FIDELITY.

BARRY CORNWALL Gone from her cheek is the summer bloom, And her lip has lost its faint perfume, And the gloss has dropped from her golden hair, And her cheek is pale, but no longer fair.

And the spirit that lit up her soft blue eye Is struck with cold mortality, And the smile that played round her lip has fled, And every charm has now left the dead.

Like slaves they obeyed her in height of power But left her all in her wintry hour; And the crowds that swore for her love to die, Shrunk from the tone of her lust fuint sigh.

Tis woman alone, with a purer heart, Can see all these idols of life depart, And love the more, and smile and bless Man in the uttermost wretchedness.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD DUF-FERIN.

A cable despatch to the Globe gives the following extract from the London Times edi-torial on Euri Dufferin's speech at Montreal: "Earl Dufferin's vice-regal career has been singularly brilliant throughout, drawing to a close amid events of historic importance. There is no manner of doubt that the speech reflects the feeling of the Canadian people and that the enthusiasm with which it is filled has been let loose by a true wakening of national life. of healthy, energetic patriotism growth Earl Dufferin's vice-royalty has largely contributed. Never before has the American Colonies been ruled by a statesman who so well knew how to call forth the best qualities of the people, by appealing to noble sentiments and lofty aspirations. Earl Dufferin's tisk to develop a self-reliant spirit becoming n young nation, with loyalty to its mother country, has succeeded beyond all expectation. It is impossible to deny that the Dominion has recently given a signal proof of its advance in national dignity and stength, while it has placed on record by deed and words its loyal devotion to the Empire of which it forms an important part. The review at Montreal represents forces which the most powerful sovereign might be proud to command troops constituted of the first offering of Canada, loyalty the first prints of Canadian patriotism. Their presence and the popular enthusiasm it croked is evidence of the intensity with which Camplians cherish the ties binding them to the mother country. The danger of England being drawn into a European war called out all their latent regard for the mother country. No doubt the disinterested character of the offers of aid from the colonists impressed the Imperial Government, and the spirit which prompted them may rise to a still higher level under pressure The devotion displayed constitutes a large reserve of Imperial power. This solicitude for the honor of England sustains the Imperial policy visibly, and asserts the dignity and power of the Empire. This uprising is also most valuable practically, as securing the B fety of the colonies themselves.

THE BONANZA PLAYED OUT-DE-CLINE OF THE COMSTOCK.

For about a year past it has been evident to well-informed outsiders that in the Consolidated Virginia, at least, the limits of the great bonanza had been found; but the secrecy which envelopes everything connected with the mines, on the great lode, has enabled those in control to keep a knowledge of the actual condition of affairs from the public. The steady decline in the value of the bonanza stocks, and the recent announcement of reduction in dividends, and the closingfor several months-of the Consolidated Virginia mine, are opening the eyes of the stockholders to the actual state of the case. It is true the reason assigned for closing the mine is to make repairs to the shaft; but since the workings connect with two or three other oufts, through which it sent ore on previous occasions, it seems reasonable to believe the actual reason for the closing of the mine is scarcity of ore; and it should surprise no one to find next the announcement that the ore-body had given out. Of course it will then be found that for some time past the "bonanza firm" no longer had any large amount of the stock of these mines. It is, indeed, quite generally believed that at the present time a very large proportion of the stock is now held in the East and in England, where the unsophisticated investors have never imagined that the dividends so punctually paid might have any other origin than in net earnings. With the exhaustion of this great ore-body the glory of the Comstock will depart, scarcely any of the other mines on it having for a long time past paid expenses.

As confirmation of these views, we find prominent, well-informed California capitalists making investments in Montana, Black Hills, and Colorado mines, and openly saying the Comstock no longer offers an inviting field for the investment of capital. They have recently purchased four or five of the best mines yet opened in the Black Hills, and have still more recently made offers for the largest and most valuable mines at Leadville, Colorado. It seems, indeed, as if Leadville, the Black Hills, and perhaps the Helena (Montana) mines would prove the successors of the great Nevada bonanzas the glory of which is evidently departing.

RELIGION AND MORALS IN GERMANY.

A Beriin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing on the 20th ult., says :-

The chaplain to the imperial family, M. Baur, preached on Wednesday last a sermon in the cathedral of Berlin, before the Emperor and Imperial family, in which he spoke of the present state of morality, or rather immorality, in Prussia in very strong terms. "Affection, faith, and the word of God are now unknown in the country," the chaplain said, "in this our great German Fatherland, which formerly justly was called the home of the faith. On the contrary, it really seems as if it were the Father of all lies who now is worshipped in Prussia. What formerly was considered generous and noble is now looked upon with contempt, and theft and swindling are called by the cuphonic word 'business,' leading merchants openly declaring that some transactions are bordering on felony. Marriages are concluded without the blessing of the Church -concluded on trial,' to be broken if not found to answer. We still have a Sunday. but it is only a Sunday in name, as the people work during the church hours and spend the afternoon and evening in rioting in the publie houses and music halls; while the upper classes rush to the races, preferring to hear the panting of the tortured horses to hearing the word of God, which is rediculed in the press and turned into blasphemy in the popular assemblies, while the servants of God are insulted daily." The German clerical newspapers, Protestant as well as Catholic, are writing in a like strain. The Ultramontane organ, the Baverisches Vaterland, for instance, says, in a loading article on the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William: "We Germans seem to have sunk down to be a nation of flunkeys and money-making sycophants without an atom of honour or dignity."

MR. BLAKE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A very large and influential deputation of Reformers from South Bruce waited on the Hon. Edward Blake at the Walker House, in Toronto on Tuesday, with a requisition signed by over 2,000 Reformers, asking him to reconsider the determination he had come to not to accept the nomination for that Riding at the forthcoming election in consequence of the state of his health. Mr. Malcolm Cameron, President of the Reform Association, was spokesman. He referred to the strong desire that Mr. Blake should accept the nomination, and to the fact that though they had brought with them over 2,000 signatures to that effect, little more than one half of the separate requisitions had been returned in time for the deputation. He assured Mr. Blake that if he would only consent to be their candidatewithout engaging in the campaign at all or entering on a personal canvass—they would again triumphantly elect him as their representative for South Bruce.

Mr. Blake made a very appropriate and feeling speech, in which he referred to the pleasant relations that had existed between them during the eleven years he had represented them, to his reasons for declining the nomination tendered which were entirely on account of his health, and that he was totally unequal to the strain of a personal canvass He concluded by saving :-

"If, after due reflection, the Liberal party should come to the conclusion that the use of my name, under these conditions, is the best thing under these circumstances, of course they, as a matter of right, will take their own course. I have not said to you-I have not said to the party-I do not think it my duty to say—more than I was obliged to say in my letter, viz., of declining your nomination, because I was unable to discharge the duties of a candidate. I do not know whether I should be able to discharge the duties of a memle; but I think that after a period of relaxation and rest, I might in some small degree, however imperfectly, discharge those duties. My declinature of the nomination was not based on that, but was given for the reasons I have explained to you; but I did not think it right to become a candidate and accept the nomination when I was unable to discharge the duties of the candidate. If you choose to run me and to use my name I shall not decline the seat you provide for me (loud cheers); but it must be as in 1872. You must be content to take me as your candidate

me your candidate. (Prolonged cheers.) A TALK WITH A BODY-SNATCHER.

in no other sense than that you have made

An Enquirer reporter talked yesterday with Charles Kecton, who frankly acknowledged his profession of body-snatching, and justifies himself by saying that his labors are bestowed in the interests of science.

"How long have you been in this business?" asked the reporter.

"About eleven years, sir," said Keeton, as he sat up in bed-for he is now contined to his room from hemorrhage of the lungs. "I began with Mr. Cunningham, 'Old Cunny,' they called him, eleven years ago, and have followed the business every winter since

"Does it pay pretty well?" "Not now. It used to pay, for we got a

good price for subjects, but there isn't much

money in it now."

"Why don't they pay so much now?" " Well, sir, the fact is, I don't want to say nothing against anybody, but it 'pears to me that somebody ain't doing the fa'r thing by the prifession of subject-gathering. I don't 'cuse none of the doctors themselves of going out to get stiffs, but there's something wrong somewhere. The old demonstrators of anatomy at the colleges wouldn't have stooped to such a thing, either, but I think things are one college-I ain't going to call any names | -in March, and asked him how many subjects they were going to want for the sprin session, and he told me he thought they wouldn't want any more; that they had enough on hand. Well, you see, I knew better than that, and my private pinion is that that 'ere demonstrator gets his subjects in some queer sort of way. I don't say that he goes out for 'em himself; but if he doesn't, he must have some no 'count men that would as soon rob the grave of a party well connected, and with lots of friends, as any other way. Now, no body-snatcher has any respect for hisself or his calling 'Il do a thing of that sort. There's plenty of material lying around and rotting, just rotting, sir, and no friends to claim it."

"How long have you been at the business?" "It's about 'leven years since I first begun it. I begun with Old Cunny. First he paid me three dollars a head; that was while I was learning. Then he gave me eight dollars apiece, and finally I decided to quit him and go by myself, and so he said he'd give me half and then we worked together on shares till he died.

"Do you make it a regular business, then?" "I get my living by it in the winter time." "What do you get for subjects?"

"We used to get about twenty-five dollars apiece for them, but lately the price somehow has got down to fifteen dollars. The professors buy some subjects for themselves, and they most always get them for about fifteen dollars ?"

" How do you usually get the bodies?" "Well, we generally go ought two together and go to a burying-ground. We go to the poor lots,' the Potter's Field, and when we can find any fresh graves we get the bodies. "You don't get them from the parts where the better class of people are buried?"

"No, lots of times Cunny and I have been out together and we'd find a fresh grave on a large lot, and Cunny would always say Come long, honey, we won't take that." When we'd come through to the part where the graves were close together, and we know it was the poor lot where the people without any friends are buried, then we'd dig down to the coffin, break it open and put a rope around the neck and pull the body out. I don't do that way now, though, for it is just as easy to throw all the dirt out. Then, after throwing it out, I generally get down and open the coffin, and take the body by the waist and lift it out to my partner. He takes it, and gen'ly runs a knife down the back and rips the clothes off, and let's 'em drop down. Then we slip the head into a sack, press the knees up against the chest, and slip the body in and tie the sack. That's all there, is of it.

"How do you enjoy the work?" "Well, it wasn't very pleasant at first, of course; but any one gets use to it. It is for the good of science, and I think it is just as right and honorable as for the man what does the dissection. I want to say one thing, though, and that is that the colored people have cused me of robbing the graves in their graveyards. I never have done so. I have took up a good many bodies of colored people a man named Donk; it might have been wot was buried in the 'poor lot,' but never any other."

"How many do you suppose you have furnished in your experience as a body-snatchor ?"

"Maybe five hundred. I got about forty last winter, but it wasn't a very good winter for it, though."

A COMMUNIST INTERVIEWED.

Opinions of a Socialist—The Secret Societies-Their Objects and Aims-The Rights of Labor-One Man Should have as Much as Another, &c.

As Communism has at length reared its head in Canada-for it is now almost beyond a doubt that the late riots in Quebec owed their origin to the same cause as the labor movements, in the States, of last year-an Evening Post reporter thought the result of an interview with a well-known French Socialist might be of interest to to our readers. The man in question is not in very good health at present, and may be often seen in the Viger Gardens, sitting on one of the sents, smoking his pipe, and reading Les Droits des Hommes, or some other Communistic organ which goes in for liberty, fraternity and equality-above all equality. He is not at all a ferocious-looking individual, in fact quite the contrary ; but he has the dreamy eye generally to be observed in the theorist and the revolutionist. He does not deny being a Communist, but does not parade his opinions, though, if questioned, is willing to answer freely enough. At the time our reporter saw him he was in his usual seat, and feeding the sparrows with crumbs. After a few preliminary remarks on the weather, the conversation took the following turn :—

REPORTER-What do you think of the Quebec riots?

-c.-Of course you can call the matter what you please, but for my part I term t the beginning of a great revolution.

R .- Well, that may be; it is a difference of opinion merely; but do you really think the Commune had anything to do with the troubles?

L.-I do: the Commune has to do with every movement for the regeneration and the amelioration of the condition of mankind all over the world, whether at Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Chicago, Blackburn or Quebec.

R .- But in what way will the sacking of a flour store, or the stoning of the police, affect any reformation or improvement?

L.-Combat with the authorities will accustom the people to bloodshed, and in the end show them their strength. As for the olunder, it is hard to keep the hands of workngmen off the provisions that will save their starving families when they can take possesion of them.

R.-Of what, then, do you complain? L.-We complain of society as it is at present constructed, which draws a vawning gulf between man and man; we complain of capital which oppresses labor; we complain that while the capitalists roll in wealth and do not work, the laborer starves on sixty cents a day and works hard. R.-But the contractor and the employer

risk their capital, and if they fail they are ruined, while the workman is no worse off? L.-If the contractor succeeds he makes a

fortune; if he fails, can he be any worse off than the laborer? Seeing that there was very little use in

fighting it out on that line, the reporter drifted into generalities.

R.-I understand that you fought under Rozel against McMahon, in 1871? L.-Yes, and I would do so again.

found a chance and we used it, and if we failed it was because of treachery and the incapacity of some of our leaders.

R .- Is the Commune connected in any way with the other great secret societies of Europe?

L.-The Carbonari of Italy, the Socialists of Germany, the Communists of France, the Intrancigentes of Spain, the Nihilists of Russia, and an association on the continent which I shall not name; all belong to the great International Society called the Maryann, which will one day shake this world to its centre dence as had been given by the Crown. changed now. I went to the demonstrator of and complete the great work commenced by the French Revolution.

R .- Suppose the employers gave you all would you b

L.-No, we want society to be reconstructed and capital divided. The earth and the fruit thereof belongs equally to all men.

R.—But suppose when the division were made one-half grew lazy and extravagant and squandered their share, while the other-L. (impatiently).-0, I have heard that stock argument before; the Universal Government would take care that no man should

become so rich as to be able to oppress his

neighbour. Good morning, sir. R .- One more word, sir. Is it true there is large body of Communists in Montreal? L. (walking off).—Vous le saurez plus tard (you will know that by and by.)

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.

On Friday, May 17th, at Letterkenny, the prisoners Anthony McGrenaghan, Bernard Mc-Grenaghan, Thomas McGrenaghan, Michael Heraghty, Anthony McGrenaghan, and Michael McGrenaghan, were arraigned for the tifth time on remand for the wilful murder of Lord Leitrim, his clerk and driver, near Lifford, on the 201 of April last.

Mr. H. Folmes, Q.C., Mr. Major, and Mr. William Martin, Sessional Crown Solicitor, Ramelton, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. James E. Doherty, Derry, and Mr. James Mackey, Ramelton, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the prisoners.

Mr. Holmes, addressing the Court, said :-Your Worships, from the evidence I have to give to-day, I don't think it will justify me in asking the Bench to commit Anthony and Michael McGrenaghan. They may, therefore, o discharged.

The two prisoners, brothers, last arrested, vere then discharged.

Mr. Holmes continued :- " As regards the

other three prisoners, McGrenaghan and Hernghty, it is different. Andrew Colhoun was then called and examined by Mr. Holmes. He deposed-I am a schoolmaster; I teach at Ballyheron; I know Michael Heraghty (identified); he lives about a mile from where I lodge; I have known him since last October, at any rate; he spoke to me of having bought a gun; he told me he bought it from John Friel, of Ballyhusk, for the sum of five shillings; I disremember what I said to that; I don't recollect if he said what sort of a gun it was; I said I saw Friel's gun, and had it in my hands before; I could not say how long before I had it in my hands; it was since October last; I examined it then; after that time he asked me to go out and shoot with him, and I went with him; I can't say how often I went out shooting with him again, before I heard of Lord Leitrim's murder. He asked me to come and see the gun after he bought it; he afterwards told me he got the gun stocked by three weeks before the murder he told me that; I don't recollect if it was on a different occasion from the time he asked me to look at it; I have looked at that (barrel of gun divine how such a perturbing report can have handed to witness); I am of opinion from the got wind. But Egypt is as fertile of canarda marks I saw on it that I saw the same marks as Spain-for instance, there was one in Alexon John Friel's gun; the marks are first the andria a few days ago that ten acres had been

to two feet three inches in length; it was wider at the breech than at the muzzle; I remarked that it was not a raised sight was on it, and I also remarked that the sight was composed of solder, as I took it; I observed that the marrod had no screw; in these five things mentioned the gun is the same as the gun I saw with Friel. Heraghty told me previously that he had left the gun with Doak to get stocked; I can't fix the date; he told me this; he referred to the gun again before the murder, and I remarked that as the gun was short it would throw far; he said it would throw farther than I would imagine. I can't say if that was after Patrick's Day, but it was after he got the gun stocked; he borrowed shot Nos. 2 and 3 from me since the 16th of March; I don't recollect if he borrowed pow- round them, and hourse petitions to buy der from me then, but he did on another Knult's gun he then had: he is a pretty fair shot; the gun was given back to McKuult the day before the murder; Friel's gun had a bad stock and required to be restocked.

The witness was not cross-examined. Mary McBride-I live in Torloughan; my house is on the road leading from Manorvaughan to Milford: I life about a mile from Rawcross Ferry; anyone passing along the road from Cratice Wood would pass my house; I know a man named Michael Heraghty, and kens him rightly too; Michael Heraghty (identified) came into my house the day of he murder; he used to call in when passing; it was about two years before; I don't know what time he was in; the bell rings at Manorvaughan at one o'clock for dinner; it was before dinner hell be came in-more than an hour before, or I suppose two hours; he does not live on that side of the Mulroy Bay; he said nothing to me when he came in; I said my eye was sore, and he said he would give me a drop of Doren Well water he had for his mother, who was losing her eyesight; he did not say it was that day he was at Doren Well; I gave him a drop of tea, and a couple of eggs to eat; he took it before my husband and my son came in at dinner time; when my son John was going to work Heraghty went away with him.

To Mr. O'Doherty-The bell rang that day Heraghty said he had been coming from Doren Well that day.

John McBride, deponent's son, deposed-As far as I know, Michael Heraghty (identified) was in our house about an hour and a half before dinner time; he said he was at Doren Well that day; I went with him to Rawcross Ferry, and helped Charley McElhenry and him across to the side of the bay; he lives at Eddy Mills; spoke of the murder at the ferryman's house in presence of Heraghty, that they were killed in the wood, the three; he said that was the first place he heard of it; Mills said his lordship and clerk and driver were killed; I dont remember if Heraghty then said anything, nor if he said anything in the humt.

Daniel Gallagher deposed to crossing in the bont with Heraghty. He said he was at Doren Well for his mother, who was unwell.

Dr. Hodges, analyst, Belfast, deposed-I got a bar of lead and some pellets from Sub-Constable Walsh. I examined both. The bar of lead is the common ordinary lead. It is sold of different degrees of purity. I found the same degrees of purity and the same ingredients in both the bar and pellets.

Evidence of the pellets having been ceived from Drs. Osborne and Dunlop, after the post mortem, and of the bar of lead having been given by the constabulary, was then given, after which

Mr. Holmes asked that the prisoners be committed for trial.

Mr. O'Doherty strongly protested against the prisoners being committed on such evi-Eventually the four remaining prisoners

were committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE EMBARKATION OF INDIAN TROOPS.

(Correspondence London Standard.)

Madras has given its answer to Sir George !ampbell. To the "benighted presidency belongs the credit of having been foremost to respond to the Empress' call upon her Indian subjects. Yesterday, shortly after midday, the steamship Goa, tlying the blue pennant of the Naval Reserve, loomed up on the still horizon at the head of the Red Sea, her plume of smoke ascending almost perpendicularly through the heat-mist. In her wake, towed along by powerful hawsers, came a huge hired transport, the Duke of Athole, over whose bulwarks a swarm of dusky soldiers in curry-coloured jackets swayed and pressed, in eager anxiety to sean the shores. The ves sels were the vanguard of the fleet which has been chartered to convey the Malta expedition to its destination, and their living freight were the men of the 25th Madras Native Infantry, Cannanore and not Bombay was the port of embarkation for this contingent of the force, and every praise is due to the local authorities for having done their work, so promptly and well. The remainder of the troops started from Bombay. The Goa and the Duke of Athole passed Aden on Wednesday last, thus having taking exactly eight days to traverse the Red Sea, a very good voyage, considering that they had headwinds for a part of the way, and compared with the rate of travelling of the crack mail the volunteer fleet now being organized, the packets. Both ships had cast anchor in the Roads within an hour of their having been descried, and, true to their name, the lively little paddle tenders, " Hasty" and "Speedy, having on board Admiral Willoughby and his staff, in charge of the transport service in Egypt, had put off to communicate with them. The water boats were quickly alongside, and commenced to fill the tanks with filtered Nile water through canvas pipes. The choice of canvas was made in deference to the caste prejudices of the Hindoos, who have a religious objection to leather. No coal was taken in, and but a small quantity of provisions. Within a couple of hours, and long before the sudden Arabian sunset, the ships had finished two pioneer ships yesterday go far to dissipate it. Nor will they wait at Port Said longer than may be required to coal, though it is possible they may attend the arrival of their consorts of the first contingent before proceeding to the end of their journey under convoy of an ironclad. The rumour that they were designed to remain in Egypt is, of course, utterly baseless and absurd; no preparations have been made here as alleged, beyond clearing out the hospital wards in the old British camp so as to accommodate any casual patients who might have to be landed from the transports. There is neither ration for man nor forage for horse in depot; not

evenone enterprising Italian has set up a can-

teen on the off chance, and one is at a loss to

for purposes of constructing granaries and him reflect. If, therefore, God has deputed us The Indian troops were speeded on their

way by the Europeans quartered at Cannnorea, who cheered them to the skies, and gave them hearty hand-grips of farewell. The natives said, "Good-bye, we're going to fight for the Queen," and their white commides answered. Bravo, boys, all right: we wish we were going with you." At Suez there were few Englishmen to greet them—this is a remote and thinly-peopled settlement-but there was no lack of friendliness on the part of the in- the enemy and put a stop to his universal digenous disciples of backsheeth, whose name is legion. Boats of all kinds, and of a make a singular effect on his heaps of gold, of which that would surprise Searle and haffle Mr. Reed he is so proud. He will find them melt alby the similarity of low to stern, buzzed oranges, execrable eigars, photographs, Arab occasion within the last two or three months, articles of vertu manufactured in France, and but not very much; I was shooting with him | gorgeous boxes of rahat lakoum went up from since the 17th of Murch; It was Charles Me- a floating colony of brawny bare-legged gen- moment. The sooner they are ready the tlemen in red fezzes and flowing jettabiahs of every tint of the rainbow; but the Madrassees looked on more amused and amazed than infor it would be fruitless to conceal that foreign service was accepted as but another phrase for hard fighting. An idea is absolutely prevalent among these Madrassees that the Russians are in England, and that they are coming to help their masters to drive the invaders brings to us. Russia loses millions daily out! The officers know this, but such is the through the want of a merchant navy. It is delicacy of the Sepoys that they will not possible that the money obtained in this way broach the subject in their officers' hearing | will one day be repaid to the subscribers. In lest they should offend their susceptibilities. Yesterday, among the first questions asked by fleel fit for defence as well as for attack. If those of the 25th who understood Arabic or English was this: "Where" are the Russians? They were under the impression that the Russians were to be met somewhere in this neighbourhood; they did not hide from those who conversed with them their elation at the confidence reposed in them, and expressed the hope that when they had thrashed the enemywhich was a matter of course-they would be vouchsafed a sight of the Queen. Nor is this feeling confined to this particular regiment. When the 15th, which has but just returned from Burmah, was asked for volunteers to make the 25th up to its strength, the entire corps stepped forward. Three times they were informed that the whole regiment was not wanted, and three times the whole regiment persisted in coming to the front to signify its willingness to accompany its fortunate brothers-in-arms of the old Twenty-fifth. In the end the colonel was forced to pick out the hundred volunteers required. And this, it is stated, and the statement may be believed, is the spirit which animated the Sepoys of the eatire Presidency. The 25th is an ancient corps, having been

embodied at Trichinopoly so long ago, as describable enthusiasm and excitement. The happiness of the men was unbounded. They had previously, it should be understood, asked to be allowed to go on the expedition, and Colonel Gib, a tall, bronzed veteran, straight and wiry, with sharp eye, cheery voice, and iron-grey beard, is idolized by his men. He British officer. It is easy to understand that such leaders should have a strong hold on the affections of those they command, as well as a firm control over them. When Colonel Gib stood out on the parade-ground, and asked his lads of the 25th if they were willing to go abroad to serve their Queen, as with one voice they shouted "Yes." " Rendy to go at once?" continued the colonel. ready," was the am in chorus. "Well, I don't know when we're going, recollect." "We don't care, was the cry loud and cerdial. "Will you go to Yehemum?" "Yes, we'll follow you anywhere," was the unanimous reply. And yet these cheerful fellows, so ready for dark waters dreaded of Hindoos, have family ties. They have been stationed eight years at Cannapore, and had wives and children there, but they are prepared to part from them at the prospect of a brush with an enemyclined to be "looted." A docile, manly set of fellows those Indian soldiers, with countenances in the "burnish'd livery of the setting sun," full of bonhommie, yet giving evidence of all the Eastern dignity and reserve of man-

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Golos of the 14th publishes from the Official Gazette the Russian text of the appeal of the Czarewitch for subscriptions for a Corsair fleet. The Globe introduces it with the following characteristic remarks:-" It is now two hundred and fifty years since a genuine war cry echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land. 'Rush to the flags young and old; leave your wives and children behind you, and mye the country.' Such was the cry of a simple citizen, the famous Kouzma Mininn, and the appeal was responded to by every Russian heart. To-day the official journal published a document of the highest importance, which reminds us of the war cry of Kouzma Mininn. The august protector of Heir Presumptive to the Crown of Russia graciously opens the doors of his Palace and personally invites everybody to bring his offering for the defence of our cause, which is as just as it is respectable. We proceed at once to quote this appeal in extenso, so that not a word shall escape the attention of the Muscovite world." Here is the text of the important document: "More than two months have clapsed since heroic troops, after having accomplished feats almost unparalleled in history, and carried their glorious standards from country to country, have been stopped under the very walls of the enemy's capital. The instrument of peace had just been signed, and all Russia was rejoicing at the prospect of welcoming back her heroic sons, when, just as the enemy was about to accept our terms, the war vessels of the strongest maritime Power suddenly appeared in the Sea of Marmora, and in close proximity to our troops. In that country, situated at the western extremity of Europe, war preparations were begun in the most rapid and ostensible manner. With abundance of capital, these measures soon assumed a realisation of the results of peace has been prevented. No enemy on land can cause the slightest unensiness to Russia. We possess a numerous army and a people reckoned by millions. All are devoted to the Throne.

to reap the fruits of the war and to protect our Christian brothers in the East, all our forces must be directed to attacking the enemy'at sea. Will our sailors be able to attack? Of course they will, for they are Russians. But we must give them an abundance of good and rapid ships, and they will soon find out the weak point of our new adversary. Dozens of vessels, under the command of competent captains, may be scattered over all the commercial routes of trade. A month's blockade like this will have most like snow. The organization of this volunteer fleet and subscriptions to carry it out are decreed by the Emperor. The sums collected will serve to buy vesseis in all ports, which may be sent on the track at the first better. He who desires peace must be prepared for war. Moreover, this movement is not a temporary one. It will serve the cause of peace was of war. In times of peace the ships can be employed in commercial affairs. Once disarmed the vessels will be able to transport the millions of tons of merchandise which the foreigner buys in our country or any case, in the event of war we shall have a our adversary has more money than we have there is not a pepple in the world that love their country more than the Russians, and woe be to those who doubt ir. Now that, for defensive purposes, the Czar has authorised the formation of a vol Ateer fleet under the control of his son,the Czarewitch, let us make our offerings with an abundant hand. If the enemy insults us, let us rise like one man to defend our just rights, and God will crush the provoker. Subscriptions will be received at St. Petersburg at the palace of his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke, Heir to the Throne, &c.

IN SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

Visit of Father Genin to the Quarters of the Great Chief-A Congress of all the Sions -Strength of the Combined Indian Forces -What is required as a Guarantee of Peace.

BISMARCK, D.T., June 5, 1878.

The noted missionary of the Sioux nation, Father J. B. M. Genin, has arrived at Bismarck from his prolonged visit to the hos-1777, and it has respectable annuls to present. Tiles naross the line. Father Genin arrived It did gallant service at Seringapatam, Pegu, at Sitting Bull's camp alone last August, and and Central India. The headquarters are still | up to the 15th of May prosecuted his missionlocated at the town which lends title to the lary labors. He has been with the Sioux since stiff (cigars beloved of Angle-Indians, 'The 1867, and has personally known Sitting Bull seens when it was read out in orders that the | ten years. Sitting Ball calls him his brother, 25th had been told off for service in Europe, so strong is their friendship. When Father was one, I am assured by eye-witnesses of in- Genin left him, the old warrior, who is really only thirty-eight years of age, presented the bearer of the cross with the war mare that he rode in the Custer massacre; also two stone tomahawks of warriors who claimed they had now that their request had been granted they killed respectively eleven and twenty-seven abandoned themselves to a frenzy of delight, soldiers with them in the Custer disaster. They valued them as great treasures, but their love for their priest forced the sacrifice of He parting with them. Father Genin's confidenhas been five and thirty years in India, and I tial and religious relations with Sitting Bull has mastered language and habits and the and his band, some of whom he instructed in idiosyncrasies of the various eastes without the Catholic faith and baptized, make him the having lost, in one iota, the dash of the most important witness who has ever been in or near Sitting Buil's tent.

CONGRESS OF THE SIOUX.

First, Father Genin reports that a congress of all branches of the Sioux nation across the line, including the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Assinaboines, Crees, Big Bear and Chippewas, had been appointed for the latter days of May and the first of June. Sitting Bull had been working up this congress for a year, and all the Indians invited to participate in the meeting had accepted. It was to determine whether they should make a union and move south in a body when the inevitable necessities of the situation forced them. It is a question of buffalo ment, and Father Genin says duty beyond the pali kali, those mysterious, Canadian side cannot support one-sixth of the they must meet it, as the buffalo range on the Indians there. The number of lodges of all the hostiles, Father Genin says, is 1,579 by his own count, or nearly seven thousand warriors. He gives the grand total of all the Indian lodges, accepting Sitting Bull's invitation to the congress, at 6,469, or 28,000 warriors. He estimates over four warriors to the lodge. They have plenty of arms and ammunition.

SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION.

Sitting Bull's warriors have a double belt of cartridges about the waist, suspenders of cartridges over the shoulders crossing in front and back, and even bracelets around the wrists filled with cartridges. Seventeen young bucks on fair days work at refilling cartridges. They even refill the Henry fire cartridge by reducing the phospherus from the ends of matches to a paste and putting it in the bottom of the cartridge, then drying it in the sun and afterward filling with powder and ball. The traders on the Canadian side sell ammunition freely to the hostiles. Father Genin says Sitting Bull told him that in the Custer massacre his warriors used their stone tomahawks freely, and the mutilation attributed to the squaws was the result of a hand-to-hand fight, wherein the tomalawks were handled as the soldier would have used his sabre if he had it.

SITTING BULL'S KNOWLEDGE AND PURPOSES. Sitting Bull has three hundred scouts, and has full information as to every garrison on the Canadian side, and knows the strength of every post on the Upper Missouri. He knows the situation thoroughly, and is quickly informed of every movement on either side of the line. He is still the absolute head of the warriors. The stories to the contrary are fictitious. Major Walsh is hated, and is known among the Indians as the Squaw Man or Stallion. He has no hold on them either as a warrior or a friend. His death will come first if the Indians determine to quit the Queen's country. Their plan is to ask for food, and not getting it hunger will drive them to war, annihilating the mounted police and then

taking the territory north of the Missouri. MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Father Genin reports Sitting Bull's message to the United States :- "Tell them I am quiet and will not fight unless I am compelled to. I only want one thing; I want to go back on my own land (the Yellowstone), where I can get plenty to live on. I want none of their goods or money.

Father Genin says we must let them have character of immense importance, and the the country south of the Missouri or there will be war, the worst in the annals of our country. He was with the 300 warriors who? hunted buffalo last winter down in the vicinity of Fort Peck and startled General Miles so much. They had no hostile intent, but There always have been and always will be General Miles proposed pursuit would have patriotic, heroes, like Mininn, in Russia been fatal to peace. He warns our troops Their task is to gether together and organise against moving into the Milk River country, the defensive powers of the country, and and following it to the line. Miles idea to when we can dispense with attacking to find that effect would be disastrous, and probably gun-barrel was very short, about two feet two | bought up at Suez by the British Government | out the weak side of the adversary and make | result in another Custer massacre.