 So awake! Norah dear, I'm alone wid the night,  
 And the silvery spray from the beautiful moon,  
 Let your beauty put all its bright ryses to flight,  
 Jist open your window, ah! grant me the boon.  
 Sure my love soars on high like yon snow-crested  
 An' spreads o'er my life, like the same at its  
 An' the tears my heart shed, I'm sure there  
 Since I gazed on and worshipped your beautiful  
 Your eyes are the stars that silver my path,  
 Your cheek has a bloom that no rose can compare,  
 Softest melody niver could equal your laugh,  
 Nor the ravens' dark wing ever shadow your  
 Alanna! jist jilt me, sure I'm so tender,  
 An' plead with a tear in my voice for your  
 Three life into death, I'll be your defender,  
 To die at your feet, I'll love it would prove.  
 I see you—you smile—arrah! bless you, forever,  
 This isle no is heaven, my future is bright,  
 We'll drink in its beauties through life, an' to  
 One kiss—there, I have it, "Dear Norah,"  
 good-night.  
 WILL J. MACLEA.

**TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.**  
 LOSS OF FORTY-SEVEN LIVES ON THE AUSTRALIAN  
 COAST—A LADY PASSENGER AND ONE OF THE  
 CREW SAVED.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., June 25, 1878.  
 The British ship Loch Ard, Captain Gibbs, from London for Melbourne, with a cargo valued at \$350,000, was lost near Cape Otway on the morning of June 1. Miss Every Carmichael was the only passenger saved out of seventeen and a midshipman named Thomas Pearce is the sole survivor of a crew numbering thirty-two.  
 For two days previous to the morning of the 1st June the sky was so overcast that the captain was unable to take observations. At four on the morning of that day he saw Danger Reef, being at that time scarcely half a mile from the shore, the ship being under close reefed topsails and running before the wind. The captain, who was on deck, gave orders to bring the ship to the wind, but she would not weather the land. He then let go both anchors with a fifty fathom cable to each, but she would not hold and the ship dragged. When 150 yards from the rocks the captain slipped both anchors and tried to put on sail, but only got the mainsail set when the vessel struck on her starboard quarter. This was just when it was breaking day, and immediately the topsail fell over, killing two seamen. The captain at once ordered the crew to get the boats out for the lady passengers; but this was not done as the waves were washing over the decks. Pearce and five other seamen got into the life-boat, but were washed over. Pearce swam to the boat and kept on it while it drifted into a small bay, where the ship had struck. At daybreak he found himself drifting toward the beach and managed to get on shore. At this time the beach was strewn with wreck and drift wood. After he had recovered he walked about to see if there were any of the passengers or crew. After a little while he heard a cry, and saw a lady about fifty yards out. He swam out to her. She appeared to be insensible, but was clinging to a spar. From her statement it appeared that she was nearly the last on board, being in conversation with the captain just before the ship went down. The captain told her, if she should survive, to tell his wife that he died like a seaman at his post. Before Pearce came to her rescue there were two others clinging to the same spar, but she saw them washed off. This young lady was Miss Evelyn Carmichael.

**ALMOST LOST AGAIN.**  
 He dragged her ashore and pulled her into a cave, gave her some stimulant and covered her up, and laid down himself to sleep, being exhausted. He thinks he must have slept about two hours, and on a raking found the young lady apparently recovering. He then started to get help, and after some considerable difficulty climbed the cliff, which is upward of one hundred feet high. After he got on top he walked about till he luckily found a track, and started on in the direction of Mr. Gibson's Glenample station. After walking on the track about two miles he was met by a man in Mr. Gibson's employ, named George Ford, who after making inquiries of Pearce, started back to the station and brought Mr. Gibson back with him, Pearce having gone back to the lady to give her the good news that help was at hand; when, to his horror, on arriving at the cave where he had left her, she was not to be found. He searched about till Mr. Gibson came and then they together searched; but she evidently had strayed away and they were afraid that she had got washed into the sea again; when, just as it was getting dark, G. Ford, who was searching among some scrub, heard some faint cry, "Oh, I am dying!" He went to the spot, and found the young lady. After Mr. Gibson came up they at once endeavored to get her to the top of the cliff. She was nearly bare of clothing. Mr. Gibson took off his own boots and stockings and put them on her and got her into his buggy, which he had sent for, and drove her to the home station, arriving there about two A. M. when Mr. Gibson very kindly took charge of her, and has since continued to take every possible care of her.

**A LOBSTER'S ADVENTURE IN PARIS.**—It is reported that a lobster, which had apparently fallen from a market cart was, on Monday, seen wandering about the Paris streets, seemingly on his way to the nearest coast. As he evidently belonged to somebody, the police authorities felt bound to pick him up, for registration in the missing property department. One of them seized the fish, and was in turn seized, the pair arriving attached at the station-house. The captor was severely wounded in the adventure, and the question is as to whether the proprietor is liable to damages for losing his voracious lobster.

**REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN.**

An interesting book has just made its appearance by Mr. Alfred Webb, being a compendium of Irish biography, comprising sketches of distinguished Irishmen and eminent persons connected with Ireland by office or by writing. The author has a rich fund from which he gleams Sir E. Coote, whose Macaulay justly styles "one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time," "conspicuous among the founders of the British Empire in India," who with the minority advised Olive to fight in the famous council of war which preceded the battle of Plassey, who beat the French at Wandiwash, and gave the Carnatic to England, was the son of a Limerick gentleman. Sir Phillip Francis, almost certainly the author of Junius's letters, whom Macaulay styles "the ablest member of the Council" when Warren Hastings was Governor-General, was the son of a Dublin minister. Sir William Jumper, who was Sir George Rooke's best officer in the reduction of Gibraltar, was a Cork man. Blakey, who made the splendid but unsuccessful defence of Minorca against Richelieu, and whom Admiral Bng was shot for not relieving, was also a native of Limerick. Byrne Massey, one of Wolfe's ablest Lieutenants, was also an Irishman. So was Admiral Graves, who received the thanks of Parliament as Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. Sir George Macartney, who shared with Clive and Hastings and Coote, and on not unequal terms, the glory of founding the Indian Empire, and refused the Governor-Generalship in 1785, was born in the County Antrim. The soldier and the statesman who, after Pitt's death, and the innumerable reverses by land which preceded the Peninsular Campaign, brought the war with France to a happy issue, and gave England the wonderful prestige with which she appeared at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington and Castlereagh, were both Irishmen. Wellington's ancestors on both his mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereagh, whose support it was that enabled Wellington to conquer, was the son of a County Down gentleman. Wellington's brother, the Marquis Wellesley—both of them making their way up from poverty and obscurity—was one of the ablest Governor-Generals India has ever had, and played for forty years a conspicuous part in English politics. Edmund Burke we do not need to speak of; nor of Sheridan; but it is not generally known that George Canning was the son and grandson of an Irish gentleman, his father having settled in London, where George was born, owing to a family quarrel. General Rawdon Chesney, the explorer of the Euphrates Valley, was an Irishman of the County Down, where his hardly less distinguished son, the late Colonel Chesney, the well-known writer on military subjects, was also born. Sir Henry Lawrence, who defended Lucknow during the Sepoy war, was an Irishman, and the son of an Irish colonel; and General Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, who first stemmed the tide of insurrection pending the arrival of the reinforcements from England, and whose death was pronounced at the time a national misfortune, was the son of a Dublin doctor. General Packenham, who commanded at New Orleans and All there, was an Irishman; General Di Lacy Evans, who rose from a sick-bed to beat the brut of the attack t Inkerman after having been wounded at New Orleans and serving on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and who sat thirty years in the House of Commons, was a Limerick man too. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the rising genert of the British service, who has just been appointed Governor of Cyprus, is also an Irishman, belonging to a family long settled in Wexford. Of seven distinguished Indian officers selected by Mr. Kaye for one of his volumes of biography, three—Pottinger, Lawrence, Nicholson—were Irishmen, one Scotch, and only three English. Captain Crozier, the explorer of Sir John Franklin's expedition, was an Irishman also; and so was the other distinguished explorer, Sir Robert McClure. Lord Mayo, who was Governor-General of India for two years prior to his assassination in 1872, and filled the place in a way which excited expectations such as we think none of his predecessors called up, was an Irishman of the old Anglo-Irish family of Bourke. Lord Dufferin, who has just left the governor-generalship of Canada, and has given proofs both there and as British Commissioner in the reorganization of Syria in 1860, of high administrative ability, is an Irishman and Sheridan's great-grandson.

**THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.**

A CURIOUS MEDLEY OF PARTIES—VON MOLLER AND DR. FALK DEFEATED.  
 The elections for members of Parliament were held yesterday. The Progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot, between a Social Democrat and Progressist candidate, is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an Ultramontane. Cassel a National Liberal, and Konigsberg a Conservative. A second ballot with Socialists is necessary in Breslau and Elberfeld, and between Deibrock and a National Liberal at Struthin. At Strasburg the Protest party elected their candidate.

Although the Social Democrats are absent in this city, only in the Fourth District, where secured ballot is necessary, they polled 5,000 votes, against 30,000 in 1877. General Von Moller only received 2,811 votes, against 8,974 for the Progressist; Haenel, Dr. Falk has been defeated in two Districts by tremendous majorities.

The National Liberals returned their candidates from Sarabruker and Heildelberg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfurt, Mannheim, Mayence and Hanau. These second ballots rest between moderate and advanced Liberals, except Mayence, where one of the candidates was an Ultramontane.

We are inclined to think that the best kind of solitude consists of two persons under an arbor of a moonlight night, with a volume of Moore opened at the verse "Ah, ever thus from childhood's hour," &c.

A LAKE of medicine has been discovered in Stevens county, Washington Territory. Boys bathe their chapped feet in it and are speedily cured. It cures scratches on horses and every kind of skin disease. The lake is half a mile wide and a mile long.

FRANZ JONES painted his barbed wire fence blue; plain blue. Farmer Smith's wife swore she wasn't going to be out-done, and the race around the Smith farm soon blossomed out red, specked with white. Mrs. Jones wasn't going to have any of the Smith family putting on air over her, and their blue fence was soon trimmed with gold leaf stripes. Smith trumped over by putting a gilt ball on every bar, and Jones, when last heard from, was planting weather vane, gilt roof-pecks, and lightning rods, tips all over his fence, and swearing he'd beat the Smith family if he had to put up a cupola and bay window at every post, and hang a chromo every two feet along the line. Was he bold? Well, he was.

**THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.**

THE ALARMING STATE OF GERMANY—FAMILIES DIVIDED—SCHOOLS IN REBELLION.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Central Committee of German Socialists, in session at Hamburg:—  
**PARTISANS.**—The elections for the Reichstag take place on July 30th. We have but little time for agitation. But the shorter the campaign, the more energetic must be the efforts in behalf of the Social Democratic cause. You know why the Reichstag has been dissolved. The Government wants a Parliament that will suppress the Social Democracy, create new laws against the labor movement, decree new and high taxes, renew the iron military measures which are obsolete, strengthen the law against public assemblies and the press, in one word, strengthen the reaction and destroy the last idea of universal suffrage. Our enemies endeavor to justify these reactionary measures because they hold the social democracy of Germany responsible for the two attempts by two insane persons upon the life of the eighty-one-year-old German Emperor—the same German social democracy which in principle abhors all murder and has nothing in common with the two criminals.

The attempts upon the life of the Emperor, they say, must be followed by attempts upon the life of a great political party, the social democratic labor party of Germany. They desire that the people shall only do as they are bid, pay year after year more taxes notwithstanding the hard times, submit to the military yoke without murmur and abandon all their political rights to those by whom they are already governed. Everywhere the command has been given—Down with the social democracy, down with the labor movement, down with the rights of the people! Conservatives, national liberals and progressists are all our enemies; they all believe in the same watch-word.

What is to be done? Relying upon our party programme and true to our old tactics we must hold on to the words, "One for all; all for one." Never until now was it so necessary to enter fearlessly upon the campaign. Our victory means political and social equality and economical deliverance of the people. Our party, the party of the small middle class, the farmers and the workingmen, is young yet, and our means are limited. We must therefore concentrate our means and our efforts upon a few districts. The strength of our party has been amply illustrated in the election of January 10, 1877; the 30th of July will demonstrate the resistance we can offer in times like these. [The manifesto here names the districts given above, where the socialists are advised to concentrate their strength.] Time is precious—to work, then, at once. The 30th of July will be a turning point in the history of our people. See to it that it shall be a day of triumph and not of mourning. Rouse the electors everywhere, rouse the people, warn them of approaching danger; tell them to close up their ranks and resist with all the force at their command the powerful reaction, which is now endeavoring to add political suffering to our social misery. Utilize the prevailing excitement in a manner so as to shame our enemies and to honor the social democracy. Partisans, we know your willingness to submit to sacrifices. Now is the hour. Agitate, agitate!

**THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS—YOUNG GERMAN REBELLOGS IN THE SCHOOLS—FAMILIES TORN ASUNDER—A DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.**

On Sunday, July 7, the police of Berlin confiscated and seized the electoral circular issued by the Central Socialist Committee notwithstanding the fact that the organs of the National Liberals had spoken of the document as being couched in exceedingly moderate language. The Berlin Free Press of the following day maintains that the carriers who delivered the circular were set upon by the police, the circulars were rudely taken from them in the public streets, and hence complaints will be lodged against the unlawful proceeding before the royal Police Department. In Frankfurt a carrier of socialistic newspapers was arrested notwithstanding the fact that he had in his possession a license permitting him to distribute printed documents. He was kept in prison during the entire day and released at night without receiving any explanation as to the cause of his arrest.

**A PEEPER HAVING ALL ITS EDITORS IN JAIL.**

[From the Dresden Volks Zeitung.]  
 On Tuesday last (July 9) George Vollmer, the editor of this paper, was arrested in Luck—there he had gone to visit his sick wife—a requisition of the Dresden Court, transmitted to this place and incarcerated during the first night in a cell with a common criminal. On the preceding Thursday one of our sub-editors, Friedrich Blum, was arrested in the editorial rooms. The cause of this arrest is unknown. Laborers and citizens! the reaction thinks that they can frighten you and prevent Dresden from being represented by a social democrat. Show them how terribly they are mistaken; show them on the 30th July that the great majority of the Dresden population are in accord with the sentiment—"Long live the Social Democracy!"

**A MEETING AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.**

[From the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.]  
 To show the extraordinary energy displayed by the social Democrats in their canvass for the coming elections an incident ought to be mentioned that took place near the Halle Gate the other morning. A new row of buildings is in progress there, where about nine hundred men are employed. Two social Democrats had placed themselves as early as 5 o'clock in the morning in conspicuous positions for the purpose of addressing the workmen as they were about to commence the labors of the day. The builder and contractor, hearing the speeches, called two or three of his workmen together, and urged them to tell their comrades not to meddle with the elections, and to drive the Social Democrats from the places where they were then addressing the crowd. Several laborers hereupon set upon the orators, and maltreated them in such a manner that they had to be taken away in a wagon. One of them, even after having been wounded, exclaimed,—"These are my principles, and I will die for them!"

**POWER OF THE SOCIALISTIC PRESS.**

To give an idea of the popularity of socialistic ideas in Germany on the eve of election, evidence is produced to show the extraordinary increase in subscriptions to the socialistic press. The Brunswick Volksfreund announces that upon a single day, June 28, it received 400 new subscribers. The circulation of the Hamburg-Altona Volksblatt has wonderfully increased during the past few weeks.

else all will be lost. This is the language one hears everywhere. Whenever in a saloon or a hotel some loyal individual drinks to the health of the Kaiser, and some one present does not take off his hat or join in the hurrah, he is at once collared as a socialist, kicked into the street by the guests, and arrested by the police. A perfect terrorism prevails here, and nobody dares to find fault with the immense number of arrests made almost daily for insults to His Majesty. Everything is dumb and silent.

**WIFE AGAINST HUSBAND, SON AGAINST FATHER.**

A letter received in New York, dated March 7, 1878, states:—"We receive some very peculiar incidents from the interior and complaints in regard to insults to His Majesty. In a village near Kirchhain a woman lodged a complaint against her husband, and the latter has been arrested. In a small place near Frohnhansen a gendarme has obtained a letter denouncing a well known resident of the place for words spoken disrespectfully of the government. It is understood that the son of the accused is the author of the anonymous letter."

**A SCENE IN A BERLIN SCHOOL.**

In one of the common schools of Berlin, during the hour devoted to religious exercises, the teacher impressed upon his pupils the importance of reverence for the divinity, and which there could be no respect for the authorities, as was shown by the recent attempts on the Emperor. Hardly had these words been spoken, when a boy rose in his place and said, "My father desires me to respect my father more. The teacher asked demurely if his father was a social democrat, and the boy said, 'Yes, and so am I.' The teacher was about to punish the young fellow, when all at once another boy rose in his seat and loudly proclaimed himself to be a social democrat. Since this incident and others which have occurred in various Berlin schools the government has ordered the school inspectors to hold conferences with the rectors so as to concert measures to stamp out social democracy from the schools. In Bromberg a pupil of the seminary has been expelled for uttering socialistic ideas in the presence of his classmates.

**WHOLESALE ARRESTS—CITIZENS DRIVEN TO DESPAIR AND SCOLD.**

[From the New York Volks Zeitung.]  
 It is impossible to publish all the reports that reach us from every part of Germany of numerous and cruel punishments inflicted upon those charged with "insults to His Majesty," and we only give a few to show the fearful state of political affairs in our Fatherland. The punishments already meted out aggregate over two hundred years of incarceration—verily, indeed, a sad sign of the times. In Leipzig a man accused with this offence has hung himself in prison.

The wife of a mason in Passewalk, upon being arrested for words spoken against the Kaiser, was kept under surveillance in her own house upon procuring a doctor's certificate that she was insane. In the meantime her husband, who had been previously arrested, upon hearing of his wife's fate, became deranged and committed suicide in prison. Upon his body was found a letter to the Crown Prince praying him to order the release of his wife. The poor woman has, however, since been condemned to six months' imprisonment.

In Hanau a meeting of the social democracy was broken up by the police.

In Pommernia the imperial representative has issued his proclamation calling upon his subordinates to arrest on hold as prisoners all those uttering seditious language against King or country, religion or Church. All keepers of inns and saloons are held responsible for language spoken in their places of resort, and the rigors of the law are to be applied to those proprietors who quietly listen to the remarks thus made by their guests.

The Berlin Free Press warns people not to enter into conversation with strangers at public places. Often they are policemen in civil dress, who attempt to drag them into political discussions, and also to be on their guard against peddlers offering photographs of Hood and Nobling.

Bootblacks, painters, railroad employees, cobblers, students, restaurateurs, and even numerous women, have been condemned to one, two and three years' imprisonment in Meriburg, Elbing, Gorlitz and other places. In Essen alone fourteen arrests have been made and several pupils of the gymnasium expelled.

Three editors of the Berlin Free Press are now in prison.

The authorities at Altona have discovered that several soldiers of the Thirty-first infantry regiment, stationed there, have visited the social democratic meetings. No civilian is permitted to enter the barracks except under guard. Even the baker who furnishes bread to the garrison is carefully watched. Orders have been issued forbidding any soldier from reading any newspapers in any of the barracks of the Empire, and officers are instructed to severely punish anyone violating this order.—N. Y. Herald.

**DRUGGED TO INSANITY.**

THE WRECK THAT A FRENCH WOMAN MADE OF A YOUNG AMERICAN SURGEON.  
 There has just been concluded at Hackensack, N. J., an inquiry into the mental condition of Dr. Frederick F. Harrel, at one time head surgeon of the New York Hospital. Dr. Harrel is a member of one of the wealthiest families in Bridgeport, Conn., and was, until a few years since, a young man of brilliant promise, but is now a wreck in mind and body and an inmate of an asylum for the insane. The commission before whom the inquiry was held was composed of George H. Coffee, Master in Chancery, of Hackensack; Charles D. Kellogg and Rev. John W. Payne, of Englewood. Flavel McGee, of Jersey City, appeared for the petitioners, and Hamilton Wallace, of New York, attorney in fact, for Mr. Harrel. George W. Wheeler, of Hackensack, was foreman of the jury of twenty-four freeholders, which the New Jersey law requires in such cases.

Dr. D. A. Baldwin, of Englewood, testified to the result of an examination of Dr. Harrel's mental faculties, stating that his mind was impaired by indolent softening of the brain, and James W. Tucker, Jr., of James W. Tucker & Co., the American bankers, in Paris, related that his firm had charge of Dr. Harrel's business in Paris. The doctor had frequently given evidence of impaired intellect, and finally became wholly unfit to manage his affairs. This condition witness attributed to drugs administered by a woman with whom the doctor formed acquaintance in Paris, she having admitted the fact, and while her victim was under the influence of these drugs she induced him to marry her without the knowledge of her friends.

A PITIFUL CAREER.  
 Mr. George Harrel, of this city, gave a sketch of his mother's life, which may be

graduated at Yale in the class of '63; he afterward studied in the Twenty-third Street Medical College, taking the highest honors, and was appointed a surgeon of the New York Hospital, which position he held for eighteen months, when he became head surgeon. In 1869 he went to Europe, where I joined him and travelled with him for a short time; he studied German for one year at Brunswick, Germany, surgery for eighteen months at Vienna, and went to Paris in 1872 to further study his profession. He was above the average in intellect, but is now an incoherent writer and talker, unable to complete a sentence correctly and cannot speak his native tongue. I went to Paris for him, being informed by Mr. George W. Tucker that unless I rescued my brother he would die. I went to the house of another brother in Paris, where Frederick came to see me; he knew me and shook hands but would not remain with me longer than five minutes, though I had gone 3,000 miles to see him. He was wretched and emaciated, and I was informed that he was being starved by his wife. He knew nothing about his business, and when I examined into his affairs I found that he was being swindled. In one instance a man admitted that he had joined with Frederick's wife in raising orders for money on his New York attorney. Frederick did not know how much he owed; his wife said the amount was 5,000 francs, but I found it to be 11,000 francs. After paying all the bills except those contracted by the woman before their marriage, I brought Frederick to America and took him to the house of his sister, Mrs. Mulliken, at Englewood, for medical examination. When he entered his sister's house he greeted her and passed, asking for his room, as if he were at a hotel.

Hamilton Wallace, of New York, said Dr. Harrel, upon his departure for Europe, left his property in the hand of the witness, giving him full power of attorney; this property consisted of securities and a house and lot in Bridgeport. From a schedule presented by Mr. Wallace it appeared that Dr. Harrel was incompetent to manage his estate, and he has been taken to the Kirkbrigg Asylum, Philadelphia.

**MINNIE WARREN'S DEATH.**

Middleboro, Mass., July 25.—Minnie Warren was buried this afternoon with her husband in her arms. The funeral services were to begin at 2 o'clock, but long before that so many persons came from Middleboro and adjoining towns that it was impossible to accommodate more than a small portion of them in the house.

At 2 o'clock the family assembled in the parlor around the casket. This was of black walnut, covered with blue silk velvet, and lined with white satin. It was a casket of a child of 10 years, but as the friends looked within they saw the little mother with one arm embracing the girl baby, whose face lay nestled close to the mother's bosom. The mother's head was turned to the baby, and the two seemed quietly sleeping. The baby's face was a sweet one, a little dimple remaining in the chin that even death had not taken away. No one looked upon the little mother and her little child without weeping. General Tom Thumb sat near the head of the casket, and by him sat his wife, Lavina Warren. On the other side sat Major Newell, and he made no effort to control his feelings. He wept bitterly, as he has almost without cessation since his wife died. Besides these, Minnie's father and mother and her brothers and sisters, all large men and women, were in the room. They remember Minnie as a daughter and sister who shared her wealth with them, rather than as a famous little woman. Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. Bleecker and his wife, who have traveled with the Tom Thumb party for fifteen years, were also among the chief mourners.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the house being uncomfortably filled, and fully a thousand persons on the lawn outside, a chant was sung by a choir, and the Rev. Mr. Dyer made a short prayer. He then spoke of Minnie's kindness and sweetness of disposition. Mrs. Tom Thumb, as she heard her sister's tenderness spoken of faintly and was carried from the room. There was not a dry eye in the house. After another hymn had been sung, six young ladies, old friends and mates of Minnie, took their places as pallbearers, and then the family looked for the last time upon Minnie's face. General Tom Thumb could not control his grief as he turned from the casket. The doors were then opened and the people passed through the parlor, looked for a few minutes at the faces of the mother and child. It was two hours before the last friend had passed by and the casket closed. Borne by four young men, the casket was placed in the hearse, and followed by many carriages, taken to the cemetery. Here, after the benediction, the casket was lowered into the little grave. Many stood near, even after the clergyman had dismissed them.—N. Y. Sun.

**THE ROSS-HANLAN BOAT RACE.**

HOW HANLON WON AND HOW ROSS FELL OVERBOARD.  
 St. John, N. B., July 31.

From 4 to 5 o'clock the water was in excellent condition, hardly a ripple disturbing its surface; the wind was blowing from the south west, but was a very light breeze, and every thing seemed to conduce to have the great boat race take place at last under the most favorable circumstances. At 4.40 Sheriff Harding, who had consented to act as referee, arrived on an engine, and landed amidst the loud and continued cheers from the throngs on shore. A row boat being in readiness, the Sheriff was soon taken on board the judges' boat, and at 4.45 the steam came out was at once sounded, and in three minutes Ross was out in his boat, stripped to the buff as in the morning. Hanlon appeared two minutes later with a blue shirt as before, and received loud cheers from the crowd on the judges' boat. At 5 o'clock the men were given their instructions and ordered into line. The water was in good condition, when, at 8 min. 20 sec. past 5, the men were sent off, Hanlon being inside. Ross took the lead, and struck out vigorously, pulling 32 to the minute. Hanlon followed at the same pace, but pulling a longer stroke soon got even, and before he reached Appleton wharf he had passed Ross. Above the wharf Hanlon was pulling 32 strokes, going along beautifully, Ross following at 30 strokes; 300 yards from Appleton's Ross boat was seen to capsize, and for a moment it was feared he had been drowned. It was soon seen, however, that he was clinging to his boat, and a boat went off and picked him up. Ross says the spring of the rowlock worked out, and he upset, breaking the box of the boat. Hanlon, meantime, went on the course, taking his time, however, and went around the stake boat at 5.28. On his return he showed some fine rowing, but didn't over-exert himself. He reached the point in about 37 minutes. The race did not

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

LONDON, July 30.—At Brad the Turks offered a nominal resistance to the Austrian forces which crossed here, refusing to strike their flag or evacuate the guard house until the Austrians threatened to fire.  
 A Vienna despatch says the whole of the 13th Army Corps is now on the Bosnian bank of the River Save, and will advance straight to Senjevo. There it will meet, about the 15th of August, a division from Dalmatia, and then the occupation will be complete.

A correspondent at Vienna states it is rumored that the Turks object to evacuating Varna unless the Russians remove forty-eight hours' march from Constantinople.

A despatch from Vienna says it is rumored that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw his men from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the Turkish fleet. Difficulties are also reported to have arisen in regard to the return of Turkish prisoners of war.

Alluding to the delay of Turkey in ratifying the treaty of Berlin, a Vienna correspondent mentions a telegram from Constantinople saying that intrigues had been discovered aiming at the overthrow of Safvet Pasha and a return to the San Stefano treaty and a Russian protectorate. The despatch says the Sultan was at one time inclined to yield to the project.

VIENNA, July 30.—The Political Correspondence reports that the Turkish agitation has raised an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. BELGRADE, July 30.—It is stated in well informed circles that proposals will be made in September to make Servia a kingdom.

BUCHAREST, August 1.—Orders have been received by officers in charge of various stations in Bulgaria and Roumania to prepare supplies for part of the Russian army, which will shortly return home.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Herald's Denver special despatch states—Prof. Watson feels hourly more positive as to his discovery of Vulcan. Within three weeks he expects to locate it so exactly that it may hereafter be found by any powerful telescope. Edison, before leaving for California, advanced a plan for finding new stars that has caused astronomers to listen with much interest. His plan is to adjust his telescope to its extreme sensitiveness, and attach it to a large telescope, which moves slowly in a semi-circular direction. Whenever the telescope points at a star the same is evidenced by the sensitive little instrument. He states it will be possible to discover stars too remote to be seen. When he cannot see them he will feel them.

**THE ST. AUGUST 2.—IT IS REPORTED THAT MEN BELONGING TO THE AUSTRIAN NAVY, ON LEAVE, WILL SHORTLY BE ORDERED TO REJOIN THEIR POSTS. TORPEDOES HAVE BEEN PLACED KLEK AND OTHER POINTS ON THE DALMATIAN COAST, AND EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN IN THE WATERS OF POLA AND IN THE ROADSTAD OF GUSATA.**

ROME, August 2.—The funeral of Cardinal Franchi will take place on next Monday. In the meantime, the audiences at the Vatican will be suspended.

ROME, August 2.—It is stated in clerical circles that Monsignor C. Aloisi Masello, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, has arrived at an understanding with Bismarck relative to the modus vivendi between Germany and the Vatican.

LONDON, August 2.—A Constantinople despatch of Thursday says there is no foundation for the report that Safvet Pasha is to be superseded as Grand Vizier.

LONDON, August 2.—The Post says an attempt will be made to get the debate in the Commons protracted until Tuesday, but this does not find favor, and a division is expected about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Considerable pairing is expected, and it is also stated every effort is making to end the session of Parliament on the 17th.

Regarding the rumor that Todleben refuses to withdraw, before the withdrawal of the British fleet, a despatch from Berlin says that Gortschakoff has made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Russian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Slumia.

A Berlin despatch says the Ottoman Embassy, although it has not yet received formal ratification, has received a telegram saying the Sultan has sanctioned the Treaty of Berlin.

A special from Berlin reports the ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin have arrived from all the Powers except Turkey. An exchange of ratifications takes place on Saturday, as the Congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

It is stated that the Austrians were fired at for two hours in crossing the river Save by united Mohammedan and Christian bands. It is also said that these will fall back and concentrate in the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the Austrians advance.

PARIS, August 2.—The French Government, at the request of the United States, has formally invited foreign powers to an international Monetary Congress in Paris, August the 10th.

BERLIN, August 2.—Returns of elections show that the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 12,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipzig, 11,000 in Elberfeld, 10,000 in Hamburg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfurt, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. Latest returns indicate the election of seventy-three Conservatives against one hundred and ten of various liberal parties, sixty-seven Ultramontanes and three Socialists.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A body, supposed to be John Stapleton's, was found in East River on Wednesday. During the funeral yesterday, a family named Welch called at the house and proved that the body was that of John Welch. Stapleton's body was subsequently found. A body, believed to be that of the missing Edward Buckstein, was found in the North River last night. There is no clue to the Jersey City murder mystery. The rumored arrest and confession was a hoax.

The theologians have discovered a prophecy of what has happened at Berlin in the eighth chapter of Zechariah, and the last verse:—"In those days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take to hold out of all languages of the nations: never shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you; for we have heard that God is with you." The contention is that there are ten languages of the nations represented at Berlin—being we suppose, German, English, Russian, French, Italian, Turkish, Greek, Roumanian, Serb, and Magyar, though we fancy it would be easy, looking to the excessively composite nature of Austria, to make up more. Another slight difficulty as to the prophecy is, that in all probability the lead at the Congress has not by any means been Lord Beaconsfield's, and still less the motive for following his lead, so far as it was followed, that belief in the divine guidance of Lord Beaconsfield's which is here suggested. But considering the difficulty of finding prophecies which have any sort of seeming reference to the modern conditions of things, the passage may be admitted to be curious, and the application of it