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[Written for the TRUE WITNESS.] Lament of the Guardian Angel for a Lost Soul.

- O God. my God, thou only Lord Of many a host,
 O mighty God, blest and adored,
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul is lost!
 A soul born brighter than the sun Is tost, is lost!
 A soul, O Father, pledged by thee In truth and love
 To a blest immortality
 With thee above,
 Hath fallen from thy paternal heart,
 By passion tost,
 And chosen for her eternal part
 To be lost, lost!

- To be lost, lost!

 O God, the Son, who did'st exile
 Thyself below
 For three and thirty years in toil,
 In pain and woe;
 Thy heart hath bled in agony
 For this soul's fate,
 Til angels in Gethsemane
 Wept at thy state.
 In vain thou borest on Calvary
 For her the thirst;
 C. kind Redeemer, lost to thee,
 A soul is cursed!
- () God, the Spirit, Lord of light,

- God, the Spirit, Lord of light,
 And peace, and grace,
 The angels go in legions bright
 Before thy face,
 And every soul thou dost invest
 Is sanctified:
 A white dove dwells within her breast,
 She is thy bride,
 But one has awfully profaned,
 O Holy Ghost!
 Thy dwelling place and, deeply stained,
 A soul is lost!

- A soul is lost!

 The troubled winds in horror groan,
 And mournfully
 The rivor as it floweth on
 Laments with me.
 O soul, I came from heaven to thee,
 To guard thy ways,
 From all mishaps to keep thee free.
 And many days
 I watched thee with fraternal love
 Divinely true,
 Nor sighed for bliss I left above
 To go with you.
 Lost soul, there shone no burning star
 As thou so bright.
 When first God sent thee from afar,
 A child of light;
 It esent thee fair and perfect down
 For trial. Free.
 And said, "Hore is a throne and crown,
 Remember Me."

 How soon, my God, she turned from thee
- How soon, my God, she turned from thee And all thy gifts,
 Drifting, as on a troubled sea,
 A light wreck drifts.
 The dragons from the infernal night,
 Man's deadly foos,
 With malice deep, in all their might
 Against her, rose;
 Yet had she turned to thee, O Lord,
 How easily

- Yet had she turned to thee, O Lord.

 How easily
 Defeated, all those shades abhorred
 Would fade and flee;
 That freeborn will rejected faith,
 And hope, and love,
 The passions she obeyed 'til death,
 O, Spirit dove,
 Whence I beheld thine image fall,
 O lovely guest!
 The blackest demon of them all
 Sat in her breast. Sat in her breast.
- Lost soul, and did I then leave thee
 In thy disgrace.
 No, though 'twas then like agony
 To see thy face;
 Sill did I cherish hope divine,
 And to the last
 Prayed to thy offended God, and mine.
 But all is past.
 The crown that waited thee in heaven
 With starry glow,
 Even now is to another given.
 And to thee—oh!

- My God, I come alone to thee For, as thou know'st, The soul I watched so faithfully Is lost, is lost!

Lowe, P. Q.

SCOTCH NEWS. February 6 was observed as a general fast-

day in Aberfeldy. The north bridge at Hawick is to be widen-

ed at a cost of £1,400. The British Workman Public House at Hamilton has paid a first dividend at 10 per

John Downie, the well-known Braemar mountain guide, died on February 3, at the

age of 73. Salmon fishing on the Dee and Don was commenced on the 11th February, bu the re-

sults were poor. Steel & Craig, corn factors and merchants, Glasgow, have stopped payment. The liabilities amount to between £60,000 and £70,000.

The oyster and clam fishing on the Midlothian coast has been very poor, owing to the want of wind, and prices have a down-

ward tendency. The Deveron Salmon Fishings have been let, on a lease of twelve and a half years from the end of the present season, to Colonel Moir, Portsoy.

Sir (f. Campbell, M. P., spoke on Feb. 4 at Dysart, Fifeshire, and expressed an earnest hope that Mr. Gladstone would be returned for Midlothian.

The long, severe storm, the like of which has scarcely been witnessed for forty years in Berwickshire, has retarded farm work, which is now considerably in arrears. Owing to the frost, a number of fishing

boats, with all their gear, have been conveyed by rait from Wick to the west coast. This is owing to the closing in the Forth and Clyde Canal by ice.

It is estimated that fully 6,000 people were upon Lochlomond on Feb. 1, skating and sliding. Portable fires and coffee stalls were freely staged about on the ice for the convenience of visitors.

The fifty-third exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was opened on February 1, at Edinburgh, and, while the number of visitors was scarcely equal to that on the opening day of former exhibitions, the attendance was regarded as highly satisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone, in enswer to a letter from the Glasgow branch of the Order of Shepherds, asking him to support Mr. Mellor's bill to amend the English Poor Law Amendment Act affecting friendly societies, writes as foldiate duties permitting, to consider carefully the difficult and very interesting question asserts that the policy of the Hawaua Government at present is to discourage any general to the Chinese or coolie element.

Indicate the difficult and very interesting question asserts that the policy of the Hawaua Government at present is to discourage any general to the Chinese or coolie element.

Indicate would be dimcult to control them, and comfort to mother favorite child, so care in the fine of the favorite child, so care in the fine of the favorite child, so care in the control them. This alarm is also felt by King Kalakaua, who asserts that the United States. Their impression is that it is a tract sempiterially clad in when you hear of my elevation, my dear religion, should coverthrow, the temporal religion, should coverthrow the temporal religion to the country of the policy of the favorite child, and comfort to mother favorite chil

IRISH NEWS.

The Registrar-general's returns show that a reduction of 1,600 has taken in the population of Ireland in the past quater.

The new fire brigade of Limerick are provided with a uniform of the fashion of the Dublin and London "Light" Brigade.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Grady, V. F., the venerable parish priest of Athenry, Roscommon, died on February 2nd, aged eighty-two vears.

The Limerick Reporter of Feb. 4th says: "A ridiculous tale is prevalent in Garryowen that the ghost of Thomas Cancen, who was executed on the 10th of last month in the county of the City of Limerick jail, has made its appearance near the scene of the murder of Johanna Hogan and her child. Some lateouters are said to have been so appalled by the questionable vision that one of them lies sick of fright.

A deputation from the heads of Catholic Colleges in Ireland recently waited on Dr. Walsh, Vice-President of Maynooth, for the purpose of presenting him with some memorial of their gratitude for his services in their conference on the question of education now engrossing so much attention. The memorial took the form of a presentation of a salver and a pair of claret jugs, solid silver, together with a clock of a most carious de

Owing to the stagnation in the Glasgow trade, the denizens of Greyabbey in Downwho are for the most part weavers—have been deprived of the means of earning a livelihood for themselves and their families. To help them in their distress a committee has been formed of the clergy of all denominations and the principal farmers and traders of the town and neighborhood. Already upwards of £50 have been collected.

The National Lifeboat Institution has just forwarded to the coast of Wexford a fine new lifeboat, to bestationed at Cahore, to take the placeof the present boat. The expenses of this new lifeboat and equipment has been met from a gift to the National Institution by the Misses Brooke, in memory of their late brother John Brooke, Esq., Q. C., through John Richardson, Esq., Q. C., of Dublin and Clones, and the boat is named the "John Brooke."

There is at present living in townland of Mullinaskea, near Castlecoole, Armagh, a Mrs. Rose Leonard, whose age is 108 years. During the last twenty years she had lost all her teeth, but in the months of July, August and September of last year she got six new ones, and her eyesight is so good that she is able to read and thread the smallest needle without glasses. She goes to the market with her butter and eggs as in former days, and on last Christmas Day she had at dinner, along with some of her own children and grand-children, forty-nine great great grand-children. Mandarians, or Chinese who have embraced

Lord Dunsandle has given manifestation of being not alone a generous but a model land-lord. A tenant on his property at Meelick, County Galway, becoming, through adverse circumstances, unable to hold his grass farm on the banks of the Shannon, after struggling hard, gave up peaceable possession of it to the under agent, Mr. Carroll. When Lord Dun-sandle learned this he gave the tenant a cheque for £30, and forgiving him arrears, £25 due, restored to him his grass farm, notwithstanding that many tempting proposals were made for it at a much higher figure than the tenant was paying.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WEXFORD. - WE have heard it as an on dit and we believe it to be true, that Mr. Augustus M. Moore, third son of the late George H. Moore, M.P. for Mayo, has been invited by the Wexford Independent Club to contest the representation of that county at the next general election, on the principles so gloriously battled for by his patriotic and eloquent father. From our knowledge of the son we believe he inherits the great talent, patriotism and eloquence of his father, and, should he accept the invitation from Wexford, Ireland will find that in him she possesses a brilliant and devoted representative.—Mayo Examiner.

A test case to decide the question whether all publicans within the Parliamentary boundary of Cork enjoy the right to open for the sale of drink on Sundays under the exemption clause of the Sunday Closing Act recently came before the magistrates at the Douglass Petty Sessions. The defendant was Mr. Kidney, whose licensed premises are situated on the Boreenmanagh Road, outside the municipal boundary. After hearing the evidence in the case, part of which went to show that the justices of the city had no jurisdiction over the district, though the Recorder of Cork had civil jurisdiction, the magistrates decided upon dismissing thecase, for the Superior Courts, before which it seems the Attorney-General is anxious to have the question involved brought for

The Chinese Question in Australia. In Australia the Anti-Chinese agitation gains in strength every day. The Parliament of Queensland has passed various bills to restrict the immigration, but, as they conflicted with the treaty between Great Britain and China, they have been practically disallowed by the Home Government, although subsequently the latter stretched a point so far as to assent to a measure which is prohibitory to a certain extent. Thefeeling of opposition has extended to all the colonies in the group. In Victoria the Government now inserts in all contracts for public works a clause against the employment of the Chinese. In South Australia there is talk of restricting by law the in come of Chinamen into the southern portion of the colony, though their services are gladly welcomed in the tropical climate of the northern territory. The influx of the Chinese to the Sandwich Islands is so great that much alarm is felt lest the Mongolians secure such a foot-

CATHOLIC MISCELLANY.

Archbishop Desprez, of Toulouse, has been created a Cardinal.

There are about 1000 Jesuits in the United States and Canada.

Two priests of France, both of the S. J. have embarked for the Chinese mission. Father Ryan, the poet-priest, delivered

on the 26th ult. a lecture on "Years, Temples and Tombs," in New Orleans. A decree of the Congregation of Rites prohibits the burning of petroleum in churches

unless where the necessity is absolute. M. l'Abbe Poncet, Archdeacon of the Cathedral Chapter of Annecy, has been elected Vicar-Capitular of the diocese, during the epis-

copal vacancy. Mgr. Lelong, Bishop of Nevern, who has just returned from Rome, is the forty-second French prelate who has visited the Holy Father since the election last year.

The Trim Confraternity of the Holy Family. which numbers 500 men and 700 women, has just had a successful Retreat, conducted by Father Harbison, C.SS.R.

Church.

The restoration of some church paintings at Ecouche (Orne) has brought to light masterpiece by Mignard, nearly 9ft. in length, which had been missing since the Revolution. Some house painter apparently had daubed picture over it.

The Pope has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Gregory on Marshal Phillippovich, com-mander of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, in recognition of his exertions in forwarding the establishment of a hierarchy for the pro The Catholic Church in the United States

Bishops, 5750 priests, 5569 churches, 78 colleges, 577 academies, nearly 2000 parochial street corners of our great cities; there work schools, 345 charitable institutions, and at invites the willing hand, and there the laborer least six and a half millions of people. Mgr. Coullie, Bishop of Orleans, has offered a beautiful souvenir to the Pope. Some years ago the faithful presented Mgr. Dupanloup with a pastoral cross wrought in gold. On his death he bequeathed it to the

poor; but his successor, Mgr. Coullie, became the purchaser, and has forwarded it to the Holy Father. The Missionary Bishop of Pekin, Mgr. de Place, states that in that great city the Catholics possess a beautiful cathedral. Public processions through the streets are there authorized by the Government. In the grand Seminary of Pekin there are

the true faith. On the 29th of last December the remains of 300 French soldiers, slain during the Chinese campaign of 1857, were deposited with religious ceremonial, in a Catholic cemetery at Canton. Long ago some step was rendered necessary by the readiness of the natives to descerate the graves and the bodies, and it was through the efforts of Mgr. Guillemin, was through the efforts of Mgr. Guillemin, Prefect-Apostolic, that land was acquired. Upon this land a chapel and Gothic monument were created. The inhumation was impressively carried out. Admiral Veron delivered a discourse, and so did the Bishop. Thanks to the energy of the Church, the French dead are the hest cared for and assult upon his wife the court or mucistrate. the French dead are the best cared for and

An Irishman's Opinion of Canada.

memorialized.

Mr. O'Shea, who was correspondent of the London Standard, in the recent Vice-Regal tour from Halifax to Ottawa, has been giving his impressions of Canada before the Royal Canadian Institute. Mr. O'Shea had just come from Cyprus prior to his visit to Canada, and he was one of the ablest of the press representatives from England. He seems to have been very favorably impressed with Canada, for his speech is thus reported: "I do not rise to impeach anything in the

paper, for I enderse every expression it contains, so far as my sources of knowledge go, and feel most thankful to Mr. Ashworth for the amount of information he has conveyed in so small a compass. It was my privilege to have been present at the swearing in of the Marquis of Lorne at Halifax, as Governor-General of Canada, and to have accompanied His Excellency through the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, on what I may, without exaggeration, call his triumphant progress to the seat of Government at Ottawa. In the course of sundry conversations with His Lordship, it was made perfectly plain to me-and it will interest old Cananew Governor of the territory—that Canada, as a portion of the Empire, is second in importance only to the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) The Marquis of Lorne—and this, too, will interest old Canadians—speaks as one impressed with a deep sense of his responsibilities, and actuated by a sincere zeal for the welfare of the Dominion. In talking of it, His Excellency expressed his strong faith in its resources, and his earnest desire that they should be made more generally known in Great Britain; in fact, to use his own words, that the Dominion should be advertised. As we have been told in the interesting and most instructive paper we have this connexion from my own experience before I visited the country—is poor and inadequate. Most Englishman are of opinion that Canada is an insignificant strip of soil. ("No, no!"). I am speaking of the average English intelligence on the subject, and I venture to affirm. that not one Englishman in a hundred has an some day, and soon, he at the top of the ladand-thirty thousand square miles larger in you, but I will then be surrounded by ca-

paws from every second snake-fence, and that the landscape is a mere wilderness chequered by torrents, and sparrely dotted with log huts (laughter). The Englishman, boldly daring, goes there to try his fortune; and what does he find? A language that makes him feel curiously at home after his three thousand miles' buffeting with ocean; a climate exhilarating, and never more so than in winter; healthful amusements, diversifying with the season—canocing and lacrosse, skating, sleighing and toboganning; the Old World love of sport, and the Old World sociability; a population manful, thrifty, happy and hospitable. (Hear, hear.) Canada only asks the plain, unvarnished truth to be told about it; the territory can stand er fall on its own merits; there is no need for the extravagant eulogy of such "active and spry" folk as Mr. Zephaniah Scadder, of the Eden settlement. In the vast districts of the Saskatchewan and Assinniboine valleys, in that virgin promised land of Manitoba, there is a rich field, under the provisions of a sensible homestead law, for the farmer or stock-raiser with a little capital, some knowledge of his Amongst recent conversions is that of the Rev. C. A. Van Dormender, a Lutheran Minister of Owatonna, Minnesota, who (with his wife) has been received into the every quarter of the globe. It would be unfair to hide from the proposing emigrant that there are such drawbacks to be encountered as prairie fires and an occasional plague of grasshoppers. However, these are visitations which afflict the United States' territory south of the line as well; indeed, it is only two months since the Dirt Lodge Indians caused a scare in Dakotah by a fire arising from their carelessness; but the Canadian territory has the advantage of a milder clime, a more prolific soil, more stable administration, and a more orderly class of settlers. That, to my thinking, is the Canaan to which the index finger of the future points. There has a Cardinal, eleven Archbishops, fifty-two the unemployed mechanic should be helped to go, instead of being left to loaf at the toil." : Hear, hear.)

ting out of bed, that a grizzly bear sucks his

Death of a Religiouse.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 5th instant Sister Saint Ermslinde, of the Congregation of Notre Dame, third daughter of Mr. Charles O'Reilly, Principal of St. Patrick's Select Commercial and Scientific Academy, Quebec, departed this life, in the twenty-sixth year of her age and the fifth of her religious life. Her funeral obsequies took place Friday morning in the chapel of the Mother House, St. Jean Baptiste street. Requiescat in pace.

Sir Daniel Lysons.

Sir Daniel Lysons, whose name is announced as that of the probable Commanderin-Chief of the Army in South Africa, is well known in Canada. He served here in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers before the Crimean War, and subsequently as Quartermaster-General in 1866-7. He has since, we believe, been on the staff at the Horse Guards, and has the reputation of being in every way a highly capable, gallant and brave officer-equally

assult upon his wife, the court or magistrate before whom he is convicted, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, may order that she shall no longer be bound to live with her husband, and such order shall have the force and effect of a decree of judicial se-paration on the ground of cruelty. The order may provide also for a weekly payment from the husband to the custody of the children, and shall prescribe and direct the mode in which the same shall be enforced

Gambetta's Neighbor in America.

[From the Indianapolis News.] "Yes," said Father Bessonics, in answer to a question by a News reporter, "I came from southern France, from the town of Cahors, in the borders of Gascony. By the way, Gambetta, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, lived there at one time. Years ago his father, an Italian, came there from Genoa and and opened a little shop above which he awang a signboard, 'Bazar Genois'—in English, Genoese bazar—where he sold olives, dates, oranges, &c."

"Yes; a fruit dealer. He sent young Gambetta to the Cahors University. You have

"What! a costermonger?"

heard the story that while there he told his father that he wanted to be taken away, and dians to hear it from such an authority as the if he was not taken from school he would put out one of his eyes. His father paying no attention to the threat Gambetta did as he had said, and soon after told his father that he would put out his other eye unless he took him away, when his parent removed him immediately. It is said, however, that he really lost his eye when a boy while standing about a blacksmith's forge, a spicula of iron flying from under the smith's hammer and destroying his sight. A little gossip comes to me from Cahors that since Cambetta has risen in the world and the old gentleman has retired from the fruit trade, he takes umbrage at the sign which is still swinging above the door of the old shop, and has gone to the new heard to-night, the information about Canada proprietor asking that it be taken down. This as it did, its claims from James I. through disseminated in this country—and I speak in, is successor refuses to do, saying he bought Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughheart must fret on."

A few years ago Gambetta was visited by several clergymen who had been his school fellows. He told them he was glad to see them, and said.—"Ah, my dear friends, I will

A Faithful Dog.

John Goodrich's constant companion, in Hartford, was a fine setter dog, at the attachment between them was very strong. They went hunting for muckrats, a few weeks ago, and toward night the dog returned alone. He was wet and muddy, and acted in a strangely excited manner, running to and fro as though to attract attention. He led the way to a creek, where Goodrich's body was found. The master had fallen into the water in a fit, and the dog, after trying in vain to pull him out, had run home for assistance. The dog would cat nothing after the burial of his master, from whose hands alone he had been accustomed to receive food, and for whom his grief was apparently excessive. He died, finally, of

Will the Queen Ever Visit Canada.

[Toronto Telegram.] The Queen is about to go to the Italian lakes, where she will meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their wedding tour. Afterwards she will go to Germany, and stay a few hours in Paris. People are wondering if her Majesty will ever come to America. Our neighbours over the lakes were very anxious to have her open their Centennial Exhibition; but nobody really supposed she would cross the sea for that. But now that she has a daughter and a son-in-law in Canada she might be induced to visit the Dominion. The difficulty is understood to be that she does not care to take a sea voyage. The experience of the Princess Louise is hardly likely to have reassured her on that point. But if her Majesty has as much love for the Canadians as the Canadians have for her, she would not let the mere discomferts of a sea voyage stand in the way.

The British Army.

The annual report of the British army for 1878 shows that it numbered in 1877 an average of 190,502 men; 75,307 of these were stationed in England and Wales, 3,883 in Scotland, and 22,714 in Ireland. The residue of 88,598 was distributed among the British dependencies. A table gives the average strength of the army in its several branches for each year from the beginning of 1862 to the close of 1877. In the second year of the series it reached its maximum of 212,839 men and officers; in 1870, a year of economies, it full to its minimum of 180,444. Of the rank and file at the commencement of 1878, 15,098 were cavalry, 30,695 artillery-men, 4,273 engineers, and 110,575 infantry. Colonial, army service and hospital corps, numbering among them 5,725 men, made up the rest. The force was officered by 8,060 commissioned officers, and about 12,000 sergeants, farriers, trumpeters, drummers and buglers account for 4,000 required to fulfil the tale of 190,000 soldiers ot all ranks.

the Eagle Deposed from the Standard of France.

(From the London Daily News.)

The French Republic has adopted a new crest, a laurel wreath with a dart of gold, instead of the aggient bird which led Rome and Napoleon, and fortis Etruria to victory The bird has had, perhaps, of all animals, the most distinguished heraldic career. When the Roman Empire, like its own God Janus, began to look both ways and turned a face to the east from Byzantium, to the west from Rome, the two-headed engle became the Imperial cognizance. When Byzantium fell, and Russia claimed, through the female line, the honours of the Palæologi, the two-headed engle lighted at the Kremlin. Prussia and Poland have their eagles, and the great Republic beyond the Atlantic has put herself under the protection of a bird who is frequently mentioned in after-dinner speeches, and especially on the Fourth of July. The great Imperial victories of the first Napoleon were fought under the eagle's wing; and in adopting a mere symbol, a mere laurel wreath, to which no one can feel much attached, the French Republic has perhaps once more broken too ruthlessly with the nation's past. The old Gallic cock is out of the question, perhaps; the bird which crows when he is victor, and twice as loudly when he is beaten, is a monarchical bird. History has made the rooster, with bees, lilies, violets and many other innocent things, distasteful to modern France.

England's Rightful King., (From the Boston Pilot.)

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emmanuel was, by the strict law of succession, the rightful King of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married Gaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died, leaving two daughters. The eldest became Queen of Bpain, and died childless. The RECTED either in early or later stages, by younger married the heir to the House of the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King CEA and Family Liniment. It is strange of Italy. After the Revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by act of Parliament, the House of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several removes farther from the direct succession, deriving, is successor refuses to do, saying he bought Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughgood will, sign and everything. So his proud ter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commenter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commen-tary on the consequences of human actions is afforded by this story of a royal inheritance. When Charles I. espoused a Catholic princess he could scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descen-dants from the throne of their fathers; and idea that this so-fancied strip of soil is four. I would then be sorry to disturb or hurt, still less could his Queen have foreseen that any descendants of her favorite child, so care-

THE ZULU DIS.ASTER.

Now the Zulus Attacked-A L ine of the Enemy Three Miles Long - Gallant Fighting.

New York, March 8 .- The London papers, eccived to-day, give particulars of the 2 2 46 massacre. The Zulus, 15,000 strong, w. iti 18 supporting column of 5,000 strong, w. supporting column of 5,000, attacked. the rear guard of the British army, which was encamped in the valley. They advance apidly in regular battalions, eight deep v. keeping up a steady fire until within assailing distance, when they ceased firing and hurled their assegais, the Zulu weapon of war. The British kept up a steady, telling fire, and great numbers of the Zulus dropp dead, but without checking their progr The Zulus executed a flank movement . surrounded the camp. The disaster was pcipitated by the waggens not being pack in langer. The men had emptied their pouches and found it impossible to replenish them, as the Zulus had obtained possession of the ammunition waggons. The affair then became one of absolute butchery. The offi-cers and men were assaiged as they stood; they made no charges. The Zulu host came down with the weight of its battalions and literally crushed the small body, which could only defend itself with the bayonet, and very soon it had not even room to use that. The Zulus picked up the dead bodies and hurled them on the bayonet points of our soldiers, thus simply beating down all defence-The work of destruction was complete. Within two hours from the time the Zuln skirmishers were seen, there was not a living white man in the camp. Ammunition, guns, commissariat supplies, waggons, oxen, and all the material of the column fell into the hands of the enemy. Fortunately, two cannons were spiked by Captain Smith, of the Royal Artillery, who was assaiged while in the act. The Zulu army was completely organized. At first they advanced, throwing out skirmishers; then, as battalions, came down in a mass, and used their rifles while at long range with considerable effect. When near enough to use their own more familiar weapon, the assegais, they threw in two or three showers. All this time they were advancing steadily and rapidly. The great wonder was that so few men (for there were only about 600 men in camp, excluding the natives, who ran, and not including Colonel Durnford's mounted men under Captain Barton, who did fight,) were able, in the open, and with no protection of cover, to keep off, from four to five hours, the large number of Kasirs that rushed to the The line of Zulus, which came down the hills to the left, was nearly three miles long, and must have consisted of over 15,000 men: while a body of over 5,000 re mained on the top as reserves, and took Lo part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle, wagons and plunder. When these men moved they took most of their dead with them in our wagons mixed with the debris of the commissariat wagons, the contents of which, flour, sugar, tea, biscuit, oats, etc., were scattered about and wasted in pure wantonness. On the ground there were also dead horses, shot in every position, exen mutilated, and mules stabbed.

duty. The impression in Natal is that this engagement, on the part of the Zulus, is not attributable to generalship, but that the army of invasion was making for Natal and accidentally came across the rear guard of Col. Glynn's column.

while lying thick upon the ground, in lumps, were the bodies of white mon mich and boots, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or

parts of their coats, with just enough showing

to indicate to which branch they belonged.

In many cases they lay with 50 or 60 rounds

of empty cartridges alongside them, show-

ing they had only died after doing their

Our troops were allowed to cross the river at various points. Col. Glynn's main body was enticed by a feint advance away from its material. The main body of the enemy supposed to be under Siarrao, the favorite Induna of Cetywayo, swept down on the baggage guard.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY .- "Baown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchilis, Hourseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF Childhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding. Even now the writer seems to taste the compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so pawerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and thoroughly.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE COR-CEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house.

HEADACHES .- Spring and early summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons suffer from headaches, produced almost invariably by a sluggish and disorganized liver-Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills have been compounded with especial reference to the correcting and toning up of that most wonderful organ—the liver.

SURE TO REGUTLAE THE BOWELS.—
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is
the only thing that mothers can rely upon for
their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest,
health and comfort to mother and child. Dur-