The Bride of the Sacred Heart. The tapers gleam on the altar;
The golden sun from the east.
Shites o'er the sacred vestments,
And silv'ry head of the priest;
And silv'ry head of the priest;
While music swells, on the incensed air
While heav'nly sweetness of an angel's prayer

A sacrifice is to be offered, A sacrince is to be offered,
A pure immo ation made,
A inrobbing heart, and a fair young life
At the foot of the aliar laid—
Yet the victim comes in the garb of a bride—
And her sweet eyes beam with a joyous pride.

A halo is cast around her,
The light of a wond'rous grace
Reflects o'er her slender figure,
And illumines her tender face,
On gentle gir!! what a fat: is thine
To be woord and won by the Heart Divine!

She kneels—no sound is uttered Till the golden air is stirred By the low voice of the prelate Who speaks the holy word, Which blesses the sombre lowly dress That will hide forever her loveliness.

Then, like a cloud o'er sunshine,
The velto'er her brow is laid,
And silken robes, and flashing gems
Are hid 'neath its mystic shades,
Thente is over—the deed is done—
The bride is lost in the humble nun.

Oh! loving friends around her Oh! loving the date of the still;
Bid your wild grief be still;
Nay, let her glorious mission
With Joy your bosoms thrill—
With Joy your bosoms thrill—
No farewell glance to earth by her is given,
Raise, raise, your hearts to hers, they'll rest in
heaven!

Oh! facilities great and noble!
Oh! life that is pure and fair!
Oh! peace, sweet peace found only
At the foot of the altar there!
Yes, tavorite one, yours is the better part,
Oh bride! thrice blessed of the Sacred Heart! BELLELLE.

ZULULAND.

Lientenant Carey's Defence. The following is the address de ivered by

Lieutenant Carey before the court-martial: At the next sitting of the court the prison-

er said he had then to address them in his defence against as serious a charge as any which could be brought against an officer, for the interpretation of misbehavior before an enemy could only mean cowardice. Before proceeding to the evidence he must ask the court to dismiss from their minds any bias which they might have received from his having been dismissed from employment on the staff. However deplorable might be the death of the prince-and no one regretted it more than himself, for he would willingly have changed places with the prince—yet he should assume, if he was guilty, he should have been equally guilty if by his conduct he caused the death of the humblest soldier in the force. The escort was said to be under his charge, but such charge had never been put upon him, and he believed he was accompanying the prince imperial as a brother officer of junior rank performing similar duties. At the same time he recognized that whether senior or junior it was his duty to do all in his power to rescue the prince from his perilous position, and he hoped to show that he had done so. Proceeding then to review the evidence, he showed that the witnesses concurred in saying that after crossing the donga the survivors had pulled up to a walk, and that disposed of the charge of galloping away. It was true that they had galloped away from the immediate vicinity or the kraal, but that he contended was the only reasonable course open to them, and as to deserting the prince he had seen him last with his left foot in the stirrup and his hands on the volley was fired, and the Zulus with a shout rushed out on them, frightening the horses and that fourteen were seen following the prince in the donga, and the evidence of Capt Stuart proved that they were thick in the neighborhood. With such a proof of superior force about, and with the belief he conceived, for the sake of the rest of the party, weeing that they were under a heavy upon them, to consider their safety. But the fact was that a rush took place, and in that rush he was carried away. That the prince rode away with the rest he thought there could be but little doubt, and once mounted he was justified in considering the prince had as good a chance of safety as any of them, considering the superior character of his horse. It was only the witness Grubb who said that he had led the flight. Every other witness said that all left together. His own impression was that two men rushed past him, and all left together. It might be said, why not rally at the kraal, and charge the enemy? But was such a course possible when there were but six men with unloaded carbines, no swords, and the horses bolting along across an unknown country? He contended it was not, and that there was no course open to them except to bolt from the krasi. He was next charged with not callying the escort between the douga and the krasi. He had not done that, because he had judged it at the time to be impossible. He had shouted at the time to every one to keep to the left, because he wished to direct them, knowing the country better than the men, to the best place for collecting. The charge was of so general a nature that the whole onus probandi was thrown upon him as regards the possibility and utility of doing so at all. He would, however, address himself to both points. With regard to the possibility of rallying between the kraal and the donga they might reflect for a moment on the evidence of Letock, who, on passing Grubb, urged him to spur faster, as the prince was down, and the Zulus were upon them, while he himself was riding upon his stomach in the saddle, and could only recover his seat when over the donna. Sergeant Willis' horse had bolted with him, and he could not have rallied on the kraal side of the donga. Grubb said he could do nothing but gallop until far beyond the dongs, and all the witnesses concurred in saying that they considered any attempt to rally on the krual side of thedougans utterly useless; and heat the time had to deal with the facts of long grass, an advancing enemy, frightened horses and scattered men, and with the prince not in sight, nor was he told of his fate until long after, so that he was under the impression he had got away, while all the while the Zulus were pursuing hotly on the left. They, however, soon walked their horses, and then he, as surviving officer, came to the conclusion of the rest of the party as to the impossibility of doing anything for the rescue of the prince.

With regard to the utility of rallying, all the

witnesses agreed that nothing could have been

done to save the prince's life, and it then be-

came his duty to take the steps necessary to

Save the rest of the escort. He had therefore

shouted to the rest of the men to join him,

tion he was in-with four men scattered and.

disorganized, out of reach of fire on the douga,

and he asked the court to consider the post-

forward, and with nothing seen on the right but a riderless grey horse. Judging from the rapidity of the fire, which all the witnesses confirmed, he saw no reason to doubt then that the prince must have been sLot off his horse. Considering then his duty with regard to the rest of the escort, he had called them to join him when he had learnt the truth with regard to the prince. The Zulus had already passed the spot where he had been last seen by the only witness who had seen him in the dongs, and he thought any one who was present could have come to no other conclusion than he and the witnesses had come, viz, that nothing could be done then to save the prince. He thought the court would be of opinion that the evidence proved he had been calm and collected, and he hoped they would believe that he had acted under very difficult and perilous circumstances in the best way for the safety of the party. No one more deeply regretted than himself the loss of the prince, but he have saved his highness' life.

honestly believed that no effort of his would At the prisoner's wish the report he made on the night of the 1st oi June was put in and read. Its main points were that the escort ought to have had, in addition to the six white troopers of Bettington's horse, six B₄sutos, who, however, had never joined; that the prisoner had differed with the prince as to the place for off-saddling, he desiring to remain on the ridge, while the prince insisted on going nearer the river; that he had suggested saddling up at thirty-five minutes past 3 p. m., but the prince said wait ten minutes longer, though in five minutes more he had given the order to stand by their horses. The report said that the prisoner heard the order given to mount, and at the same time he saw the prince's foot in the stirrup, and a number of black faces come rushing up behind the troopers, within twenty yards of them, and at the time of the volley he did not think any one was wounded, on account of previous experience of the bad shooting of the Zulus. It concluded by announcing the loss of the prince, two white troopers, a native and five horses missing.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Capt. Brander, in summing up, first dealt

with the question of the command of the escort, asserting that there was no ground for the prisoner trying to evade that responsibility, seeing that Captain Molyneux's evidence showed the prince to have no status in the British army, and therefore no authority over any of her majesty's officers or men. Colonel Harrison, R. E., also showed that he had specially charged the prisoner with the duty of looking after the prince, showing that the prince had been committed to his special care, and that the charge was founded. The prisoner himself had admitted that it was his duty to rescue the prince, and he had gone on to say that he hoped to convince the court he had done what he could; but he had utterly failed to do so, and for the very good reason that nothing had been done whatever. All had galloped away, and the evidence of Grubb went to show that the prisoner had put spurs to his horse, and was the first man to start after the volley. No orders had been given to rally or fire, though Letock said that after getting 700 yards away they might have done so, and yet got away. Coch rane's evidence showed that no attempt had been made to help the prince, and he expressed surprise that it was not done. The prisoner had no right to take credit for saving any of the escort, for it had been a clear case of each man for himselt. It was shown by saddle, and the fair interence was that he the evidence that the prince had been seen in had mounted with the rest on giving the the donga, so that he had been able to run word of command. At that instant the 250 yards after the vanishing horsemen, and yet nothing had been done, and ae had been left to his death by a party A hut was between him and the prince im-perial, and they passed it on different sides, who had not fired a shot in his detence and that prevented him seeing the prince Only Letock, who had dismounted to get leave the kraal. The evidence showed that his rifle, and Rogers, who was seen taking aim from forty to fifty Zulus attacked them and at the kranl, had come well out of the affair that they came up in numbers on the left, As to the possibility of rallying, the evidence of Sorgeant Willis and of Letock showed that it was quite possible to rally on the further side of the donga, while it was there that Grubb had caught the prince's horse. It was the prisoner's duty, after passing the hut, to that the prince was mounted, it was his duty | see that the prince was mounted or not, and that he was safe. He had not done so, and it was for the court to decide whether the evifire, with the enemy shouting and rushing dence did not establish the words of the charge -that the prisoner had been guilty of misbehavior before the enemy.

The officiating judge advocate also summed up against the prisoner, enforcing the points referred to by the prosecutor, and the court was then closed to consider their sentence, which would not be published until approved of by the lieutenant-general, and probably the high commissioner, if it should not even be sent home for the field marshal commander-in-chief.

Bevolutionary Figuretern and Chili Preparing War Vessels.

Work has been begun on the Pacific section of the Costa Rica railway. The steamer Trazu brought down from Nicaragua 400 labourers, who are now actively at work with as many labourers as can be obtained from the small towns on the Pacific slope of the little republic. The Pacific section is most important, as well as the only practicable one, taking into account the resources of the country. For want of it this season 100,000 bags of coffee still remain in the country and cannot be got out till December, the loss by deterioration of quality, interest, etc., will be over a balf-million dollars. Costa Rica has settled with Peru tor a loan of \$50,000, obtained during the days of Walker, the filibuster. Part of the amount was turned over in the shape of 100 cases of rifles from the United States As the period for the elections approaches, great preparations are under way for the only kind of electioneering known here in various states. The local governments are enlisting men, on one plea that public order is disturbed, but really to control the elections in their own interest. Several state governments have been overturued in the interest of one or other of the candidates, and this has already cost fully 600 lives, and bundreds of thousands of dollars. On the Chirigui frontier of the state of Panama a row occurred between the Colombian and Costa Rican authorities. The quarrel is about the exercise of jurisdiction over a portion of territory lying to the north of Point Burica, which is claimed by both parties, but over which Colombia hitherto exercised authority. The prefect of the adjacent department of Costa Rica, acting under instructions from the Capital, removed the Colombian official and appointed a creature of his own to the offi e of prefect. The Colombian government immediately sent a small force with order to restore the dismissed official and to bring his successor as prisoner to Danid Colombian. Whether these orders have been complied with or not is not yet known, although it is possible trouble may originate between the two countries in consequence of the war in the south, which is characterized by the same inactivity which marked the naval prepara-

tions of Peru in the earlier stages. Even the

Huascar, after her encounter with the wooden

batteries at Antofagasta, required months of Death of Patrick Gallagher, Esq., of overhauling before she was in a condition for sea and join with her consort Pilcom*zo, which she failed to catch at Magellans. Much smaller vessels than either of them are still in the dock. The Chilians are better gunners than their adversaries, and although overmatched in all sea encounters, they have hitherto not failed to do serious damage.

Major O'Gorman's Speech. Major O'Gorman, M.P., during the Irish constabulary debate in the house of commons, said the police in Ireland were armed in a way perfectly unnecessary. The excuse was the stories told by dukes, marquises and earls, Protestans archbishops, and others to the lord lieutenant and the chief secretary. Those persons were invariably Englishmen, who could not pronounce the word "Geoghegan" -(laughter)-and they were led by the nose hy any person who came to them with a handle to his name. In Ireland they once had a sensible lord lieutenant who was an Euglishman. (Laughter.) He was fond of his hed; and he did not get up till four or five in the afternoon. An archbishop rushed one afternoon into his room, exclaiming "The country is up." "What time is it?" said the lord lieutenant. "Four o'clock." "Then it is time everybody was up," and he declined to send military to the places to which the archbishop wanted them to go. (Renewed laughter.) This reminded him (Major O'Gorman) of a circumstance that happened in South Africa when he One of those missionaries who there. went out ostensibly to convert the people, who, by the way, had a very decent religion of their own-(laughter)-but really for the purpose of plunder, once rushed into the colonel's tent demanding that a force should be sent to punish a chief who had stolen his horse. The colonel promised to make full enquiries, and, on doing so, found that it was the missionary who had stolen the chief's horse, and that the chief had only taken back what was his own (Laughter). This was precisely the case in Ireland. People were sent over from England to Ireland who were perfectly ignorant of the circumstances of the country. They left a country in which a town was guarded perhaps by a single policeman, and arriving in another country which was much more quiet than their own, much less violent, and with much less crime, they were instigated by dukes marquises, and earls, who had been from all time the enemies of the people, to set the military in motion to take from the people what was their own. (Laughter.)

Curran's Bonmots.

[From a Recent Book of Reminiscences.] Curran's conversation was singularly brilliant. Byron, who only knew him when in the evening of his life it had lost much of its radiant vivacity, thus writes of it :- " His imagination is beyond human, and his humorit is difficult to define what is wit-nerfect. He has fifty faces, and twice as many voices, when he mimics. I never met his equal. "Curran, Curran is the man," he writes again, who struck me most. Such imagination There never was anything like it." And again, "I have heard that man speak more poetry than I have ever seen written, though I have seen him but seldom." We shall endeavor to give some specimens, some of which have never seen the light of an April afternoon. Curran, walking in the garden of the late Judge Fletcher, which had been exposed, owing to the wall failing in; on the judge's observing that his rows of broccoli were backward, Curran said, "Consider, they have been exposed to much dust and look as if they had been atter a long march," (March). A barrister entered the hall one day with his wig very much awry, and of which, not at all apprised, he was obliged to endure from every observer some laughing remark, until, addressing Mr. Curran, he said, "Do you see does not appear to be offered by going any anything ridiculous in this wig?" The answer instantly was," Nothing but the head. Bills of indictment had been sent up to a No. 202 St. James street, will furnish intendgrand jury in which Mr. Curran was interested. On one of the jurors, whose stupidity vexed Curran, coming into court to explain why they ignored it, Curran said, "Oh, just write on the back ignoramus for self and fellows. It will then be a true bill." A miniature painter upon his cross examination by Curran was made to confess that he had attempted to put his arm around the waist of a particular lady. "Then, sir," said Curran, "I suppose you took the waist (waste) for a common." "No man," said Currau, "but a weak-minded barrister should be admitted to the bar who has not an inde-pendent property." "May I ask," said Cur-ran, "how many acres it takes to make a wise-scre?" Curran was once challenged by a barrister named Burrowes, supposed to be in an incurable decline. When they met, Curran's second came to him and said, "The second of your antagonist requests, as his principal is in a very feeble condition, that he may be allowed to lean against the mile-stone where he is standing during the exchange of "Certainly," said Curran, with a shots." twinkle in his eye, " provided I am allowed to lean against the next mile-stone." Judge Day, a very excellent and amiable judge, once, in the endeavor to bring the assizes to close, continued a trial until near midnight, when Curran sent up a slip of paper-

Try men by night! My Lord, forbear! Think what the wicked world will say, M. think I hear the rogues declare That justice is not done by Day.

Judge Day smiled and adjourned the court. The judge, a very tall man, was in the habit of walking with a very very little man, Sir Arthur Clarke, who was a knight and was called from keeping baths off Great George's street "Knight of the Bath," and who was married to Lady Morgan's sister. "There goes," said the wit seeing them, "the longest and the shortest night" (knight) Curran and the celebrated Dublin tonaccouist, Lundy Foot whose name was wrote a snuff, were great friends, and Foot one day asking him tor a motto for his coach, "Certainly," said Curran, "I give you a good Latin one 'Quid rides.'" Curran died in London in October, 1817, and was buried in Paddington, where his remains rested until 1834, when they were removed to the land he loved so well and deposited temporarily in the mansoleum at Lyons in the county of Kildare, the seat of his friend and client, Lord Clancurry, until his monument of granite at Glaspevin cemetery, near Dublin, was completed. Beneath it, built on the model of the tomb of Scipio, he now sleeps, with the simple, but strong word above him-Curran.

The Englishman writes :- " One of the first effects of the climate of the Indian plains, from which probably no European is exempt, is diminution of the intensity with which visual images are impressed on the brain. Natives of India are quite insensible of the charms of landscape, and even Europeans scarcely ever, except in the most cursory way allude to it. When an European after some years absence revisits Europe he is exceedingly struck by what appears to him the extraordinary brillancy of the tiuto, such a con-Zulus seen everywhere, and still rushing corvette and exchange of shots with the shore trast does it present.

Simcoe, Ontario

On the 16th ultimo, after a brief illness, another of those intelligent and zealous, though moderate, Irishmen, whom we can least spare, was taken from amongst us. Born December 25th, 1830, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, Patrick Gallagher emigrated to Canada in his eighteenth year, and since then few have taken more lively interest in religious or political matters. On his arrival in Simcoe, twenty-tour years ago he opened a retail boot and shoe store, which business he carried on successfully to the end. In those early days the nearest Catholic church was situate in Brantford, twenty-flve miles distant. He was one of the leading spirits who built a church and procured i priest for the poor isolated Catholics, who seemed shut out from all spiritual comfort and assistance. During these long years all his countrymen in want were sent to him, and all were met with a smiling face and open hand. Gradually becoming more popular and influential, he was last year, by acclamation, elected a member of the town council, which honorable position he occu-

pied at his decease. Ten days before this sad event he was taken with a slight attack of pleurisy from which all were assured of his recovery, but five hours before he breathed his last congestion of the lungs set in and hurried him to his end. Few deaths have caused so much surprise and sorrow in this section of Canada, as was proven by the funeral procession in his honor, the largest seen in Simcoe for many years. Fully one hundred carriages followed the hearse. while all the places of business were closed through respect for the deceased, as the long and mournful train moved past. After high mass had been offered up for the soul of the faithful departed at St. Mary's church, Father Japes preached a most touching and apropos sermon, when the procession was reformed and proceeded to the last resting place, where strong men wept like children and few dry eyes were seen. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn his loss. Requiescat in pace.

Summer Travel.

-Com.

The attention of tourists and others is directed to the facilities, as regards comfort and economical charges, offered them by the Montreal & Boston Air Line and South Eastern railroads. The scenery along the above lines and their connections from Montreal is unsurpassed on this continent. An excursion train, especially intended for all who desire to escape the heat and dust of the city for a few days, and at little cost, starts weekly Tickets are issued at the offices, corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, good to go on Friday or Saturday, as far as Newport, Vt., on the far-famed Lake Memphremagog, and return on Monday, for only \$2.35 for the round trip. The "Memphremagog house" at Newport, just adjacent to the railway station, and facing the lake, is owned by the South Eastern railway company, and is managed by Mr. Gleason, a gentleman of obliging manners and experience in his line, offers superior advantages, both as regards comfort and economy, to all those who may favor it with their patronage. Coupons for boarding at the hotel are likewise issued at the offices, 202 St. James street. Pleasaut trips on board the pretty little steamer Lady of the Lake are to e enjoyed daily under the charge of Captain Fogg, the veteran "salt" of Lake Memphremagog. Those desirous of taking a longer ourney can purchase tickets to the White M untains, Mount Washington, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c.; while those who desire to go as far as Boston or New York are offered a most agreeable trip by rail to Fall River or Newport, R.I., thence by the magnificent steamers Bristol or Newport to New York. Altogether a cheaper or more enjoyable trip than that offered by the M. & B. Air Line and S. E. railways at this season other route. Mr. H. P. Alden, general passing travellers with all necessary information on application.

Catholic I ducation in Paris. The substitution of lay ecclesiastical teachers in the municipal schools of Paris involves a substantial grievance to Catholic ratepayers, inarmuch as they will be taxed for the support of the schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their chitdren. The crowded attendance at a meeting held on the 9th instant, in the Winter circus, to protest against this injustice, shows that the Catholics of Paris are fully alive to the importance of the question. The meeting was presided over by the Duc de Bisaccia, and the principal speaker was M. de Mun. who delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he showed that 215 schools out of 415, and 40,000 children out of 93,000, were nuder Congregationalists, whom it was now sought to starve out by reducing their salaries to the legal minimum, though their lay successors would require, and receive, higher pay. The small minority of Catholics who have seats in the Paris municipality seem quite unable to check this gross unfairness to which the ratepayers are thus subjected by the unscrupulous proceedings of the majority of that body; and the present state of things proves the extreme impolicy of Catholic apathy at the municipal elections.

Trade With Brazil.

The Rio News, published at Rio de Janeiro, has published a letter received by the Brazilian minister of agriculture from W. Darley Bentley, of London, urging the importance of direct trade between Brazil and Canada, to promote which the Canadian government has guaranteed an annual subsidy of \$50,000 to a line of steamers to convey the mails. It gives the statistics of the sugar trade, showing that the establishment of refineries in Canada will create a larger demand for raw sugars instead of the refined articles hitherto supplied by the United States and other countries .-- Gazette.

Times in Canada grow harder and harder Even the national policy does not mend With us they are improving. Annexation is growing in favor in the Dominion. The change would be a gain to the Canadians in many ways, but, were it to deprive them of freedom of education, they are better as they are .- Detroit Home Journal.

Last year there were now less than 126 Roman Catholic dioceses or districts adminstered by bishops in the British empire, the Roman Catholic population of which is computed at nearly 14,000,000 people. There are thirty-four Roman Catholic peers, twenty-six holding seats in the house of lords, and fiftyone Roman Catholic members of the house of commons. In Great Britain there are eighteen archhishops or bishops, 2,140 priests, and 1.348 R man Catholic places of worship, while the Reman Catholic populatoin remains at little over 2,000,000. There are no Roman Catholic judges in the superior courts in his decisions. The editor threatened to in-Great Britain, but five members of her ma- stitute a suit for slander, and the judge prejesty's privy council are Roman Catholics.

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How Bain and Hail are Formed. From Nature.

When the particles of ice or water which constitute a cloud or fog are all of the same size, and the air which they are sustained is at rest or is moving uniformly in one direction, then those particles can have no motion relatively to each other. The weight of the particles will cause them to descend through the air with velocities which depend on their diameters, and, since they are all of the same size, they will move with the same velocity. Under these circumstances, therefore, the particles will not traverse the spaces which separate them, and there can be no aggregation so as to form raindrops or hailstones. If however, some of the particles of the cloud ol fog attain a larger size than the others, they will consequently overtake those immediately beneath them; with these they may combine so as to form still greater particles, which will move with still greater velocity, and more quickly overtaking the particles in front of them, will add to their size at an increasing rate. Under such circumstances, therefore, the cloud would be converted into rain or hail, according as the particles were water or ice. The size of the drops from such a cloud would depend simply on the quantity of water suspended in the space swept through by the drop in its descent, that is to say, on the density and thickness of the cloud below the point from which the drop started. This is the actual way in which raindrops and hailstones are formed.

How an old Rat Died. A keen-eyed and gray-bearded rat in a Rockville woolen mill had for a long time evaded every device to entrap him, but an expert took the case in hands, and succeeded at last in beguiling him into the trap. When the spring announced that the "old general" was caught, the boys crowded around and peered curiously in at the bright eyes and nervous movements of the old fellow, who was streak-ing it inside. It was decided to put him in the "extractor" and if he survived that treatment to let him go. "The " extractor " in a woolen mill is a machinery used to extract the moisture out of the cloth, the process being effected by putting the cloth into a basket that revolves swiftly inside a massive framework of iron. So the trap was fixed into the basket, and the belt run on.

Round and round went the basket, lurching heavily from side to side, but gradually growing steadier as the revolutions became switter. Steadly the speed went up to 100, 200, 300 and 400 times a minute. The eye could just see a dark spot in the basket; then there was a sudden jar, and a cry was heard that the trap would fly out. On a sudden impulse the belt was flung off, the brake put on and the machine stopped. Was "grey-beard" dead? Not a bit. He was streaking it fore-and-aft the trap, his eyes bright as ever. Once more he took his place in the basket. It was to be a ride to the death this time-a fast train that would whirl him around a mile and a quarter every sixty seconds. The "old general" seemed to have an impression that affairs were nearing a climax, for a despairing squeal was heard as the basket again started up. One minute, two minutes, three minutes, and the basket was whirling around fully seven hundred times to the minute! A steady hum, instead of the surgings, indicated the high speed. Then the belt was thrown off and the brake applied. When the machine stopped the "old General" was no more.-Hartford Times.

The Russian extles. An Englishman travelling ig Russia or

iny foreigner residing here and not acquainted with the interior life of the city, living under a state of martial law and in the midst of a "determined band of of conspirators," Illustrations and proofs of both these enger agent of the South Eastern railway, great is the number or persons of this category to be exiled that a practical difficulty is said to have arisen in connection with their deportation, A noble or privileged person, who has not been judicially sentenced, when sent to Siberia by "administative process" (as it is called, i, e, , by the orders of the third secton or secret police) must be escorted by by two gendarmes, it being against the laws to manacle a privileged person who is uncondemned. There are not gendarmes enough thus to escort the number of persons to be deported, and the ministry of secret police has proposed to get rid of this difficulty by sending the privileged persons fettered like ordinary criminals. It is true that recent official or semi-offical statements have been published showing (not reckoning a number of Circussian mountaineers deported under special regulations) the numbers exiled by administrative process from 1870 to 1877 vere 271, or an average of thirty-four yearly. It is, however, equally true that the number exclusively of privileged persons arrested and waiting to be transported is, at the present time, as I have mentioned above-and these figures are sufficent to show that no man's liberty is safe and assured under the existing system. I have myself met with respectable, honourable men, who have been arrested and imprisoned, in some cases for a few weeks, in other cases during months, followed by years of exile in Siberia, without any charge being brought against them; and it is the possibilty of this recurring to them or to others that constitutes a reign of terror.

Miscellancons Items. -A watch is a ticklish thing.

By a new law in the French post office undertakes the collection of small bills in the

-" The English est half their words. If I imitate them I shall get fat," says Sarah

_"How is it, miss, you gave your age to the census-taker as only twenty-five, when you were born in the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ab, you have lived much faster than I, sir."

_M. Leon Say's mint bill, to make the coinage of money a government manufacture instead of a private undertaking (a system now in vogue only in France, Belgium and Holland), has passed the senate.

-The venerable Hanson Penn told a camp meeting congregation at Linwood, Md, how become a convert to Christianity. In the midst of his address he fell dead.

-Nearly half Ireland is now under pasture. The size of farms has, for the past twentyfive years, been steadily increasing. Since 1878 there has been a decrease of 3,120 holding under thirty acres, and an increase of 556 in holdings above that limit.

-Judge Lefroy, presiding over a county court at Bridport, England, made abusive remarks from the bench shout the Western Gazette, which had found fault with one of vented it by making a public apology. Through the second forth

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

Quesco, August 5.

The session of the Quebec legislature con-tinues to drag its slow length along. At the rate at which affairs are progressing, it is virtually impossible to even guess approximately at the date of prorogation; and such a tack is rendered the more difficult because of the fact that new bones of contention are constantly being cast into the arena to keep parties in a seemingly perpetual wrangle. At present the interest in the financial question, as developed by Mr. Treasurer Laugelier's apparently lucid statement, and Hon. Mr. Robertson's calm, yet flat contradiction of the same, is overshadowed by that which centres in Hon. Mr. Chapleau's notice of resolution respecting the leasing of the railway, the discussion of which is anticipated to-night.

There is a very general impression formed.

I do not know upon what basis, that the government have foregone their intention of leasing the road, as foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. It is no secret, however, that certain of their supporters are opposed to the step. On the other hand, many of the opposition are already committed to the principle, and it might be expected that, therefore, the government would find sufficient support on the other side of the house to make up for any temporary defection from their ranks and to carry their measure. Nevertheless, where party feeling runs so high, and the spoils of office are so tempting for men of an unscrupulous turn of mind such as some of those with whom the government have to deal on the opposition benches, it is probable that ministers have deemed discretion the better part of valor and have determined very wisely to obtain further practical experience of the working and probable income of the road before committing themselves and their fortunes definitely to the project of leasing it. No one should blame them for a hesitancy, which, perhaps, savors of apprehension to try con-clusions, but which will have for effect probably to save the province from falling once more into the hands of an upprincipled clique upon a mere catch question, while giving to the country a fuller opportunity of judging between the relative adventages of working the road on its own account or giving it out to hire. Indeed, it is the general opinion seemingly that ministers will pastpone their more important questions, including the railway and the abolition of school inspectors, until another session, which will probably be called as early as December next, and thus once more inaugurate a return to the more convenient and desirable system of winter sessions.

I cannot refrain from again thanking through your columns the hon provincial ecretary, Mr. A Chauveau, and the speaker, Hon. A. Turcotte, for their unvarying kindness and courtesy to your correspondent, and the members of the press generally. Mr. Chauvean and the first commoner of the province are always ready to oblige with every information in their power, and I am not surprised that the practical, business-like character of the one, and the courteous demeanor of the other, as well as his impartial decisions in the chair, should have disarmed much of the rancor of even the extremists of the opposition benches, and now command the unqualified respect of moderate men on both sides of the house. And, speaking of moderate men,

I may fairly say that, among the private members of the Quebec legislature, few presently and more deservedly enjoy a larger share of public respect than the young and talented member for Drummond and Arthabasks. Mr. Watts is one of the youngest, and would find it discuts to realize that we are yet, perhaps, one of the most experienced and best informed members of the house.

A pleasant break has occurred in the rew tine of local and political life in the arrival conditions are however, not wanting. At of the French frigate La Galissonniere, Aying the present time more than 600 persons of the pennant of Admiral Payron, and a conthe priviledged classes are undes under arrest, stant round of agreeable, social festivities is to be deported to Siberia without triat. So looked for during the next couple of weeks. Already those little amenities have been in augaurated by the reciprocal visits of the French admiral, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the resident consul, &c. and a great deal of barmless powder has been burned in consequence. The admiral bas also sent a formal invitation to the members of the legislature to visit his ship, and it is expected that our legislators will take advantage of it in a body to-morrow. Anything of interest in the connection will be communicated to you in due course by

A Muscular Clergyman The New York World, in its report of the lake George regatta, says: The closing ferture of the day was a mile paddling moe for canoes. There were ten entries. Of the newest and most improved styles were the canoes, and gorgeous in gold lace and brass buttons were the occupants. Almost every canoe furnished something new and costly in the matter of improved steering gear or patent paddles. At the extreme end of the line, as the boats got into position for the start, the Argus eyes of the referee discovered a strange looking craft. She had the graceful lines of a small canal boat, and there was something unmistakeably komemade about her appearance. "Are you in the race?" sung out Mr Curtis, to the occupant of this ungainly "dug-out," in a tone that but half concealed the irony of the remark. "I would like to be," remarked a meek voice, at which there was a roar of laughter from the proud captains of the more jaunty craft. "All right," said Mr. Curtis, "I wish you luck," and then fired the pistol. There was a graceful flourish of paddles, and away went the fleet, Mr. Doremiex and Mr. Whitlock taking the lead. In the excitement of the moment nobody thought of looking at the home-made cance at the left. Presently however, we all became aware of a great commotion out towards the middle of the lake. Seen from the corner of our eyes it was as if a wind mill had got adrift and was going down with the tide. Regarded more witentively we found that it was no wind mill at all, but the despised canne of the meek-voiced stranger. Faster than the wings of an albatross flew the blades of a huge paddle, describing great circles and sending the waters of the lake, white with foam, high up into the air. In less than three minutes the rest of the fleet were hopelessly behind. The good steamer could with difficulty keep up. "Who is it?" cried everybody. "I'll see if I know glad he was that at the age of 70, he had just him," replied the captain of the tug, as he turned a pair of glasses on the foam-covered. cance. "Well, I'll swow, bringing the glasses down with a rap on his knee, "if it ain't the parson." And a parson it proved to be no other man than than the Rev. Charler Cressy, of New Hampshire, who has long been in the habit of spending his summer vacation at lake George, and who cruises the lake, a venerable sportsman, in a cance of his own manufacture. To say that the clergyman was congratulated upon his victory, is but feebly to describe the scene that followed the race. The Rev. Mr. Cressy was, however, in no way disconcerted, and waving the paddle above his head he said : " You see now, young gen-

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