THE LEGEND OF GLEN HEAD. RELATED BY A CAUTIOUS OBSEBVER.

They say-though I know not what value to on the strength of mere local report— That this was her home, though the tax list gives space, Tobserve, to no fact of the sort.

But there she would sit, on that wheel spin her here may remark that her hatr Was compared to that staple—yet as to the

facts
There is no witness willing to swear;
Yet here she would sit by that window re

served
For her vines—like a "bower of bloom,"
You'll remark I am quoting—the fact I've ob Is that plants attract flies to the room. The house and the window, the wheel and the

flux
Are still in their status preserved—
And yet, what conclusion to draw from these facts, Tregret I have never observed.

Her parents were lowly, her lover was poor; In brief it appears their sole plea For turning Fliz-William away from her door Was that he was still poorer than she.

Yet why worldly wisdow was so cruel then And perfectly proper to-day I am quite at a loss to conceive—but my pen Isdigressing. They drove him away.

You bracket supported the light-she would trim Each night to attract by its gleam. Moti-like, her Fltz-William, who fondly would To her side—seven miles and up-stream.

I know not how great was the length of his limb. Or how strong was her love-taper's glow; But it seems an uncommon long distance to And the light of a candle to show.

When her parents would send her quite early to Det She would place on von bench with great care A sandwich, instead of the crumbs that she fed, To her other wild pets that came there.

One night—though the date is not given, in view Of the fact that no inquest was found— A corpse was discovered—Fitz-William's a few Have alleged—drifting out on the Sound.

At the news she fell speechless, and day after day She sank without protest or moan; Till at last, like a foam-flake, she melted away, So'tis said, for her grave is unknown.

Twenty years from that day to the village again, Came a mariner portly and gay, Who was married at Hempstead—the record is

plain Of the justice—on that fatal day.

He hired the house, and regretted the fate Of the parties whose legend I've told. He made some repairs—for 'tis proper to state That the house was exceedingly old.

His name was McCorkle-now, while there is naught
To suggest of Fitz-William in that,
You'll remember, if living, our Fitz-William

To have grown somewhat grayer and fat. But this is conjecture. The fact still remains
Of the vines and the flax as before,
And knowing your weakness Pve taken some

pains To present them, my love, nothing more.

THE INDIAN WAR CLOUD.

Signs of a General Combination of all the Northern Redskins in Hostility—Spotted Tail's Theratening Attitude—A Big Dance ap-pointed to-day which may end in Scalping. Washington, June 20.

The following extract gives the latest advices received here from the Spotted Tail

Agency:—
Spotted Tail's band has succeeded in obtaining from some source a complete supply of arms and ammunition within the past three or four weeks. We learn that they have come to a general understanding among the whole band as to what they will do. They say that the government has not done as the President promised them-namely, to remove them from the river this spring-and now they say they will keep quiet and be hopeful until the 20th of June, when they have set the time for a big dance. If by that time the government does not do right they will go themselves, and all the soldiers

cannot stop them. A lot of Red Cloud's Indians, from the Yankton Agency, were here last week, but kept hid, and we hear that they promised "Old Spot," as they call Spotted Tail, to join him with all their fighting men if he will go on the warpath again. Spotted Tail's fighting men number about tifteen hundred and the others about ten thousand. Some of the Sioux say that the Yanktonians will join them if they go on the warpath. They have been quiet for many years. If anything hap-pens here it will be lively, for Spotted Tail and his men can walk right over our force.

A Silver City despatch says :- A messenger from the vicinity of Camp Harney reports serious depredations by Indians. A party under Egan burned Diamond Ranche, in Happy Valley, near Steins' Mountain. The Indians have captured over 400 horses. Thirty soldiers of the First cavalry have left for the scene of the disturbance. Troops and supplies are greatly needed. Messrs. French and Robie, with their employees, have been driven from Steins' mountain side. They report the mountains full of Indians, who shot two of their men and killed or drove off all of

The latest advices from Colonel Bernard's command state that he has a howitzer and three companies of cavalry, having been joined by Captain Whipples' two companies, and he will be reinforced by Captain, McGregor before reaching camp at Olds' Ferry, on Snake River. They are in hot pursuit of the Bannocks. General Howard has sent Colonel Grover and three companies of cavalry to Olds' Forry to prevent the Bannocks from going North.
Canyon City is being attacked by the In-

dians. Anumber of whites have been killed. A body, supposed to be that of Captain John White of Brunaau, was found near McDowell's

A despatch received from Baker City, Oregon, says :-- "The hostiles raided Burnt River yesterday, stole twenty-two horses and probably did other mischief.

"Captain Bandier's company of cavalry left here this morning for Olds ferry, on Snake

Winnemucca, the Pinte chief, has come in to Captain Bernard's camp, bringing with him a small party of his men. He tells a story regarding the designs of the hostiles similar to that of his daughter Sarah.

Letters received to-day by Governor Smith from the County Judge, members of the Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff and other reliable and trustworthy citizens of Burnett County, stating that great anxiety and alarm prevails in that section of the State over the fact that the Chippewa Indians in this State and Minnesota are believed to have formed a compact a general uprising of the Indians in the northwestern parts of Wisconsin and Minneota will soon take place. It is said the Inlians have abandoned their usual avocations of hunting, fishing and other work, and are roaming over the country in large numbers. Runners are continually arriving and depart-ing for and from Sioux tribes. The people fear loss of life, and urgently call on the Governor to remove the Indians to their reservations by force and to compel them to remain there. Governor Smith has forwarded the letters to General Sheridan with a request for the employment of proper measures for the protection of citizens.—N. Y. Herald.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

(From the Ottawa Herald.)

A great many wise and otherwise things have been said and written about the proposed Orange demonstration, at Montreal, on the next 12th of July. All persons, however, who have the good of the country at heart, must deplore and condemn the exhibition of intolerant bigotry which has been a curse o Ireland, and a fruitful source of misery and legradation wherever it has obtained a foothold. The genius of Orangeism is in its essence opposed to Christianity, because it fosters and cherishes the rankest animosity against institutions held most sacred by the majority of the followers of our Divine They may prate about British liberty, and the right to walk in procession to church. No one denies them the right, but we hold that no man, nor body of men, have a right to raise the standard of slow to give and slow to take offence. Yet of the Flats, was also present .- Ottawa Herald they seek cause of offence by parading symbols, colors, and playing music that are indelbly associated, in their own minds, with the traditions of the establishment, amid ruin and bloodshed, of the most atrocious tyranny that ever disgraced humanity. On the other hand, these things recall to the minds of Irish Catholics the centuries of degradation and misery they were compelled to endure under Orange ascendancy, and all the sentiments of their outraged humanity are stimulated to wrathful detestation, at the wanton display of what, to them, are symbols of murder, spoilation, exile and political degradation. It is neither charitable, nor moral, nor in accordance with the merest human common sense, to emulate the savage in his war paint, and celebrate, with drum and fife, the triumph of a faction, which occurred in a dark and semi-civilized period of his-

CRICKET.

It is something new in the cricketing world to find England's chosen few coming to grief at the hands of a club from Australia. Cricket has been always considered the national game in England, and before the "Eleven" everything went down. Some few years ago they bent all before them; travelled the world and whipped creation." Now, however, the child has, in reality, become the father of the man and a team of cricketers from Australia is beating all before it in England, the "eleven" included. They have beaten the first "eleven" of all England, and now we learn that the best professional teams in Yorkshire, Notts and Surrey have also come to grief at their hands. Team after team of the most famous cricketers in England have succumbed to the Australians, and now it appears that the only chance of beating them is by a picked team from the best players in England. These Australians have startled the cricketing world with the strength of their play, just as we may expect a team of British or Irish lacrosse players to come to Canada some day and carry all before them. That such a thing will happen we have no doubt. In England the business of an athlete is followed for a living, and the highest possible perfection is reached, and we may expect that in such a game as lacrosse, where speed and "bottom" are, with skill, the essentials to success, that a team of professionals will bent the best team Canada can produce. Lacrosse is a nobler game than cricket and we may expect it to be taken up by professionals any day.

SMOKING.

The British Medical Journal, in speaking of the effect of the habit of smoking upon the general health of boys under 16 years of age, says: "A celebrated physician took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In twentyseven of them he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and of digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the ferry on the Lower Boise. Indians committed mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the murder. There is great excitement in the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from Powder River Valley. The settlers have all treated them all for weakness, but with inter-left their homes and are fleding to towns for effect, until the smoking was discontinued, effect, until the smoking was discontinued. treated them all for weakness, but with little health and strength was soon restored.

PIC-NIC AT CUNNINGHAM'S STATION.

On Tuesday the pie-nic for the raising of funds for the improvement of the Roman Catholic church, Gloucester, was held in the grove at Cunningham's Station. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. N. McCaul, W. McCaffrey, C. Christian, C. McIntosh, P. Baskerville, M. Kavanagh, T. Delany, J. B. Brennnan (Ottawa), Dr. McDonald (Metcalf), T. Daley, J. O'Connor, J. P. Lawrence, M. Starrs, P. Conway, B. Slattery, W. Wall, J. Riopelle, P. Mansfield, M. Murphy (Ottawa),

P. Shearn (Osgood), and others.

A number of refreshment booths were erected in different parts of the pic-nic grounds, which were liberally patronized. The Gatineau Quadrille band was present, and supplied the dancers with excellent music. During the day a number of races took with the Sioux, and fears are expressed that place, and were keenly contested by the different parties who took part in them. Some objections having been made by the Conservative gentlemen present to the opening of the ballot to test the political feelings of the parties in attendance, Mr. N. McCaul offered to allow himself to be put in nomination against the Hon. John O'Connor. Mr. C. McIntosh said the Hon. John O'Connor did not wish his name to be put in nomination. It was then decided to leave it to the farmers present, to nominate a Conservative and a Reformer from amongst themselves, and that the ballot be taken. After consulting amongst themselves for some time, Mr. Doolen returned, and on behalf of the farmers, said the farmers were all Reformers, and that

it was impossible to get up an opposition. This announcement was received with theors by the Reformers. After considerable maneuvring, it was finally decided to run Mr. C. Christian, Reformer, against Mr. Geo. O'Doherty, (lawyer), Conservative. The balot was then opened, and a lively contest was kept up for about two hours. At the close of the poll, the vote stood as follows:—Mr. C. Christian, 88; Mr. G. O'Doherty, 38; majority for the former, 50. The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers by the Reformers. A gentleman then came forward, and on behalf of the Reformers of the Township of Gloucester, presented Mr. Christian with a handsome meerschaum pipe. Christian, in a few suitable remarks, thanked

them for the honor conferred on him. Mr. N. McCaul and others followed with short speeches. This brought a pleasant day's enjoyment to an end. Father Doncet, for the benefit of whose church the pic-nic was got up, was present, and was indefatigable in eivil discord. It is a beasted principle of making all present happy and comfortable the Order" that its members should be as possible. Father Francour, parish priest

NO CONCESSIONS.

The Times correspondent says Austria will make no concession relative to free access to Salonica, and the Egean Sea. or concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she desires to annex, but will not directly ask for. The correspondent believes Austria will obtain her wishes in this respect, and that Greece will obtain Crete and some rectification of her frontier in the direction of Thessaly and Epirus. Another Berlin telegram says it seems cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria has already been decided upon. The Turks have been warned that if they do not unreservedly accept the decisions of Congress they will find no auxiliary among European Powers, but, on the contrary, those most anxious to save them will be at the head of their adversaries.

AGREED.

The Times Berlin special says the plenipotentiaries of England, Russia and Austria this evening agreed to the following points, which will be submitted to the Congress to-morrow for ratification. The frontier of Northern Bulgaria to be fixed at the Balkans. The Turks are to have the right to fortify the Balkan passes and to garrison the fortified places Sofia is to be included in Roumelia and Varna in Bulgaria. The Turks are to retain Burgos. The northern frontier of Montenegro and boundaries of Servia are to be revised, those countries to receive compensation on the south. A telegram from Constantinople induced Russia to thus settle these questions. At the same time the solution is equally due to the personal intervention of Prince Bismarck.

TEMPERANCE.

The House of Commons is said to have sixteen total abstainers among its members viz. :-Mr. John Bright, Mr. T. Burt, Mr. J. P. Corry, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. M. R. Dalway, Mr. D. Davies, Sir C. W. Dilke, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. A. J. Mundella, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. S. Plimsoll, Dr. R. Smyth, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, and Mr. B. Whitworth. We are tempted to ask if these tectotallers all keep good wine cellars, for in Mr. Smiles's recently published Life of George Moore, a Lord Mayor is said to have declared that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's wine was the best he ever drank !- London Paper.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—The sensational reports concerning the Indian troubles originated at Rye Lake, where an Indian was killed in a personal difficulty. Immediately the wildest rumors spread through the thinly settled district, and many people fled. One rumor of the hostile assemblage of two hundred war-riors was started by friendly Indians, apparently as a sensation, that he was killed Chippewas, who dreaded the effect of such rumors. The reported Indians are as much troubled at the panic as the whites, fearing injury to themselves. As the result of the panic the dwellings in the country are descrted for miles along the road, and St. Croix Falls, Rush City, North Branch, &c., are filled with fugitives.

SLIGHTLY MISTAKEN.

A gentleman of Chicago thought of having a telephone put into his house. so as to enable him to hold sweet converse with his business partner, but his England would withdraw from the Congress aged mother, protested earnestly against it. heedless what other powers would do on the Robert," she said, "if you bring one of those question of the Line of the Balkans and the dreadful things in here I'll never close my eyes for fear it may break out and sweep us the Turkish troops. She would withhraw all into eternity, and us not a bit the wiser." He tried to persuade her that it was an in- or governmental predominance in Bounocuous instrument, but she said "No. no: mania. There is no other point I look at the thousands and millions of poor believe on which England would break Hindoos it killed last fall." "Why." replied off negotiations. As to the "Egean Sea, the he," "that wasn't a telephone—that was a war indemnity, the Dardanelles, and Armenia. typhoon." But the old lady lowered her they are questions pretty well settled. The classes, and looking at him over the rims Line of the Balkans will be adopted. The thereof, said that he could not fool her: that Turks will be able to garrison and fortify she might not know much, perhaps, but she themselves on all the frontiers of Roumania. did know that the typhoon was the president | The Greek element will be substituted in of Japan. The gentleman has given it up as that province for the Russian. Bosnia and a hopeless case.

THE SHENT MAN.

Everybody has heard the old story of the silent man, who riding over a bridge, asked stituted for the integrity of Turkey. An his servant if he liked eggs, to which the servant answered. "Yes." Nothing more passed until the next year, when, riding over the same bridge, he turned to his servant and said, "How?" "Peached, sir," was the immediate answer. This story has just been thrown into the shade in Italy. When Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A.D. 79, a theatrical representation, as everybody knows, was going on in the Amphitheater. A certain Langini, having got permission to open a theater on the ruins of the ancient city, announced the opening night in the following advertisement: "After a lapse of more than eighteen hundred years, the theater of this city will be opened with . La Figlia del Reggimento.' I solicit a continuance of the favor bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martinus, and beg to assure the public that I shall make every effort to equal the rare qualities he displayed during his management[,]

BATTLES OF LONG AGO.

TRIFLING LOSSES IN THE CONTINENTAL WARS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF LATER YEARS.

It was the glorious epoch, that of the Peninmlar War! Nine-tenths of the names embroidered in golden letters on our regimental colors were won in the five years' intervening between 1809 and 1814. The story of that time has still power to recall to us memories full of the glories of buttles won from Napoleon's greatest Captains, sieges in which the terrible valor of our soldiers was pre-eminent, of marches andfeats of endurance never parallelec in our modern history, before or since. But though the battles of the Peninsular War, and still more the crowning victory of Waterloo, are household names among us, we have wholly lost sight of a fact that at the time did much to influence the national joy over our victories; that fact was our long continued failure in any portion of Europe to oppose the legions of the Republic or of the Empire. On the coast of France, in the low countries, in Flanders, in Sicily, in Corsica, in Naples, at Genoa, we had utterly failed to maintain our own attacks. In Egypt alone, had our land forces been successful, and in Egypt every element of success was on our side. From 1793 to 1809, we had not a single result to show on the continent of Europe for the £300,000,000 which we had added to the national debt in that period. Our expeditions to France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Italy and Corsica, had all ended in complete failure. It was on this account that the victories of the following years appeared so glorious. With S. The nation's faith in its army had reached to bed. its lowest ehb, and the reaction of victory was proportionately great.

But the greatness of the success in Spain and at Waterloo, did much toward hiding from view, then and since, the actual losses we sustained. When we hear state that our entire loss in killed in Spain, Portugal and Finnders, including all the battles, engagements, skirmishes, sieges and sorties; did not amount to the loss in killed suffered by the Germans in the two battles of Gravelotte and Sedan-we state a fact which will doubtless astonish many readers. Yet it is nevertheless true. A statement of our actual losses during the years from 1808 to 1815, inclusive, will be read with interest in these days of

breach-loaders : 1808, including Rolica and Vimiera...
1809, including Talavera..... 1810, including Busaco, etc..... 159 1811, including Barossa, Albuera, etc. 1,401 1812, including Ciudad Rodrigo, Bada-

1814, including Orthez, Toulouse 1815, including Quartre Bras and

1,829

Waterloo

But from this total must be taken 1,378, the number of foreign soldiers killed in our service, leaving 7,876 as the entire loss in killed during the whole war in Spain and Portugal, together with that of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Six thousand men killed in the entire Peninsular Warl Not half the Russian loss at Eylau; less than the Russian loss before Pleyna; less than half the French dead at Waterloo .- Cornhill Magazine.

Popular May Meetings-The meetings beween bobby and cook on the area steps after

Musical Catechism-What is a slur?-A remark made by one singer about another What is a rest?—The going out of the choir for refreshments. What is a brace?-Two singers steadying each other when they come back. What is sympathetic music?—Flirtback. What is sympathetic music?—Flirt on Friday, passed through a serious crisis ing with the soprano singer behind the organ. Lord Beaconsfield informed Prince Bismarck thropological Institution of London is thropological Institution in thropological Institution in

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writing before news of the alleged agreement between England, Russia and Austria, says occupation of the frontiers of Roumania by were Russia to insist on the administrative Herzegovina will belong to Austria. Access to Salonica and Ægean Sea will not be hampered.

The Antivari question will not be a cause of rupture. The cohesion of Turkey is subanti-Salvonie, Ronmania and a Progressive Greece will also assist to rustrain further Russian aggression. Austria will take Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, if retained by Turkey, will only be a cause of suspicion, and would soon fall a prey to Servia and Monte-

A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says Austria will demand in Congress authorization to escort the Bosnian refugees back to their homes, and, it is said, will urge that the duration of the escorts' stay in Bosmia be left unfixed.

4.45. Nothing is yet known from Berlin direct of the proceedings but a telegram received in Vienna and quoted by Reuter as from reliable authority, says the general impression from today's sitting is most satisfactory. The labors of Congress unde considerablic progress. In the private pour-parlers between flussin, Austria and England, Reuter's Berlin telegram contirms the statement as to arrangements relative to the Balkans, but the decision of the Czar is awaited, upon certain other points

private meetings. A special from Ragusa says the recent meeting of the Herzagovinian in urgent leaders in Cettinge was convoked to summon all the Rayahs to arms.

negro, and Servia, are not yet discussed at the

however, absolutely relused to participate in such a movement, as influential persons in their district are evincing a leaning to Aus-

The Congress, at Monday's sitting, will discuss the details of arrangements made on Saturday, permitting the Turks to garrison the Balkan passes. This concession on the part of the Russians is unquestionably conditional upon the establishment of the autonomy of Roumelia and the evacuation of the interior by the Turkish troops. The interior organization of the Province will be next discussed. The conditions laid down by Russia are absolute. It is understood that negotiations relative to guarantees for the autonomy for the province will give rise to an animated discussion. The question of the evacuation of the fortresses will also arise in connection with the organization of Roumelia. The Russian Privy Councillor, Schoelager, arrived from St. Petersburg on Saturday, and in the evening had an interview with Schouvaloff. Gortschakoff is confined

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A large number of Russian officers are expected here to-morrow. It is stated in well informed circles that in case of certain eventualities, two divisions of Russian infantry will enter the country as a reinforcement to

the Servian army.

The whole Turkish right wing has made a forward movement. It is understood here that England advocates the formation of gensdarmerie to replace the army of occupa-tion. The Russians recently requested the British Consul at Burgos to billet some soldiers, and in consequence of his refusal threatened to tear down the British flag. Minister Bayard instructed the Consul to confine himself to a protest.

A Berlin special states that Great Britain and Austria resolutely insist on the Russians speedily evacuating Bulgaria, where, until the Government is established, there shall be a mixed European commission.

Russia demands that the number of troops which Turkey shall be entitled to station near the Balkans be limited to a comparatively small contingent, and that Russia be allowed to continue a military occupation for some time longer.

A Berlin correspondent says Sophia is to be included in Northern Bulgaria. The former report that the city was to be included in Roumelia is erroneous. The Powers have consented to this condition that the frontier pass so close to the south of the town so as not to menace Austrian interests in that quarter. Lord Beaconsfield, at Saturday's sitting of the Congress, in what is described as one of the finest speeches he ever made, opposed the Russian demand with that of the Sultan, i.e., that instead of being permitted to garrison the Roumelia frontier, as he chose, should be obliged to disclose before hand the points he wished to fortify and the number of troops to be maintained thorest. Lord Beaconsfield did not quite succeed in convincing his audience.

A Berlin correspondent writes that Europe on Friday, passed through a serious crisis.

risoning them with Turks, England would not hesitate a moment, and he would quit Berlin on Monday if demands were then unsatisfied. Another correspondent reports that a compromise was arranged according to which the number of freeps on each pass should be de-termined by Europe. At present there is good reason to believe that when the withdrawal of the Russian troops, and the future administrative organization of provinces is discussed there will be another crisis, as severe as the one just passed.

The Times considers it probable Congress will fix the number of Turkish troops to oc-cupy the Balkaus at 25,000. The *Times* edi-terial expresses the opinion that there is no reason to fear a disagreement of Congress on the remaining topics. Several despatches mention the probability of a compromise on the Bessarahian question. It is believed Roumania will consent to relinquish the Province with the exception of a strip of land bordering on the Dan Je.

A. M. SULLIVAN ON SOME RECENT MURDERS IN TRELAND.

The second part of the article of Mr. A. M Sullivan, M.P., on agrarian murder in Ireland has appeared. It is confined to instances of assassination in various districts of Ireland. principally Tipperary, and Mr. Sullivan points out to the London Glate, which is just now engaged in contending that it is for their Protestantism as much as for their landlordism that Irish landlords are the victims of agrarian crime, that in name ous cases the persons killed were devoted Catholies. He first refers to the murder of Mr. Thiebault, at Rockwell, in Tipperary, and to the refusal of of Congress. The sitting—lasted from 2 till—named Hallorin for the jury which tried a man named Hallorin for the sitting lasted from 2 till—named Hallorin for the refusal of the sitting lasted from 2 till—named Hallorin for the refusal of the sitting lasted from 2 till—named Hallorin for the refusal of the sitting lasted from 2 till—named Hallorin for the sitting lasted from 2 till—named Hallo named Halloran for the crime, and his getting as fair and importial a trial as he could have had in England. The jury acquitted Halloran, and the effect of the trial was, Mr. Sullivan says, something unparalleled among the population in Tipperary: "For the first time they had seen law prefer to let an almost certainly guilty prisoner escape rather than stain the principles of justice. For the first time in the memory of any one living, or in the traditions of Tipperary agrarianism, had a peasant accused of murdering a landlord got fair play on his trial. in dispute, touching Southern Bulgaria and the Antivari question. The affairs of Montenegro, and Servia, are not yet discussed at the for any one with whom the Tipperary peasants would freely converse on such subjects to move among them and listen to their observations without discerning that a new light had dawned on them— The delegates from Lower Herzegovina, that a great change was at hand. I say that trial marked what may yet prove to be a turning point in the dismal course of agrarian crime in Ireland. From that day to this, over a stretch of fifteen years, Tipperary has exhibited a change, not merely as regards the disappearance of agrarian crime, but as regards the tone of popular feeling and the manifestation of popular sympathics in reference to that Lunentuble subject. Thomas O'Hagan, by a bold and during act, gave a heavy blow to one of the deadliest evils and darkest curses that ever blighted the West-ern Island." Mr. Sullivan then tells, at some length, the story of the trial of the Codys for the murder, in 1851, near Car-rick-on-Suiv, of Phelan, a bailiff of Mr. Clement Sadleir, and the breaking down of tha evidence of the informer Cuddility, and alludes to the execution of Hackett and Noonan for the murdér of Mr. O'Callaghan, in the same year. He says that it is a fact not usually allowed to reach the English people, that many of the most sensational of these socalled "landlord murders" were never done by peasants' hands, and had their origin and motive in mysterious events of a complexion far different from agrarian quarrels. Of a dozen such murders within his own memory, he gives the particulars of one of the most remarkable, which was known at the time as "the mystery of Rockwood House," in the County Galway. He concludes:—"The murder was trumpeten through England as an agrarian nugger-another excellent landlord shot by an assassin peasantry. The police took the old, old plan-scoured the country, harassed the peasantry, drew cordons, and all the rest of it, just because it was the habit to assume such circumstances to the agrarian. They soon found they were on the wrong track altogether, but their wisdom came too late. The criminals had escaped. Many years ago, a well-known Protestant divine and

litterateur declared these agrarian murders to be, in reality, incidents in a low form of civil war,-reprisals, so to speak. The evils that called them forth have been considerably mitigated though not totally eradicated, by the Gladstone Land Act, of 1870. There is yet room and need for a grand stroke of statesmanship in crowning the edifice of, which the foundations were thus laid. Ever and anon, amidst the gratifying signs of improvement and progress, the fruit of what has been done, we must be prepared for a rude shock like this in Donegal, reminding us of what remains to be accomplished."

ROCK PAINTINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The rock paintings of New Zealand continue to excite considerable interest on the part of anthropologists in Europe. Some time ago we mentioned the theory that three pictures were the work of natives of Southern India, who, at some remote period, were wrecked on the coast of New Zealand. Whether this view is correct or not, there is a reason to believe that the people who painted them enjoyed a much higher degree of civilization than has ever been attained by the Maoris, the only natives of the country known to Europeans. Dr. Julius van Haast, in a recent letter communicated to the An-