

SOUTH AFRICA

The Boers' Terms

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Gallant Boers Accept the British Terms—Hostilities at an End.

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch from Durban says it has been decided that a conference shall be held between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Joubert, the Boer commander, Paul Kruger and Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, at Mills Farm, two miles from Prospect Hill. It is the general opinion that the Boers have resolved to make submission.

LONDON, March 16.—A Durban despatch says the conditions of the armistice with the Boers are that General Wood has the option of sending four days' more provisions to those garrisons that have already received eight days' provisions, and twelve days' provisions to those that have not yet received any provisions. The terms are much the same as before granted.

LONDON, March 15.—The belief is strong in official circles to-day that the war in the Transvaal will not be renewed on the expiration of the armistice, which by this time has probably been prolonged for another week. Telegrams received to-day from Sir Evelyn Wood hold out distinct ground for the hope that the Boers will accept such terms of peace as will satisfy public opinion in England. They refuse, as they have refused all along, to consent to annexation, but will accept a British protectorate, which practically would give them their autonomy and England a nominal show of authority. I have it on good authority that the Cabinet would accept peace on this basis; consequently, if nothing occurs to induce the Boers to change their mind, the war may be regarded as ended, and England is well out of an unjust quarrel.

NEWCASTLE, March 16.—Paul Kruger, in his letter to the President of the Orange Free State, says that the Boers long for peace, but must hold to the offer of a Republic under a British protectorate.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Mar. 16.—Paul Kruger in a letter to President Brand, of the Orange Free State, expresses deep grief at the death of Sir George P. Colley, whom he contrasts favorably with Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir William Lanyon. He says: "The more the Lord blesses us the more we long for peace, and the more distinctly we declare that we will do all that is possible to make it easy for the honor of England to be indulgent." Mr. Kruger approves the proposed meeting of Commissioners to negotiate terms of peace. He expresses belief that a verbal discussion will lead to a good result. He says:—

"Up to the present time we have done nothing else but defend ourselves. We began armed resistance, not willingly, but of compulsion. Should we not undertake now with equal earnestness the work of peace? Yes, surely; but no one would demand of us to cut our own throats and decimate ourselves. Lord Kimberley's despatch of the 8th of March cannot be the basis of peace. Reasonable guarantees for our treatment we can by no means admit, as they are too much like an acknowledgment that we have begun our work without justification. The phase of rebuke is past. We will be reasonable, but must hold to our main point. We hold to the offer of a republic under a British protectorate. When the peace negotiations are open the British troops shall remain where they are on the frontier and in the camps within the Transvaal, but no fresh troops will be brought from England until peace is concluded."

He carefully distinguishes between a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances of the Boers and a commission for settling the basis of peace, and he adds:—"A Royal Commission is not to be thought of; an arbitration is necessary, not a jury which can give a verdict of guilty or not guilty."

Cape Town, March 17.—The armistice with the Boers has terminated without any agreement having been arrived at, or, indeed, approached. The Governor's agent says that he considers that the petition for peace never had any genuine basis, as the Boers, so far as do not feel themselves in any way bound, and as they consider the Colonial Government wants peace as much as they do, they would not be inclined to accept stringent conditions. Lordhott's reply to the Governor's communication is to the effect that he is ready to submit to the Queen, or to the Governor as her representative, but that he does not recognize the Cape Government. He prays for peace, but he wants to know the exact terms upon which peace can be had. The other chiefs are of the same mind.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 19.—President Brand has arrived here. He thinks war between England and the Boers would prove disastrous in its results for many years to come, and would have a bad effect upon the natives. He believes it is possible to settle the difficulty without any more fighting, and he will do his utmost to promote peace. The statement that many citizens of Orange Free State have taken to the field is untrue. Brand has started for Mount Prospect with Wood. From that place he will go to the Boer camp.

LONDON, March 19.—The reported disagreement between the Boers and General Wood is believed to be relative to non-essential points. The British Government, while refusing to concede formally the independence of the Transvaal, are ready to insure practical freedom. Ministers privately express confidence in a favorable result of the negotiations.

A despatch from Mount Prospect says President Brand has arrived. Great Britain insists upon the withdrawal of the Boers from Laing's Nek into the Transvaal, and unless they comply, hostilities will certainly be resumed. The Boers believe the terms offered by the Boers include the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, the retirement of the Boers to their homes, and the maintenance of British garrisons in their present positions.

A Newcastle correspondent says it is reported that the Boers killed and wounded three officers and 100 men at Pretoria. The correspondent fears the report is not without foundation, but thinks the numbers are probably exaggerated.

PROSPECT HILL, Natal, March 19.—The promise of amnesty to the Boer leaders has had a wonderful effect, especially on Joubert, against whom a charge of murder is pending in the British Transvaal courts.

LONDON, March 20.—A despatch from Durban says Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, has been with General Sir Evelyn Wood to-day. A meeting of Generals will be

held on Monday, when a final decision must be taken. The Boer leaders fear a rising against their authority.

PARIS, March 20.—Journals of this city to-day publish an appeal to England on the Transvaal war. It is signed by members of the Chamber of Deputies, senators and many public men. It expresses joy at the negotiations with the Boers, and hopes that England will give them autonomy.

LONDON, March 21.—A despatch from Mount Prospect, in the Transvaal, received to-day at noon at the Colonial Office, leads to the belief that the Boers have practically submitted to the proposition made by the Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into their grievances, and suggest some acceptable mode of establishing peace on terms satisfactory to both England and the Dutch Republic. It is thought that the commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, M. Devittier and Sir Evelyn Wood.

Later advices from Newcastle state that there is much illness among the Boers, caused by the great loss of horses. The camp is most foul, and the stench from the dead animals is horrible.

PROSPECT HILL, March 21.—One of the great reasons why the Boers object to disperse is because they fear that a considerable portion of the population cannot be depended upon to accept the existing government of the country.

DURBAN, March 22.—The Boers have accepted the British terms, including the cessation of the war and the appointment of a Royal Commission. Peace is regarded now as assured.

PROSPECT HILL, March 22.—An armistice of 48 hours is concluded to terminate negotiations. The terms of truce are that all arms, munitions and other property captured by either side, shall be restored.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CARILLON.

PATRICK OF ST. ANDREWS, P. O.

The feast of St. Patrick was celebrated here with unusual eclat. Solemn high Mass was celebrated in the Parish Church by the Rev. Father Dequin, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Moreau and Bourget as sub-deacons. The Church was crowded by a pious assembly, who listened with rapt attention to the eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Delahanty, which deeply affected the congregation, tears standing in many eyes. The feature of the feast was the large number of communicants, over two hundred and forty persons receiving the Blessed Sacrament. The choir was ably led by the Rev. Father Charlebois assisted by the Rev. Father Derome and Mr. J. B. Charlebois, and the altar and sanctuary decorated by the Sisters of the Convent of St. Andrews, presented a very fine appearance.

The success of this festivity is no doubt due to the exertions of the Rev. Father Bourget, the parish priest, who worked with his accustomed energy for this object.

AMEN.

Carillon, 17th March, 1881.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROCKVILLE.

The Rev. Father Murray, of Cornwall, assisted by the Rev. J. J. MacCarthy and the Rev. E. H. Murray, of Coburg, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, celebrated the Grand Mass, on St. Patrick's day. The Rev. Father Casey, of Campbellford, preached a brilliant sermon, replete with sentiments creditable to his head and heart, everywhere really worthy of the occasion. In the evening, the Rev. Father Graham, of Lochiel, lectured before one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled for a similar purpose in Brockville. His subject was happily selected—"Ireland as a Civilization." Needless to say it was heard with remarkable ability, in a style at once grand, profound and convincing. The Rev. gentleman spoke for two hours, without notes, with a fluency of language, a beauty of description and wealth of originality seldom equalled, leaving on those who had the good fortune to hear him an impression of his vast erudition, depth of thought and intelligence rarely met with. The lecture was for the benefit of the Bishop O'Brien Memorial Window Fund, and realized a handsome amount. Masses were celebrated from 6 a. m., and hundreds received the Holy Communion, and thus the time-honored Irish National Festival was celebrated in St. Francois Xavier, Brockville, in a way that could give no umbrage to earth, and which must have given joy to the angels of God in Heaven.—Com.

Montreal Land League Meeting

On Sunday afternoon the weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held in the St. Patrick's Hall. The President, Mr. P. Carroll, occupied the chair.

In his opening remarks he alluded to the conduct of the English Government in enforcing the Coercion Act. The arrests were made from among the working classes; this step was taken to create intimidation among the peasants and then force them to withdraw their support from the leaders of the agitation. In former years it was the leaders who were made to suffer, but now it is the farmers, who are the backbone of the agitation, that find themselves cast into prison. It, therefore, devolved upon the Land League to see that the families of these men should not be found wanting for anything, and thus force the Government to fall of its purpose in its efforts to intimidate the people, and in its desire to oblige them to abandon the agitation.

The Secretary then read the minutes and a communication from the Irish World.

It was moved that the money now on hand be forwarded to Mr. Egan, treasurer of the Irish National Land League Fund, in Paris.

The President announced that the sum of six hundred dollars would be sent over in the early part of the week.

After the subscriptions had been taken in the election of new members was proceeded with. Michael Gannon, Esq. of Granby Village, was elected as honorary member.

It was moved by Mr. O'Donoghue and seconded by Mr. St. John, that the thanks of the Montreal Branch of the Land League be due to the Rev. Father Neville, of St. Sylvestre, and Mr. G. Hemmingford, for their exertions in collecting subscriptions for the Land League.

A discussion in reference to the Davitt Fund followed next. It was suggested that the proper way to build up a fund would be to work in harmony with Ireland and the rest of America. A general fund had been established in Ireland, and the duty of Irishmen in Canada was to forward their subscriptions to the treasurer at headquarters. It was suggested that the Montreal Branch be a channel through which money for that purpose could pass. The Executive Committee thought that sufficient work was on their hands at the present moment, and that the question might be left over to another meeting for consideration.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

A woman's love is of man's life
The dearest, brightest part;
It soothes him in his hours of strife,
And cheers his lonely heart.

And best is he who back repays
Affection's smiles and tears;
For woman's love shall gladden his days,
And smooth the lapse of years.

A woman's love is like the rose—
By every tempest shaken;
If nourished in still blooms and grows,
But withers if forsaken.

Then blest is he by whom 'tis nursed—
By God 'twas made and given;
There is no richer boon on earth
Than woman's love—'tis heaven!

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS

There was shipped from here on the 18th inst. 53 pieces of square pine. It was towed down a distance of nine miles to Mr. H. Russell's wharfe on the south side of the river St. Lawrence. The work was performed by three men in an ordinary open boat, although there was considerable floating ice on the river at the time. The like was never known on the St. Lawrence in the month of March.

LUMBERMAN.

Cap Rouge, 18th March, 1881.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—I find enclosed herewith \$23, contributed towards the Irish Land League fund and the relief of the victims of Gladstone's persecution, by their friends and sympathizers in this locality, whose names are given below.

Sir, permit me to remark that we endorse the policy of C. S. Parnell; we encourage him and his faithful little band in their stand against the brute force opposed to them, and approve of their getting assistance from any and every source available to overthrow the tyranny and despotism of the landlords, and to obtain for their long oppressed countrymen, at a fair value, the lands appertaining to them by Providence. We recommend boycotting peaceably and systematically the enemies of Ireland, and even her weak-kneed sons. We disapprove of and discontinue violence and assassination, confident that the objects of the league will be obtained, if unity and firmness be persevered in.

The sum sent is indeed very small, but every little helps, and I feel sanguine that this little sum will in due time be handsomely supplemented, for there are here several patriotic Irishmen who are proud and enthusiastic of the daring, courage and unity exhibited by their kinsmen in Ireland in the trying ordeal through which that country is now passing, whose offerings are not included in the above sum.

Yours truly,

DANIEL GETTENS.

Hemmingford, March, 1881.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN BELLEVILLE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR:—During last week the inhabitants of Belleville had the happiness of paying the Forty Hours Devotion in their midst.

This holy exercise commenced on Tuesday morning, and terminated on Thursday evening. The energy with which the good pastor, Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G., has labored so faithfully in order to promote the spiritual interests of his vast congregation, has been repaid to a great degree by the large number he had seen approaching the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist during those days of grace.

It was truly a grand and imposing sight to witness the devoutness and piety with which all seemed to be infused. The ceremonies were so well conducted as to reflect much credit on both pastor and people. Rev. Father Farrelly was assisted by several other Rev. gentlemen, amongst whom were Rev. Father Twomey, of Kingston, Rev. Father Wolfe, of Cobourg, Rev. Father Spratt, of Wexford, Rev. Father Casey, of Campbellford, Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc, Rev. Father Leahy, of Belleville, and some others the names of whom I do not learn.

Hoping I have not trespass too much on your valuable space, I have the honor to be Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Belleville, March 16th, 1881.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR:—A short time ago a cablegram informed us that a certain landlord, when refusing a reduction of their rents to his tenants, used the following words: "You have me down now, but the time will come when I shall have the upperhand, and by— if I don't jump on you!" &c. This is, I fear, an indication of what the unfortunate agriculturalists in Ireland may expect under coercion. Please, therefore, find enclosed a small contribution (about the same amount shall be sent each month) from myself and a few friends towards aiding the Land League to relieve the anticipated distress. We should all do our best in these trying times, and with God's blessing we shall ere long have the happiness of seeing our beloved country emerge from the darkness of ages and fulfil Emmet's aspiration by taking her rightful place among the nations of the earth.

Many persons, especially among my sex, may unhappily be prevented subscribing to this noble fund, because it has been said that Mr. Parnell did wrong in discussing the affairs of Ireland with such avowed infidels as Rochefort, but, Mr. Editor, Mr. Parnell went to France to enlist in behalf of his afflicted country the sympathy and support of all classes, Catholic and Protestant, Believer and Infidel, Liberal and Conservative, and if men like Rochefort can be induced to ally themselves with a good cause, it is a step towards their conversion. Rather a thousand times would I see my beloved country remain steeped as she now is in all the bitterness of serfdom than lose that bright jewel of Catholic faith which through the long ages of persecution has ever irradiated her chains and lightened her slavery.

This, however, is a social and not a religious question, and as you Mr. Editor, very ably put it some time ago, "would Mr. Parnell have been justified in refusing a donation for the starving Irish, from unbelieving Rochefort? if not, neither would he have been justified in refusing his sympathy."

Nor can I agree with the assertion, that Irish women discard that inherent modesty, which has ever been their characteristic, by combining together in Land League Associations to ameliorate the distress of those suffering from wicked laws, from Coercion and from Landlord cruelty, especially as they are deprived by those very laws of the gallant arms and eloquent voices of those who should more naturally be the leaders of the people. Have not noble-hearted women in all times of suffering come to the front? Have they not gone to the battle field to succour the wounded soldier? Have they not even led armies to battle? Aye, and with the blessing of our holy mother the Church on their spolia

banners. Why then should Irishwomen not give their voices, their talent, their eloquence as well as their money to so holy a cause as the liberation of their country from an intolerable tyranny which every few years has caused famine in the midst of plenty, and pestilence in a genial and health atmosphere? Well may the poet exclaim, when describing the condition of the Irish peasant,—

"They are dying where the golden corn is growing."
"They are dying where the crowded herds are lowing."

"They are gasping for existence where the streams of life are flowing."
"And they perish of the plague where the breeze of health is blowing."

"God of justice! God of power! do we dream?"
"Is it right, is it fair that they perish of despair?"

"In that land, on that soil where their destiny is set."
"Where they culture with their toil and water with their sweat."

Before concluding, let me appeal to the warm and noble hearts of my countrywomen in Canada and the United States, let me remind them that now is being fought the battle for the independence of our Motherland; we may not be called to the front like our sisters in the old country, but we should assist the good cause by our influence with our brothers, our husbands and friends, and we can induce them to agitate and subscribe and we can subscribe ourselves and thus ameliorate the distress of the families of those who become the victims of coercion or eviction and by this means encourage our patriotic countrymen to stand firm and persevere until their end is attained.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,

Very faithfully, &c.,
KATHLEEN O'MOORE.
O tawa, St. Patrick's Day, 1881.

PRESENTATION.

Miss Minnie O'Brien, of Belleville, has received the following letter, with a beautiful gold watch, for her services at the Madoc Bazaar in aid of the new Catholic Church:—

Madoc, March 10th, 1881.

My Dear Minnie:—
As a very slight return for your great kindness during our late bazaar, in aid of our new church, please accept the accompanying small token of my appreciation. I can assure you I sincerely trust that as the hours of your life pass by, each succeeding one will be brighter and more happy for you than its predecessor. I thank you not only for myself, for your kindness, but also on the part of every Catholic in Madoc, who, one and all, have every reason to remember with gratitude the trouble you and your kind parents took to make the late contest in which you were engaged financially successful, and thereby enable us to erect our much-needed church, in which you can always say, "I and my parents have put \$238." Once more thanking you, and wishing you a loving and happy life, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS DAVIS, Priest.

Miss Minnie O'Brien,
Belleville, Ont.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day in the morning "did not dawn bright and smiling on the crowded thoroughfares of Gotham, a mist, smoky and thick, being overhead threatening at every moment to open the flood gates from above and drown the shamrock with a vengeance. It may have been the weather, or it may have been the grand pageants of bygone anniversaries that cast a gloom over the spectators; but the spirit so characteristic of the Irish heart was sadly missing. The parade, if you can term the return of the various societies from their respective churches such, was neither showy nor effective, and in marked contrast to the enormous processions of previous years. Yet, no one can doubt, who attended divine service, but that the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was duly commemorated, and in the most impressive manner.

At the Cathedral, His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey officiated at the solemn High Mass. The assistant priest was Vicar-General Quinn; the deacons of honor, Fathers McGuirk and Wrayrich. Archbishop Corrigan occupied a seat in the sanctuary beside the Vicar-General. Father McNulty preached the sermon, and made an eloquent appeal to Irishmen to imitate the example of their national Apostle, in faith, humility and perseverance. The service all through was most solemn and imposing. After the hurry and excitement of the morning had passed away, the remainder of the day was given over to social enjoyment. The Knights of St. Patrick dined at Milligan's on Broadway, while the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held a grand banquet at Delmonico's. The officers of the 69th held a reception at Tammany Hall that took more the form of an ovation before half got through with it. It was difficult for a stranger with time at his disposal, and who wished to carry away some pleasant reminiscence of St. Patrick's Day, to choose from these very inviting programmes. However, I picked up the Cooper Institute, because I wished to hear the well-known Irish orator and pastor of the Methodist Church in Worcester, Ohio, Rev. George W. Pepper, who consented to lecture on "Ireland and England," on the understanding that the proceeds should be devoted to the purpose of "striking the enemy to her knees." The Institute was packed with a most enthusiastic and intelligent audience. The oratorical powers of the reverend gentleman are too well-known to require special mention, but I have seldom, if ever, seen an audience so thoroughly carried away by the powers of a gifted speaker, as this one was by the closing words of the lecturer, when he told them, if "Parnell issued his proclamation to the exiles in America to-morrow, to return home with their swords and guns, he knew one pupil in America which would be made vacant."

The indignation that has been accumulating in the breasts of the citizens of the great metropolis for the past six months against the municipal misgovernment and its culpable neglect of the health of the people by allowing the streets to remain in their present filthy state, breeding disease and death, has at last culminated in a call for a public meeting to-morrow evening at the Cooper Union. We may expect to see the civic authorities get a lively poking up, as the meeting promises to be largely attended and as determined as the meeting held twenty years ago in the same place, when the safety of the country was imperilled.

The news of the assassination of the Czar produced a profound sensation here on Monday. Russian, Polish and German Socialists crowded the saloon kept by the notorious leader of revolutionary principles in America, Justus H. Schwab. A meeting was arranged to be held in their hall, on the Bowery, on Tuesday night. Small boys and staid foreigners were busily engaged all day dis-

tributing handbills, inviting all who "sympathized with the killing of the Russian despot by our friends," and promising, as a still more potent inducement, a liberal allowance of Mr. Schwab's best beer. It is hard to say whether sympathy or beer brought such a gathering together, but certain it is that the Socialist Hall was crowded to overflowing on the meeting night, and many were turned away from the doors, disappointed and thirsty. The hall was profusely decorated with huge red flags, the standards of the various clubs throughout the city. The resolutions of sympathy with their fellow-socialists in Russia were very long and large, while tyrants and despots were condemned in language as fiery as the flags above the speakers' heads. Without a doubt, Kings and Queens, Emperors and Empresses were denounced and assassinated, empires were demolished, and republics constituted that night "over large 'schooners' of beer. Still an observer could easily discover an element, sullen and fierce, that would not balk from the commission of such a terrible tragedy as that enacted last Sunday in St. Petersburg.

The clergy of all denominations have entered into an energetic campaign against rum and rummellers. The war is carried on steadily and earnestly, without any unfurling of banners and beating of drums, nevertheless the work done already has been very marked when we take into consideration the firm footing and stubborn resistance always offered by rum and its adherents to any opposition. Seventy-five per cent. of the crimes committed here are laid directly or indirectly at the door of intemperance, and it is fast becoming notorious that a man has only to imbibe a certain quantum of our "chained lightning" to be seized with an insatiable desire for bloodshed. Only the other day, from the effects of liquor, a German murdered his life-long friend in broad daylight on a public thoroughfare, and in the presence of his family, and then shot himself fatally. The free pool room too (an institution indigenous to New York city) is fast filling up the State jails and prisons with juvenile criminals. Billiards are not charged for, but liquor and cigars are. Enter any of these resorts, especially on a Saturday night, and you will find them full of youths, from 15 up, playing, drinking beer, and smoking vile cigars. The first move of the campaigners, assisted by the police, was against these "dives," and already they have succeeded in closing them on Saturday nights, a victory by no means insignificant.

We are to have a new statue of George Washington erected in no less a place than Wall Street. So now the busy brokers as he rushes back and forth through that narrow quarter will be enlivened and edified by the sight of the father of his country smiling benignly down on him and his productive labors. Perhaps Wall street is degenerating, and the people have decided to place before the eyes of the brokers, as worthy of imitation by them, the statue of the noblest example of honor and integrity in American history.

The cost of erecting gallows for the proper exit of all murderers must be rather heavy in New York State, judging by the efforts made in the State Legislature to establish a permanent gallows in some particular spot and have all murderers taken thence for execution. Sing Sing is the objective point, and now the denizens of that pretty town are crying out lustily against the suggestion. They say the odium attached to the place by the State prison is quite sufficient. Anything more would be both unjust and impolitic.

Emigrants of all classes and denominations are already pouring into the country. Casio Garden presents as lively an aspect as it does at any time last summer. It is estimated, taking the past two months arrivals as a criterion, that fully sixty thousand will arrive during the present year.

CRISIS.

Bebel, a Socialist member of the German Parliament, is to be prosecuted for collecting subscriptions in aid of the impoverished exiles from Berlin.

Trichinosis, or the presence trichinae in the human body, is said to have been first discovered by Sir James Paget, the distinguished English physician.

It is thought Spain will soon be admitted as one of the Great Powers, and a pretty power she will make, with a foreign country in possession of Gibraltar.

The London Queen observes on the subject of dresses in London this year: "One thing is certain—it is scarcely possible to enter on the side of too costly or too elaborate dress."

Two allopathic physicians, one homoeopathic and one eclectic, are serving amicably together as a committee appointed by the Connecticut Legislature to draft a medical practice act.

The inter-university boat race in England is not almost definitely fixed for Friday, April 8. The odds are in favor of Oxford, although her crew at latest advices was not finally made up.

Newham Hall, the lady's college at Cambridge, Eng., has six resident lecturers and ninety students. Miss Minton, daughter of the late Robert Minton, of New York, is one of Newham's alumnae.

Foreign sightseers and tourists are jubilant over the prospect of seeing the Pope take part in the Easter ceremonies in St. Peter's at Rome. For the last eleven years these ceremonies were unobserved.

The proprietors and editors of the Mail are Irishmen; but yet, such is their horror of lying under suspicion they have Irish sympathies that they are continually looking round for pretexts to write scurrilous articles on Ireland. They are all landlords, you know.

On the ground of religious duty, Miss Eadie Deul, of Iowa City, aged 52, has not eaten a morsel for 25 days, nor spoke a word for three years. The persuasion of friends is useless, and she is slowly wasting away. Miss Deul has always been highly respected.

The wedding gift of the province of Prussia to Prince William on his recent marriage consisted of six blooded Wallachian coach horses of choicest lineage and beauty, chestnut in color, and perfectly matched. It is said that this was one of the finest of all the wedding gifts, and well worthy of the occasion.

The Metastasio Theatre at Rome caught fire last month, but the flames were easily extinguished, as there was little inflammable matter about the building, which is almost wholly of stone and brick. No theatre was ever burned down in Rome since the fall of the Roman empire.

The general Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church at Pesth, which had before it the question of discontinuing the teaching of the German language, merely decided to transfer the instruction in German from the category obligatory to that of optional studies in the higher girls' schools and teachers' training colleges.

Some excavations commenced at the distance of about a kilometre from the walls of Pompeii, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the surroundings of the city, but a few square metres, of thirty skeletons, ten of which were huddled together in one room of a small suburban villa, and among and upon the bones were found bacelets, necklaces, earrings, and other objects.

Among the presents sent to the bride of Prince William of Germany from the royal family of England were several dresses of Irish poplin. One of them green and gold, with chambray woven in the stuff, is said to be something so marvellous in its effect that it was sent round for inspection to all the royal ladies within reach of Osborne. The lace with which this splendid dress is to be profusely adorned is of Irish manufacture likewise.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Arms' Bill has received the Royal assent.

The Kingston University buildings cost \$57,994.

The port of Copenhagen is now open for steamers.

Farnell's photograph is in every shop window in Paris.

John Ruskin, the famous writer on Art, is seriously ill.

The political situation in Paris is declared to be very grave.

The New Brunswick Legislature will be prorogued on Thursday.

The public debt statement of Mexico shows a deficit of \$142,000,000.

There was quite a revival of old-time carnival gaiety in Rome this year.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London yesterday for St. Petersburg.

The Toronto World says Young Britainism seems to be on the wane in that city.

Oldham masters have refused the demand of the weavers for an advance of wages.

Mayor Mackintosh has retired from the active management of the Ottawa Citizen.

The son of Manzoni, the great Italian novelist, has been put in a lunatic asylum.

The Atlanta cotton fair, in October, will draw, it is estimated, 50,000 strangers to that town.

Italy has decided to construct another colossal iron-clad superior to anything now afloat.

The Nevada Assembly has passed, over the Governor's veto, a bill providing for the attachment of official salaries.

The Port Hope Guide