

CATHOL HRONICLE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1879.

For the Post and TRUE WITNESS. CHBISTMAS EVE.

ANNO DOMINO, 24TF DECEMBER. Dark, cold is the night, as the winter clouds fly-Across the blue dome of the Orient sweeps, Chill, chill are the sheep on the mountain side

lying, Bright, twinkling the stars from the firma-ment peep.

Deserted the flocks o'er the hill-tops are stray-

To Bethlehem's town have the shepherds re-

turn'd, They kneel at a manger, and lowly are pray-

ing. With the flame of devotion their spirits are

Pale, white fall the moonbeams on streamlet and mountains. Grim, ghastly the walls of the cities appear, No sound wakes the echoes by Elim's' dark

fountains, The elements hush as though breathless in fear.

Dark torrent of Cedron now rushing and roar-

ing, Seems check'd by the hand of some spirit from high, Now silent its waves through the valleys are

pouring, Hush! hark! what grand chorus descends from the sky!

A light flasheth out from the dark-clouded hea-Ven,-It gleams on the hill-tops, it shines o'er the vale.

As though the last trumpet's loud peals had

been given. The echoes start up on the wings of the gale! Mount Olivet's heights with a radiance are

Rough Golgotha's; summit in splendor is bright. The valley of Glants-Jehosophate's gleaming, Jerusalem's temple is flooded with light!

The echoes Judgen are rising and singing The notes that descend from the still winter sky, Hark! hark! o'er the mountains and valleys is "Glory, all glory to God the Most High!"

The seraphim host from the heavens are sing-Ing, "Glory, all glory to God the Most High !" The echoes are catching, repeating and ring-

ing, "Glory, all glory to God the Most High!"

DECEMBER 25TH, ANNO DOMINO, 1879. Dark, solemn the flood of St. Lawrence is sweeping. Through the forests of ages, primeval and grand; Dim, pale in the sky are the whiter lights peeping, Cold, chill is the mantle that covers the land.

Grand, lofty Mount Royal is touching the hea-Calm, silent the city is stretched at its feet, Not a sound can be heard on the breezes of

even', Dark, sombre the mountain-deserted the

SERMON BY FATHER HENNING IN

St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

A most eloquent sermon was preached in St. Patrick's Church, Sunday morning, by the Rev. Father Henning, who took for his text the 11th chapter of Matthew and 2-10th verses : "At that time, Jesus said to His disciples," etc.

The reverend gentleman briefly prefaced his remarks, and then went on to say :- The sea-son of Advent is a preparation for Christmas, the time when the Redeemer of the world was born. For four thousand long years had the people waited and were preparing in that time for the coming of the Redeemer. A question might arise in some minds, and doubtless does in all: "How can such a long delay in the appearance of the Saviour be reconciled with the goodness and love of God." "Why was not the Redeemer cent immediately after the fall instead of 4.000 years later, during which period thousands and millions were sen to Hell on account of their sins ?" " Why did he not redeem all nations?" "Why were the Jews chosen in particular?" These are serious questions to answer. These questions, which many are doubtful and serious and anxious about, I intend to solve and answer for you to-day, and will give three reasons why. First, that it was in the interests of justice. Second, that it proved grace and mercy. Third, that it showed God's majesty. God delayed the sending of the Redeemer during this 4,000 years, because the world was not prepared for bim. Man was not created as the stones, the rivers or the mountains without animation. Man was not created as the elephant or the horse, which had life but not intelligence. But, man was created in the image and likeness of God, with intelligence having a mind of his own, with freedom of choice and God intended that the exercise of that free will which he had given to man should be in accordance with his laws, and should he transgress that law. God cannot force men to do that which he does not want to do, although he is omnipotent. . He cannot force, although he may persuade by threatening punishment, and God will draw upon man unless he conforms to at all. But he showed his goodness and his law the punishment he has promised. God has punished man in various ways, as look at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by tire,-that city of impurities of all descriptions, look again at the deluge as another instance of God's punishments, every living person but eight were destroyed on account

and said, "I come to make known to you Jesus of Nazareth," the philosophers said stop! stop! They would not listen to him. Paul could not succeed in making the Athenians believe that the unknown God was Jesus of Nazareth. The people could not see, understand or appreciate the mysteries of redemption. So as not to keep the holy lives of the Patriarchs and the teachings of the Prophets alone in the Jewish nation God scattered them, he sent them into captivity in Egypt. He divided the twelve tribes and allowed them to be carried captive into Assyria, Babylon, Greece and Rome so that the knowledge of Jesus might be scattered broadcast in the minds of the people and so pre-pare them for the coming of the Redeemer. The people were at last prepared for the coming of Christ although the Jews rejected Him, cast Him aside and killed Him, still the result of his mission was left behind. Go into your palaces, your houses, your Senate Cham-ber or any public buildings, not ten centuries are busy this morning with discussions of later and what do we find but that Christianity had taken a firm hold. The religion of Christ has sunk deep into the hearts of men. Heathenism is only to day found amongst a few poor ignorant men. God did not wait for 4,000 years for nothing, He was preparing the people dur-ing that period for the coming of Christ which they were not prepared for before. Man had to feel his ignoranca degradation, misery and sin, and this had to be in order to prepare the people for His coming. What became of those who died before the coming of Christ? is a question which is asked by many. Are they all lost? Are they all damned? No, no, for in spite of the fall they had a conscience which never died, but which was alive, and which told the difference between right and wrong. It told them it was wrong to steal or to bear false witness. Heathens had this, and therefore if they disobeyed its dictates they are lost. There is not a savage, no matter how far from civilisa-

tion, who has not conscience, and if he follows dictates he is saved, otherwise its i he is damned. The Jews had a that he should be happy and finally dwell with him in Heaven. Man had a full know-ledge of the law of God, and consequence well as forward in the area and therefore it well as forward in the ages, and therefore it was the people's own fault if they were not saved. It was an act of mercy for God to send a Redeemer at all, and it would have been an act of justice had he never sent one mercy by sending a Saviour to the nations. In conclusion Father Henning said :- Let us prepare for the great festival which is so near at hand, let us banish sin and prepare for the festival of Christmas, praying and preparing ourselves for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that his coming may be a cause of of their extreme wickedness. The people pleasure now and of happiness hereafter.

breaking. Lo! light in the distance in brilliancy gleams; The city is stirring-the world is awaking-Strange, ghostly the scene us "the painting of dreams."

AFGHANISTAN. GOUGH PUSHING ON A FLYING

COLUMN.

THE QUEEN DISTRESSED.

LONDON, December 19 .- The Afghan excitement is now at fever heat, and the scarcity of news from the front seems to intensify rather than abate it. The new and stringent regulations recently issued by the Government of India for the guidance of newspaper correspondents are being loudly condemned on all the situation, with accounts of the relative positions of friend and foe, and with descriptions of the camp in which

GENERAL ROBERTS IS BELEAGUERED,

and of the roads by which the Government is endeavoring to send troops to his assistance. In the first place it is roundly declared that the relations between the English Generals are anything but harmonious and there is constant danger that the disagreement which in former days wrought so much mischief between Generals Nott and Pollock, may to-day be repeated at Cabul. There was much hesitation about giving Sir Frederick Roberts local rank for fear of creating jealousies. Lord Lytton was slow to extend the popular leader's power in Afghanistan. Without authority from Calcutta the latter could not open the line from Gundamuk to Cabul. He had to wait for the other columns' movements. General Macpherson's brigade being sent to reconnoitre the Suttebund Pass and the Khurd Cabul defile, marched across the Hupt Kobal, and were making their way to Koutta Long, when they came in sight of

GENERAL GOUGH'S FLYING COLUMN

from Gundamuk, and at once halted, losing much valuable time. This procedure has been constantly repeated. There is no friendly feelings between the Generals at Cabul. General Roberts has strictly probibited the practice of shooting and has flogged hundreds of Sepoys who were caught in the act. General Baker has regarded the offence with a lenient eye, and is by far the most popular leader in the field. General Hill, the British Governor of Cabul, who for a month sat daily in the Kot Wali, and sent scores of Afghans to the gallows, was almost condemned for his rigor by Sir Frederick Roberts, who is as mild in peace as he is a slap-dash in a scrimmage . Nor is there much harmony in the ranks. The infantry are still sore with the cavalry for having allowed the

followed by the Twenty-third Pioneers. When Sir F. Roberts entered the Sharpur he appointed General Hills Governor of Cabul. Vast amounts of munitions of war were found in the Bala Hissar. In the assenal were 150,000 pounds of powder, with shot, shell, and in the Kurum Valley, the total field force percussion caps and cartridges of all kinds. is 45,000, with 160 guns.

CHOLERA BROKE OUT IN THE FAMP

on Siah Sung. The water supply was most impure. The army had entered Cabul with a very few days' rations, and barely sufficient ammunition to last through a couple of days prolonged fighting. Afghans were found plundering among the burning ruins of the citadel and pulling the cartridges from partially consumed boxes. The Rohistanis on the outlying hills were hourly expected to sides. It is felt that at so critical a moment give trouble. These Nohistanis are the as the present, any news would be preferable most warlike of all the Parsiwan tribes, and they live in the hill country north of the city. Afghans call them the ruddy Kafirs. The Mohammedans are their hereditary focs. They have long been retainers of the Durani chiefs living at Cabul. Their love of pillage is as great as the Cabulis', their fanaticism as

strong, and when they get news of an outbreak in the city they HASTEN DOWN TO TAKE PART IN THE FIGHTING

They were General Roberts' most formidable neighbors, and his constant dread was that they should unite with the Ghilzai hordes and through their intimacy with the country take his camp at a disadvantage. The removal of Yakoob, which was conducted with | put in force against Mr. Gladstone for his last much secrecy, gave the Moollalis a new occasion to stir up the passions of the mcb. The native officers have been found unfaithful.

The Russian press is very violent in its her heart in the probable event of Roberts' column sharing, the fate of Cavagnari's Embassy."

LONDON, December 20 .- Au official des patch from Gen. Bright, December 18, in-formed the Viceroy that if Gough was unable to force his way to Cabul with his brigade, he (Bright) proposed to hold the posts from India to Gundamuk, and advance on Cabul with 8,000 men. A telegram from Peiseran to-day says there has been no serious fighting all well.

CALCUTTA, December 21 .- A despatch from General Roberts on the 18th urges (lough's immediate advance in light order, without tents, and only taking ammunation and supt Lataband. London, December 21 .- The Afghan disaa-

into the cantonments, and next day they were | ments can easily be held by 2,500 men, leaving 6,000 for offensive operations. General Bright has 12,000 men between Jamrood and Jagdalak, with 30 cannon, two months' sup-plies, and complete divisional and brigade transport. Including forces at Candahar

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

London, December 21 .- Cape Town advices of the 2nd of December state that Colonel Murray, with the assistance of the Swasies, attacked and stormed Chief Seccocoeni's stronghold on November the 28th. The attack was a complete success, and the town and castle were nearly destroyed. It is reported that Chief Seccocooni was killed. Both British and Zulu losses were very heavy; several prominent British officers were killed and many wounded.

The Sligo Characature of Sedition.

[From the Connaught Telegraph.]

The State prosecutions at Sligo have thrown a considerable amount of light on what the powers that be considered sedition. We fear we cannot be guided by the Law Adviser's definitions of the ticklish article. Did we follow them to the letter we could not venture to demand in the most moderate terms the abolition of landlordism or the slightest change is the grand jury laws, or in fact any laws sanctioned by the ruling powers. If the Sligo Worthy's views were correct, and speeches on Government delinquencies that honorable gentleman instead of being now a luminous instructor, would now be a State prisoner. There was no language used at the Gurteen meeting so strong and denuncriticisms on affairs in Afghanistan. The ciatory as that employed by Mr. Gladstone at Gatette de St. Petersburg says: "We must candidly confess that Russia would not break ugly feature of landlordism, the law of entail. This law, that the authorities at Sligo toll us should not be brought into contempt, enables the owner of land to tie it up for the lives of existing, and for the life of one unborn person. It thus prevents the breaking up of large estates, and leaves to the eldest son the entire property, to the exclusion of all the other members of the family. Well, Mr. Gladstone-the law of sedition notwithstanding before his eyes-denounced in the most scathing terms this prop of landlordism as unjust, immoral, and to be execrated by every honest man. The actions at Gurteen were tame compared with those at Dalkeith, and yet we hear no talk in the London press touching sedition. In fact, the time plies for five or six days. General Roberts has gone by for manufacturing sedition our says there is no enemy between Jagdalluk of constitutional attempts to abrogate the and Cabul to oppose Gough's advance, and mischievous laws of landlordism, and adds he will be able to settle affairs at Cabul thereby free the soil from the restricwhen Gough arrives. Gough leaves Jagdal- tive burdens which mar all progress, luk on the 21st instant with 1,400 men and prevent the creation of peasant owners, four guns, picking up 700 men and two guns and lead decidedly to the impoverishment of the millions for the sake of the thousands. It has been proved to a demonstration a hundred times that the extreme privation and periodical distress to which the tenant farmerss of Ireland are subjected. arises not from any unproductiveness of the soil-not from any indisposition on the part of the people to labour-not for the want of remunerative fields for the profitable employment of capital-but from the vicious operations of the blighting land laws. Here is the ground work of the principal evils which infest our social condition, and expose our peaperly cultivated, we would have no idle hands no empty mouths to feed-no spare labourwhat is our starving population to do in the meantime? What is to become of the bread? They cannot wait till the land reform is accomplished. The landlords will fight their battle inch by inch before they will acknowledge the right of the peasant to enjoy an equitable share of the productive wealth his own labor creates. Something, then, must be done to preserve life during the conflict between right and might. It surely is the the Kyber Pass via Peshawur states that Colo- duty of the Government to provide public nel Norman's detachments, consisting of about five hundred men, with two field pieces, which employ all the able-bodied. The aged, the employ all the able-bodied. The aged, the sick and infirm will be enough to be put on the poor rates. Immediate relief for the perishing must be the watchword. It is a public scandal to be sending round the begging box through Christendom while we have means within ourselves to meet the difficulty. Let the people in their thousands thunder these seditious truths into the ears of the authorities, till very shame compels them to do what justice cannot prevent them from leaving

Peal, peal, the great bell from yon tower is vi-

brating. Mark, mark how the faithful are wending

along ! .In the temple afar a Redeemer is waiting, And Bethlchem's angel repeateth his song !

As we enter the organ right loudly is pealing, The acolytes move and the choristers sing, Sweet, solemn the notes round the altar are

stealing, The smoke-wreathing consers the thurifers swing.

In his white robes of beauty the pontiff is pray-

ing, Bright Jewels the mitre and vestments adorn, And grand are the Masses the pontiff is saying, The Mass of the midnight—the Mass of the morn'!

In thousands the faithful are kneeling around

And thousand the eyes that are dim in their

tears; They seek for the Child—in the manger they found Him, Like an Infant of Mercy sweet Jesus appears.

.In the vault of the temple, the angel harp ring-

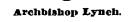
"Glory ! all glory to God the Most High !" The organ is pealing, the choristers singing, "Glory! all glory to God the Most High!"

•The twelve fountains where the Israelites drank in the Desert of Sin. † Hebrew for Calvary.

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, 24th Dec., 1879.

The Case of Sir Francis Hincks.

On Saturday judgment was given by the 'Hon. Chief Justice Dorion, and Judges Monk, Ramsay, Cross and Tessier, in the case term of the Court of Queen's Bench of issuing a false bank statement. The judges were unanimous in quashing the conviction, and acquitting the defendant.



At his reception Thursday, in his speeches in reply to the addresses presented him, Archbishop Lynch referred to the sad condition of Ireland, where he remarked if actual starvation did not exist great poverty prevailed. He was glad that the Government was opening its eyes to the true state of affairs, and better days were, no doubt, in store for Ireland. He would before long call upon his present existing in some of the afflicted districts in the land which many of them claimwhich he made created a favorable impression. he may have had on his unfitness for the Archbishop, for he knew that they would a temple in Athens dedicated to "the un- the fall, and have orders kindly overlook any failings on his part. known God." And when Paul went to Athens delivered in the spring. kindly overlook any failings on his part.

and their eyes were opened that they had violated the laws of God, and saw the consequences that must ac-crue if they continued in their pre-sent course. The universal law of God is applicable to all nations, and all peoples. As soon as man goes contrary to the will of his Maker he feels the bitterness that will follow this step. The drunkard when he finds he is reaping the bitterness of his own deeds says : "Now I see what I have done, the injury to myself and family, how I have offended God, now I must stop, I must go back." And so it was with the people during these 4,000 years, they had been getting worse and worse, and when they had come to such a state of feeling as to say "We are lost!" "We are Then it was that Jesus Christ came. lost !" They were prepared to receive him. Had Christ come in the time of Noah or Romulus and Remus, he would have been laughed at, his pretentions would not have had influence, because the people were not prepared to seek redemption, and this feeling had to be brought about by a divine power. Heathen nations long before Christ felt their degradation and they knew not where to find relief, they therefore manufactured Gods to virtue, but as the new Gods were made, each was found to be higher than the other, but they could do nothing, and when this was found out by the people they cast them aside. The people then took to themselves imaginary Gods, taking first men of heroic character who were raised to the level of a divinity and

incense was offered, and when man found these Gods useless they took to themselves Gods of their various passions, such as adultery, theft, of Sir Francis Hincks, convicted at the last fornication, &c. They feared the consequences of their passions nevertheless. When these Gods were found to be useless they then said salvation comes by universal monarchy and army after army goes forth and is destroyed, they sweep over Europe and Asia. Finding that this does not bring hap-piness they replace this by the cultivation of wonderful minds, architects, sculptors, painters, such as had never before, have never since, and never will again be equalled for skill in the different arts. Science was encouraged by the Emperors, yet with all its high civilization, its culture, its wealth, in Rome at this time there was no protection for women, who were merely looked upon as an instrument, there was no claim made of chastity. The human race was in a worse condition then than in the period of the Golden followers to assist in relieving the distress at Age; there was more degradation and sin under the rules of the Emperors Cæsar and Augustus than was known before. When ed as their birthplace. Dr. O'Mahoney, the man found that none of these plans Archbishop's Coadjutor, who accompanied His would bring happiness they tried would bring happiness they tried Philosophy. When Plato said: "Un-Grace from Rome, delivered an address. Philosophy. When Plato said: "Un-He is an exceedingly pleasant looking less a God come from Heaven we gentleman, past middle life. His delivery is free and impressive, and the few remarks Christ had come like a flash of lightning or as Darius with his army at this period he He said that any feelings of uneasiness that | would have been scorned by the Athenians. Did they not in Athens, the seat of learning, duties of coadjutor had been dispelled by the kill the men who spoke the truth? Did they generous and hearty welcome given to the | not compel men to drink poison ? They had

MISS FORAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Quebec Mystery and Particulars. QUEBEC, December 16 .- The police have been notified of the mysterious disappearance since Saturday night last a young woman of this city, 23 years of age, named Maggie Foran, a resident of Diamond Harbor, but latterly employed in the store of Messrs. Davidson & Horan, St. John street. Miss Foran's father, who was a stevedore, died last summer, and her mother some time previously. These troubles weighing upon her mind, soupset her mental constitution that she was detained for a while in the Lunatic Asylum at Longue Pointe. On returning to Quebec she took the position of shop girl at Messrs. Davidson & Horan's in which she has given the greatest satisfaction. On Sunday evening last Miss Foran attended Divine Service at St. Patrick's Church, two ladies who sat in the same pew with her kindly walking with her as far as Broad street on her way home; from the time they parted from her, nothing has been heard of her whereabouts. The police have been informed that last Friday night Miss Foran was insulted on Mountain Hill on her way home, by a man who asked her name and where she was going. This fact was repeated by the young woman herself to some of her friends on Saturday, but no description seems to have been given of the man who stopped her on the street.

RAFFERTY, THE ABSCONDER. Further Details of His Flight.

QCEBEC, December 18.-Some little excitecitement was caused in Lower Town yesterday when it became known that Mr. Rafferty, Manager of the St. Sauveur branch of the Stadacona Bank, had absconded to the United States. It appears that on Friday night last Mr. Rafferty informed the clerk employed in his office that he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and was about to visit Riviere du Loup. On Saturday he did not, of course, turn up, nor has he been seen bere since. On Monday last Mr. Rafferty telegraphed his assistant from the United States, informing him that he had no intention of returning to Quebec, on account of his financial obligations. Rafierty is a married man, and the father of four children. For several years he was a clerk in the employ of Mr. A. Joseph, by whom he was appointed to the Riviere-du-Loup branch of the bank four years ago when it was opened, being removed about two years ago to St. Sauveur. The bank will lose nothing by the defalcation, since Mr. Rafferty has a policy of \$10,000 in a Canadian Guarantee Company.

Why is it that showmen go to the expense of sending to Africa for zebras? If they would buy a mule they would get a ze-brays thrown in .- Cincinnali Saturday Night.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company of Eartford have turned out 850 bicycles during the fall, and have orders for 1,700 more, to be enemy to escape after Charasiab, and the troopers are still jealous of the praise which General Roberts, in his official despatches, lavished on the foot regiments.

CALCUTTA, December 19 .- Despatches from the seat of war in Afghanistan, by way of Peshawur and Simla, state that General Gough left Gundamuk on Wednesday morning, at the head of a flying column, to the relief of Gen. Roberts' forces, now in camp in cantonment at Shirpur, and that Major. General Norman is reported to have left Jelallabad simultaneouly to co-operate with Gen, Gough. A detachment under General Acton left Jelallabad on Thursday, and succeeded in communicating with a division of General' Gough's division on the same day. No serious opposition is said to have been encountered between Peizeran and Jugdalluck, the latter point being about half way between Jelallabad and Cabul. General Arbuthnot's command is reported to be beyond Gundamuk. The Mohmunds, Atredis, Shinwaris and other hill tribes from whom opposition was expected are thus far quiet. Telegraph lines are still in working order to Peizeran, al-though interrupted elsewhere. The opinion is freely expressed here that the difficulties in the way of relieving the army at Cabul are already very much more serious than are indicated by official despatches, and they are constantly increasing. It is asserted that stories of villagers around Cabul to bring in supplies to camp are exaggerated, as disaffection against the English extends to them as well as to the more warlike people of the

discovered of COMPLICITY OF RUSSIA IN BRITISH DISASTERS

mountains and passes. The evidence already

in Afghanistan is alleged to justify the expectation that all possible encouragement and assistance from every source is being rendered, and will be rendered to the Afghan forces both in the way of supplies and of suggestions as to manœuvres. It is not doubted that relief columns advancing through the Kyber Pass will meet opposition from Mahmoud Jan, who is known to be in considerable force between them and Cabul on the Jelallabad road. Well informed British residents here assert their belief that if the forces are not relieved before the assault, they will be compelled to surrender by famine before the winter is over. Excitement over the situation is not allayed by the soothing despatches culminating through official channels.

GEN. ROBERTS' CAMP.

The N. Y. Herald says : -All minds are occupied with Afghan matters. Gen. Roberts is in very sore straits. The fitting up of the Sharpur cantonments,

WHERE HE NOW HAS HIS QUARTERS, began on the night of the Bala Hissar explosion. It was found that they would accommodate only 5,000 men, and the neighboring village of Bomaru had to be allotted to the camp followers. The stores of warm clothing, poshteen and English boots, found in the Bala Hissar, were moved into camp. All the resources of the city-its provisions, fruit,

ters excite general alarm and consteruation. The Queen is reported to be greatly distressed, and publicly blames Lord Lytton for suppressing and and distorting information. The best authorities on Indian affairs say that General Roberts was utterly ignorant of the enemy's preparations, and was obliged finally to fight his way round Cabul to the Shirpur cantonment, where he is completely surround ed. General Roberts' position is extremely critical, but he may hold out. It is doubtful if the supply of water is secure. Fuel is santry to the innumerable hardships of abundant, but forage is scarce. It is constantly recurring destitution. Every expected that Roberts will be compelled one is now convinced that if all within a month to fight his way through the the arable hands of Ireland were proenemy, there being no possibility of reinforcements advancing before February, the transport service being deficient. The German ers to devote to emigration. While these staff derides the imbecility of the Indian facts can be taken for granted, we must ask Commissariat Department and regards Gen. Roberts' position as most critical. The Queen considers the mistake so grave that it | thousands who are clamoring for work or is disposed to abandon the Ministers' Afghan policy.

BOMBAY, December 21 .- Gen. Roberts roports that, on the 18th inst. he heliogrographically communicated with Lataband for a few minutes, and learned that Gough had not yet advanced beyond Jugdalluk.

CALCUTTA, December 20 .- Intelligence from left Jelallabad to co-operate with General Gough's command for reinforcement of General Roberts at Cabul, has advonced as far as Pezwan without encountering serious opposition. On reaching Kotal on the 18th a large force of Afghans, who covered the hills on either side of the Pass, opened a vigorous fire, to which the British column replied as well as they could, considering the disad-vantage of the position. This running fight continued through nearly the whole of undone. Thursday, and only ended with the approach of darkness. On Friday the engagement was resumed, the Afghans again assuming the offensive. The battle is reported to have been a very sharp one, and the Afghans, it is

said, had the advantage of troops with persistent determination which must have re-sulted in losses to the British, of which no official report has yet been received. A detachment is being sent out to reconnoitre Sarali. The villagers who were friendly protected the Cabul mail, but showed the troops uo further countenance. A reconnoitring party out on a tour of inspection of Pavichana defile was fired upon by a small band of hill men, who retreated finally before the charge of the British, who burnt a village in the neighborhood and made a safe return to camp. Advices through private sources are to the effect that the Afghans are bent upon the total destruction of all British forces outside Shirpur Cantonment, and the prevention if possible of arrivals of supplies by any route

from this Province. CALCUTTA, December 20.-The Government of India have published an explantion of the military situation in Afghanistan, stating that and particularly vegetables-were drained to general Roberts has ample transport and am-provide the troops during the five months of munition; beside twenty-three cannon bewinter. The Fifth Goorkhas, who had occu- longing to his force, he has 214 captured canpied part of the Bala Hissar, moved at once | non, many of which are rifled. The entrench- | the French and English papers in Montreal."

The Late Mr. Hurteau.

At a special meeting of the Council of the town of Longueuil, held on Friday evening, the 19th of December, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :---

"That the members of this Council are painfully affected by the loss which the town has sustained in the death of its esteemed and regretted Mayor, Isidore Hurteau, Esq., so eminently known as one of our most distinguished citizens, and whose civic services will never be forgotten by the town of Longueuil; that the sincere condolence of the Council be tendered to Mrs. Hurteau and her family on the occasion of his death;

" That the funeral of our lamented mayor be a public one, and that the expenses attending it be paid by the town, acknowledgement of the signal service he rendered both to the village of Longueuil, of which he was the first mayor, and to the town of Longueuil, and that Messrs. Normandin and Racine be authorized to take charge of the funeral.

"That the members of the Council wear mourning for the space of one month.

" That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Madame Hurteau and published in