with my boat hook." But his fear of the lepor | imagination, and has started up anew from caused him to back his boat all the time he time to time in our own country under fresh was speaking.

In vain did Esau promise him a royal reward from the King of Castile if he would surrender those keys; in vain did he assert that they locked in the Atalaya lady, good and beautiful as an angel, who had been shut up there by the late governor. Bouchard, for the fisherman was no other, declared be would meddle in nothing that concerned Don Pedro, till Esau chanced to name Duguesclin; then Bouchard became eloquent in praise of his Breton hero.

"Well, however bold he may be," said the leper, bitterly, "he will undoubtedly die, thanks to your obstinacy, poisoned by the miasma of the swamps, in that cursed tower where he is shut up with the daughter of Samuel Ben Levi."

"Why didst thou not say that before," said Bouchard, turning pale, and beginning to pull vigorously towards the shore.

"Rachel and Duguesclin are saved!" exclaimed the leper, overcome with joy; "but how to procure food?"

"My boat is well stocked with provisions and wine," replied Botchard.

Then loading the leper's horse, they returned to the Atalaya, where they found Rachel and Duguesclin almost insensible. The latter was soon restored to consciousness, but it was long before the poor Jewess revived.

At length, with a deep sigh, she opened her eyes, and murmured, "Thanks, thanks; who has come to our assistance? I do not recognise the voice of Don Pedro ?" Then, turning her eyes to the door, where Esau stood on the threshold, "Oh, frightful vision!" she exclaimed, with a gesture of disgust, and closing her eyes; "yes, I dream, I still dream, do I not?"

The leper trembled violently, and a tear rolled down his burning cheek.

Meantime, Bertrand having perfectly recovered, recognised the two men who had come to his succor, and assured them that they should always find a friend in the captain of the White Companions. He then placed Rachel before him on his horse, and thus they all quitted the Atalaya.

(To be continued.)

THE TRUE STORY OF THE FIRST TELEGRAM.

The bill met with neither sneers nor opposition in the Senate, but the business of that House went on with discouraging slowness. At twilight on the last evening of the session (March 3, 1843,) there were 119 bills before it. As it seemed impossible for it to be reached in regular course before the hour of adjournment should arrive, the Professor, who had anxiously watched the tardy movements of business all day from the gallery of the Senate chamber, went with a sad hears to his hote. and prepared to leave for New York at an early hour the next morning. While at breakfast, a servant informed him that a young lady desired to see him in the parlor.

There he met Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a young school girl—the daughter of his intimate friend, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, the first Commissioner of Patents-who said, as she extended her hand to him : "I have come to congratulate you."

"Upon what?" inquired the Professor.

"Upon the passage of your bill," she re

"Impossible! Its fate was scaled at dusk last evening. You must certainly be mistaken."

"Not at all," she responded. "Father sent me to tell you that your bill was passed. He remained until the session closed, and yours was the last bill but one acted upon, and it was passed just five minutes before the adjournment; and I am so glad to be the first one to tell you. Mother says, too, that you must come home with me to breakfast."

the joy in the household was unbounded. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth had fully be lieved in the project, and the former, in his confidence in it and his warm friendship for Professor Morse, had spent all the closing hours of the session in the Senate Chamber, doing what he could to help the bill along, and giving it all the influence of his high personal and official position.

Grasping the hand of his young friend, the Professor thanked her again and again for bearing him such pleasant tidings, and assured her that she should send over the wires the first message, as her reward. The matter was talked over in the family, and Mrs. Ellsworth suggested a message which Prof. Morse referred to the daughter, for her approval; and this was the one which was subsequently sent.

A little more than a year after that time, the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed. Prof. Morse was in the former city, and Mr. Alfred Vail, his assistant. in the latter; the first in the chamber of the Supreme Coupt, the last in the Mount Clare depot, when the circuit being perfect. Prof. Morse sent to Miss Ellsworth for her message,

and it came : "WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!"

It was sent in triplicate in the dot-and-line language of the instrument to Baltimere, and was the first message over transmitted by a recording telegraph.

The story of this first message has been often told with many exaggerations. It has roamed about Europe with various romantic material

• :

forms, but the above story is simply and liter. ally true. An inventor in despair receives the news of his unexpected success from his friend's daughter, and he makes her a promise which he keeps, and thus links her name with his own, and with an invention which becomes one of the controlling instruments of civilization for all time. -- Scribner's Monthly.

CARRYING OUT THE JOKE.

While we were lying in camp at Rossville, Georgia, writes a correspondent, the Sixtieth Illinois returned from their furlough with a number of recruits. One of these having exhausted his supply of clean shirts, and not having learned to be his own laundress, asked a veteran where he could get some washing done. "Do you see those tents there by the church? Well, go there, and ask for Mr. Morgan; he does washing. He's a crusty old cuss, but if you talk pretty nice to him he'll do it for you." The recruit went as directed. and found General Morgan walking in front of his tent, dressed as was his custom, in the uni, form of a high private. "Where will I find Mr. Morgan?" asked the recruit. "My name is Morgan. What will you have?" "I came to see if I could get some clothes washed." "H-m-m. Who sent you here to get your clothes washed?" "John Smith, over here in the Sixth." "Corporal of the guard!" (The Corporal approached and saluted.) "Young man, go with the Corporal and show him John Smith, so that he can bring him over here. And you come back with him and bring all the dirty clothes you have." They departed and soon returned with the guilty veteran and a huge armful of dirty shirts and socks, etc. The General to Smith: "Did you send this young man here to have his clothes washed?" "Yes, sir, for a joke." "For a joke! Well, we'll have the joke carried out. We do have clothes washed here sometimes. Corporal, take this man, Smith, and that bundle of clothes down to the creek, and have him wash them, fold them up neatly, and and return them to the owner! See that he does the job up handsomely!" The veteran went away to his work sorrowfully, and the General resumed his walk.—Exchange.

TRADES UNIONS FROM A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.

The following paper was read by Mr. George Potter at the Leeds (England) Congress:-

In submitting a short paper on Trades Unions from a National Point of View, before so large a representation of these bodies of our busy and ingenious country, I shall not waste time in unnecessary preface. Much may now be taken for granted. Of the lawfulness of our unions there is no longer any doubt; and we have in our own minds the strong and deep conviction of their absolute necessity and essential usefulness. We never should have been where we now are, without unions ; and unless we persist in them, we might as well have never had resource to them at all; for, in continuing to stand shoulder to shoulder. lies our only hope of making further headway against the powerful resistance which still opposes us.

Great Britain is so universally and com pletely commercial in its character, that every thing which relates to the mutual dependency of Labor and Capital is in itself matter of national moment. Every man in the land is in some sense and to some extent either a watching the tendency and progress of trades laborer or a capitalist. With respect, however, to every commodity resulting from the combination of the two-work and money-there is a third party, the Consumer. We may, therefore, divide ourselves, as a nation of men, into three classes, Laborers, Capitalists and Con-

Now, with regard to the former two, laborers and capitalists, we must come to a good The invitation was readily accepted, and | understanding, and, having arrived at it, maintain it, as well as we can. For my own part, I never despaired of this when the hope of it was faintest; and I am not going to give it up for a bad job now, when so many of the most important trades, occupying a vast portion of the industrial operations of the kingdom, are now united in one settled point-that their interests are identical. The feeling thus evoked upon both sides is ruled, and safely guided by the spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance in their relation one towards the other Not by what each conceives to be the abstract rights and just claims of their own side, but on a comprehensive survey and impartial consideration of all the circumstances affecting either be yielded or concealed. Yes some both, a fair hearing of the arguments that one side addresses to the other, and an equitable arrangement of any apparent incompatability between the two.

It is incident, however, to the progressiv stages between the first right assertion of the claims of labor and their frank and general concession on the part of capital, that consumption, or consumers, should take and express their views as a class, of what may appear to them a war between the two sections of producers, and a war, too, which they may conceive, and even sometimes really feel, to be projudicial to their interests or convenience. The consumer, in fact, in so high a civilization, so arrogant a luxuriousness, and so impatient an expectancy, as characterises him in our land and age, is every ready to take the alarm, and to pour out the vials of his wrath upon those whom he merely suspects of taking a course

spice out of his dish, or a coal out of his fire. And, unfortunately for the chance of fairness, the weight of his anger seldom falls upon the capitalist, but is most certain to come crashing down upon the lowly laborer, who has dared to stand upon his own right and independence, and even to persist up to a point at which, in consequence, there may possibly be a little delay or a temporary deficiency in the supply of one or more of those many elements that form the perfect compound of comfort in diningroom or drawing-room elegance.

In some highly staple trades, the even tenor of things may be interrupted for a long time without exciting these alarms and calling down these tempest, although the effect of such stoppages, if they were not timely removed. would be sensibly felt by every consumer of the suspended supply, were the demand for many days or to a palpable extent, unsatisfied. The consumer, however, is often a creature who does not rely upon his head for keeping watch and sounding the alarm on the approach of an enemy to his system of self-indulgent enjoyment, but is infinitely more sensitive at what may threaten any of his five senses. Abridge by a hair's breadth any of his household and personal comforts, and he is in a panic of fear and rage instantly.

While, therefore, labor has to make way, foot by foot, in the expostulation with capital, and may find a present reward in the increasing readiness of capital to listen to reason, and to share the proceeds of joint production in equitable divisions between the investor of money and the fourth-putter of sinew and skill, it is a natural consequence of such success in relation to some trades to give encouragement to laborers in other trades, and even to laborers in mere occupations, in everything, in fact, wherein work of any sort is given for hire, to try the experiment of union among themselves for mutual advantage in dealing with their employers. The colliers afford no new example of the kind; but the agricultural laborers and the gas stokers, not to speak of the policemen and some others, furnish more recent instances, and some of these instances of the precise kind I mean.

These men ought not to be blaned for uniting to get better terms from those who employ them. On the contrary, they deserved to be encouraged. All I will say in the way of criticism is, to counsel them, and all others in like circumstances, to take good care that in imitating the older trades unions, and especially what one may call the trades union proper, they imitate them throughout; not simply in the resolution with which they proceed when once their minds are made up to act, but in the caution which experience has taught them to observe of making sure that they have a good case to put before the masters, or, if necessary, to carry before the public, and at the same time to see that they have funds in hand to sustain them during their struggle. I am not so foolish as to expect to propitiate the consumer in the selfish and unreasonable character in which I have presented him to notice. But among the consumers at large, there are thousands of fair, reasonable, and intelligent men not remarkably selfish, and perhaps entirely uncontaminated by luxury, whom, if we would surmount difficulties in the way and make tolerably smooth and practicable the path to success, we shall find it advisable by all proper means to endeaver to carry along with us. These men are not, like too many others, the slaves of blind prejudice; but they have eyes in their heads. What is more, they keep them open, and they are at this moment keenly (Hear.) The lecturer then proceeded to conunionism towards the full extent of universa adoption and adaptation.

This, I feel sure, will take place; and nothing, in my belief, can hinder it from being fully effected. But while many of us share in this persuasion and conviction, we probably share, to an equal extent, in the desire that the process may go forward, not in a spirit of unworthy compromise or timid misgiving on our part, but with wisdom and open frankness, with reliance upon reason and fairness, both in ourselves and in those with whom we have to negotiate, as the means best fitted to promote justice and ensure success. A permanently wise manner of conducting the operations of our unions will not only conciliate a temporary prejudice, but effectually guard against the rising up of such sentiments in the minds of the observant public at discussions between labor and capital which must take place.

In this brief paper I have satisfied myself with having simply indicated a few practical points, not unworthy of your notice. Principles of course are paramount, and must never years' experience in such matters have served to impress very vividly upon my mind the unspeakable value of circumspection and good temper in negotiation and argument, and especially when, in spite of themselves, men are driven into struggle and controversy. In my thinking, we cannot do better, at the present stage of this great social conflict, than withdraw our own minds and the minds of others from all that is morely transitory and incidental, and do our utmost to fix attention upon what is material, essential, and abiding, in the straight direction towards a final settlement of the question.

The right of union for trades purposes is now numbered among the absolute rights of the inhabitants of Great Britain. All that remains is, that we use it, like our other absolute rights, wisely and well. There was a time attached to it, originating mainly in the French' which may keep a feather out of his bed, a against our honest and industrious, but fetter- in exceptional cases two days might be grant- rear.

ed and trampled fathers. But those abominable statutes have gone to their own place. Let no man think that he can revive them. It is far too late, in however modified a form, or with whatever crafty contrivances. There exists an Act bearing too much of that black complexion, and we must not cease until we have got rid of it. It is an Ethiop, and no washing can make it white. The true test as to all such enactments and their repeal lies in a comparison between the state of trade during the Combination Laws, and since their abolition and crasure. What did the Combination Laws produce? Ill-will, machine breaking, rick-burning, mutual distrust, masters' houses turned into besieged garrisons, and gaols into recentacles for outraged and examerated work men. And what has happened since those laws were ignominiously sent to keep company with the other broken instruments of tyranny and despotism? Strikes and trades unions, some would answer. And there is no doubt or question as to the literal fact. But what have been the increase of trade and the accumulation of wealth between the hour when the rights of labor were to this extent acknowledged, and the present time? There have been strikes, I grant; and there are unions in large number. But wilful destruction of machinery or produce has come to an end; the effect of union has been to prevent more strikes than they ever promoted, while the import and export trade of the country has risen in value from £268,000,000 in 1854 to £610,000. 000 in 1872, and the annual wealth of the country is now about £820,000,000. That is my short answer to all who would make a bugbear of trades unions.

WESTMINSTER WORKINGMEN'S LIB-ERAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. James Beal delivered a lecture recently under the auspices of this society, on the "Next General Election," at the St. Leonard street Institute, Tachbrook street, Pimlico The room was well filled, and Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, M.P., occupied the chair. The Chairman in opening the proceedings said they thought it was right, when they were on the eve of a fifth session, to look at the work which they had done on the four preceding sessions. He ventured to say that the present Parliament, elected in 1868, had, under the auspices of the present Government, achieved more important measures than any Parliament which had existed for many years. For forty years they had been struggling for the Ballot Act, and at last it had been made law under Mr. Gladstone's Government. They had accomplished, in the disestablishment of the Irish Church, a great measure, and had generally made greatadvances in legislation. He thought it would be only just to the present Government to acknowledge that they had achieve I much; but he would be glad to hear from Mr. Beal what he thought it was desirable should be accomplished hereafter. Mr. Beal then proceeded to review the work of the present Government, and said he agreed with the chairman when he said 'the present Parliament had done more for the good of the country than had been accomplished by many previous ones. They had suffered greatly from ignorant Parliaments, and he thought that the work of the present Government should never be forgotten. He, however, would not be satisfied until the laboring classes had at least a clear half in the representation. demu small boroughs, and said that they should be absorbed into larger ones, and that the influence of wealth on elections should be brought to a minimum. With regard to the Woman's Suffrage Bill, he was a warm advocate of it; but it would be wrong to grant the electoral franchise to rich spinsters if the poor ones were denied the privilege. The lecturer then referred to the Disestablishment of the English Church, to the Law of Entail and Primogeniture, and to the Lands Enclosure Bill. He advocated the formation of a Royal Commission (with the permission of the Queen) to inquire into the salaries given in connection with the Crown, and said that was the only way for a Constitutional Government to settle the matter. They must at their next general election speak against an expenditure of £72. 000,000. Mr. Mackenzie moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Beal for his admirable paper, and a similar vote having been passed on the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CHALLENGE OF ENGLISH WORKMEN TO THE FRENCH POOTMAKERS.

The Society of Arts some times since, in their debates, attacked the skill of English boot and shoe makers, and made it appear that the French workmen excelled the English and Irish St. Crispins in every way. This stricture led to a challenge through the only paper devoted to shoemaking, St. Crispin, to the like journal at Paris, the Moniteur de la Condonnerie, to any amount of money that the English would beat the French. A reply has been received from Paris; and this international match is tak m up in earnest, and will create some interest both in France and England. The following are the conditions laid down by the French workmen: "The men. both French and English, should perform their work in the presence of a jury, who should decide whether it be in London, Paris, or say midway, at Boulogue. About 15 hours should when the Combination Laws were in full force be allowed for the making of a man's boot, or

ed. For a woman's boot, with leather heel. twelve hours should be given. We are ready to engage with any English workmen on these terms. On the first day we should make white satin shoe with Louis XV. heel, and a short boot (bottine), with colored silk, with heel of the same stuff. The second day a Turkish slipper (unc mule babouche) with Louis XV. heel, the forepart of cork to be covered with silk. All the heels and everything except lasts to be made by the same workmen. The jury to decide upon the points of speed and quality of workmanship; and we in Paris hope the men of England will meet us in France in a good spirit.". This reply has been sent' by St. Crispin, in London, to Stafford, Norwich, Northampton, and Bristol, and ao far as London goes the men are anxious to meet the French, but wish heavy work to come in, as it is a fact that English strong boots are made in this country, exported to France, and imported to London as French manufacture .- English Exchange.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO A MINE.

The following is a miner's account of the Queen's visit to Polperro Mine, Cornwall, September, 1846 :-

"I received a letter one evening from Mr. Edmonds to say as how Prence Albert was coming to our main the next morning. Thinks I, what can the Prence be a-coming to our main for? and I couldn't slape for the night for thinking what I should say to the Prence, and what the Prence could say to me. Well, in the morning, sure 'nuf, we saw the chay coming, and who should be in it but the Queen so well as the Pronce. There was a stone wall between, and the men went to't, and was down in a minute-in less than no time : and they came on, and the Qucen got out of the chay an' ran about the wet grass like a billy. Says she to Mr. Taylor—something, but I don't know what, but says he to me, 'Is it safe for the Queen to go into the main?' 'Safe?' says I, 'Yes, safe as a Rock of Gibraltar.' So the drams were broft footh, and some straw a-throwed into one and some green baize after would recollect that they were about to enter it, and the Queen skipt in like a lamb, and I on the fifth session of Parliament, and he do believe that I touched her. She didn't like it, though, when 'twas wet; but when we come on so far as we cui to the west looad, the Prence took the pick and he throwed to like-like a man-and he got a bit o' ore, 'This,' said he, 'is from the west looad.' So I puts en into my left pocket, and then we went to the cast locad. So I puts on into my right pocket; and, as they were a coming out, savs the Queen to Mr. Taylor, says she, What's that there blue that I do see? 'Bless ye, ma'm,' says he, 'that's the light o' day. One hundred and twenty miners were ready to cheer 'em as they drove off (all red, like Injians, from the red ore of the main); and we did cheer them to be sure as never was before."

MR. BRIGHT'S OUTLOOK.

Mr. Bright's letter, which was read at Birmingham on Monday, when his colleagues addressed their constituents, is in a lively key He sees much to rejoice in, as a Liberal. Mr. Gladstone's Gor crument, which has committed. many grievous errors, has also consummated? some great achievements. But the staunchav Trilune is not satisfied. The state of the or country representation, the land question, and public expenditure, lie ahead. Mr. Bright thinks the present Parliament too old to grapple with the land; too feeble to wrest justice out of the landlord's stronghold for the country voter. "This," writes the great orator handling."

We perceive, in Mr. Bright's outlook, a hint of Mr. Gladstone's promised local taxation reform; and we confidently deduce from it a promise that the coming session will be given up chiefly to the readjustment of taxation as well as to a reduction of the present "extravagant and scandalous expenditure, which every statesman in turn condemns, and which no one of them seems able to diminish." Immense reductions are possible-but not in the direction of the dockyards - not in clerks

Mr. Noble, in his lecture on taxation, at Stratford Town hall, last Monday, showed how we have been raising taxes and expenditure, year by year. Where twenty years ago we spent £100, we now spend £172. The incidence of taxation throws over forty-four millions out of seventy millions on the working classes, and charges only one million on the land. Facts like these should be tossed about : should be kept rolling-in order to fasten the public mind on the subject, and force statesmen who condemn, to make an endeavor to . grapple with them. The reason why expenditure has grown to its present scandaleus preportions, and why is is spread unequally over the community is—that the public have not grasped the subject. But it Lowe's methods of tax collection have stirred the people to handle the thome. The right honorable gentleman has issued boots, that leave the wearer in no doubt as to the place where they pinch !

New York has an inventor who is at work on affring machine, the sustaining power of which is gas, and the propelling agent an electrical engine. The two wheels are provided with sails so arranged as to press against the atmosphere on the back stroke and folded up so as not to be impeded on the forward motion. The model which is about seven feet in length and five in width runs to a sharp angle front and