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PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, ? District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL No. 729.

Dame Lucie Robert dite Lamouche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Bous-luck, mechant, of the same place, duly authorized a exter on justice, Plaintiff:

The said Auguste Bousquet,

Defondant. Au action en separation de biens has been in stituted in this cause, the 15th February instant ROY & BOUTILLIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, February 17th, 1879 DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE

LAW FORMS, &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST,"

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PREMIUMS!

The True Witness

For 1879.

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The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholic sof the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

farmer Arrivant particularly interesting to the farmer Arrivant Particularly interesting to the farmer Arrivante in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 sub-scribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

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ISL—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully inished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 30 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

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our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 55 cents. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

\$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us with each name or fist of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as octained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any offe can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as soon as carned and ordered. 4th, Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

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Bells, plated in Gold	10.00	
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Tools	1.25	
" 15-Canada Club Skate	3.00	10
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chine	l 50.00i	100
" 17-" The Voice " (1 year)	0.25	1
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Church	3.50	10
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"22-Double Barrel Fowling	20.00	
Piece	50.00	100
24000 1111111111111111111111111111111111	20.00	200

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subcribers. quire 8 suberibers.



NOTICE:—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session thereof, for an Act of Incorporate "La Societé de Secours Mutuels

des Français a Montreal.' J. HIR'TZ, President.
Montreal, Feburary, 1879. 28-5

Dirst Prize Diploma.

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HENCHEY'S HOTEL,
QUEREC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:—
DEAR SIR,—The GOOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, cleo, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully pours

bation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

SPORTING.

The Astley Belt.

The champion belt, which for a year has been held by an American, but which now goes back to England, is a heavy chain of eight links, or plates, one of solid gold and seven of sterling silver, fastened to each other by staves and silver bars, and fastened underneath to the real belt, which is of red leather. The total weight of this ornament is not far from five pounds, so that, however desirable the possession of it may be, no pedestrian would wear it while at work. The central link is the golden one; it is irregularly centre of the link or plate is an inscription in raised block letters-large caps-faced with blue enamel. The inscription reads:-

"Long distance champion of the world." The seven silver links are uniform in shape and size, being oblong in shape and about three inches by four and a half in size. On the two next in place to the golden link are raised figures in bas relief—the figure on one being that of a runner, and on the other that of a walker. These figures are carefully finished, and the background of the links are engraved with very sketchy landscapes.

The link exactly opposite to the golden one—the one which would find its place at the back were the golden link in front-is. engraved with the following inscription: Presented by Sir J. D. Astley, Bart., M.P., March, 1878.

The next link to the right, or the third one to the left of the golden one, is inscribed as follows :-

"Won Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, U.S. A. March 18, 1878. Distance, 5201 miles in 108 hours, 43 minutes, beating H. Vaughan. Chester, 500 miles; H. Brown, "Blower," of Fulham, 476, miles, and 18 others." The original cost of the belt was fine .-

Aquaties.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Newcastle Journal is excited over the remarks made by the Sportsman regarding the proposed trip of Elliot to the Antipodes to fetch back the world's championship. The Journal, after some preliminary sparring, says:—"It will be noticed that the Sportsman says that there are at present in England two scullers of high reputation from across the Atlantic, and it is hinted that either one or the other 'will shortly evince a desire to measure blades with the chief of English scullers!" We presume that the two scullers alluded to are Hanlan, of Toronto, who is matched to scall Hawdon for £200 a side on May 5, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick. Do these men come and challenge the best scullers in England? Had either of them issued a challenge to either Elliot, Higgins or Boyd, who are in the front rank, they would not have been long waiting for a job. What course do they prefer instead? Why, Hanlan, who is acknowledged the best man in America and Canada, comes here and is matched against a second-class man in Hawdon; and Ross is sledged under the wings of our Cockney friends and nursed up for a match against Frank Emmett, of Jarrow, who as yet has beaten nobedy better than Anty Strong, of Barrow. In 1870 and 1871, it will be remembered that the Tyne sent representative crews to Canada and America. We did not go about pot-hunting after second-class men or matches, but our men simply said, "Bring out against us the best men you have and we will row them." Actuated by this gallant, manly and sportsmanlike spirit they met and defeated in sculls, pairs and fours the best men these countries could produce at Saratoga, at Montreal and other places. Our American friends, who seem to have a warm friend and sympathizer in the Sportsman, fail to imitate the example set them by the English carsmen, among whom we may mention the names of Renforth, Kelley, Sadlier, Percy, Winship, Chambers, Bagnall, Martin, and last, but not least, James Taylor. If Hanlan or Ross wish to row Elliot let them challenge him at once, and they will be speedily accombin at their children happy, and that perhaps he fear that the wound was beyond an mortal help. The uninjured men knelt and bent help. T Emmett. Now, it is not out of reason to with Rowell shall have priority over Weston's, suppose that both Hawdon and Emmett will if it can be so arranged. We shall probably beat their opponents, and if this were walk in three months; some time in June." to happen would Emmett or Hawdon row El-We have the authority of Hawdon's chief backer for stating that if Hawdon beats Hanlan he will not row Elliot; and we may presume that the Jarrow party will equally as well fight shy, for some time to come at least, of a match against the champion. Hanlan has said that even in the event of his being defeated by Hawdon, he will row Elliot, but we very much doubt this, unless our Canadian friends have more money than brains. From what we can gather of the Sportsman people, it appears that they would like Elliot to wait until Ross and Hanlan row their matches. To say the least of it, this is most unreasonable, if either of these men wish to row Elliot why do they not enter into a match at once? If they do not wish to tackle the champion, then why interfere with him in his Australian enterprise? From all points of view the attack upon Elliot's claim to the championship is quite contrary to the title of Sporteman, which the aforesaid journal prints in bold letters on its front page, and we would recommend them not to advocate the cause of strangers and their friends, who, as yet, are short, comparatively speaking, in sportsmanlike feeling and enterprise, against those of a man whose friends are willing army and navy in the rebellion, proposes to to support him against any man in the world, and who thus set the visitors an example of true sportsmanlike feeling. To show, however, that Elliot has no desire to quit England before he has proved himself a conqueror, we are requested by Mr. James Taylor to state, on Elliott's behalf, that he will row any man in England within three months for £200 a side. This challenge, at least, shows that Elliot does not wish to

change the date so as to suit Hanlan's convenience." The talk undoubtedly led to the arranging of the match between Elliot and an Unknown, as the champion then had a definite engagement to keep him in England.

ELLIOT CHALLENGES THE WORLD.

A slimly-attended meeting was held in

prepared to make such a match. He would row any man in England or America, and would give or take expenses. If any of the American scullers thought they could beat him, they could have a match on their own river by paying expenses. And if be was sent to Australia, the British public might rely that they would get a fair, good, honest trial for their money.

ONFORD V. CAMBRIDGE.

According to latest mail advices, the betting on the Warsity race is 75 to 40 on Cambridge.

Hanlan. The next rowing match to attract atteneliptical in shape, and is surrounded by a fan-cifully cut border in scroll patterns. In the all the races in which he contested in this country last summer, and llawdon, the famous English oarsman. A match between Hanlan and the champion Elliot is also proin Toronto. Oarsmen throughout the United States feel therefore an interest in his suc-

Pedestrianism.

The valiant and plucky Ennis is deserving of great credit for his work, and certainly a man hardly ever started on a great undertaking with appearances so strongly against him, and came out so well. Ennis is poor, and has a large family. He was obliged to mortgage his house for \$500 to get on to New York and enter for the contest. Once in New York, he was not very heartily received. His best six days' record was 410 miles, and he had to compete with the famous champion O'Leary with Rowell and with Harriman, a new man, full of great possibilities. The first had made the best score on record, and Rowell had beaten him sixty miles in the six days' walk in London last fall. When he got to New York, it was some time before he could get anyone to back him for enough to insure medical at-tendance and a nurse. This was finally secured. It will be remembered by the reader that in the early days of the week no mention was made of the name of Ennis, and he appeared to be without friends save his lucky little wife, who stood in the door a his humble liftle cottage and cheered him on with an encouraging smile every time he passed by on his six days trip. There was the woman who had stood with him in all life's battles since they came of age, ready to cheer him on amidst surroundings many women would have shrank from. So she stood bravely at her post, hour after hour, day after day, showing a devotion to her husband which indicated that the choice was indeed a happy one which made her Mrs. Ennis in the innocent and blooming days of a happy maidenhood, when he, or perhaps she, and she alone, believed he might secure any measure of success. Day by day he gained triends by his happy, goodnatured air of business, and his undaunted pluck and endurance. The brave champion of the world wilted and left the track, but still Ennis kept on. Harriman seemed to be the coming man at one time, but still Ennis never wilted, and when the sad fact was apparent that Harriman's "staying power" was not up to his length and courage, Ennis shot into the arena like a young giant, and the hopes of a nation centered on one who, but three days before, could hardly find any one bold enough to back him with filthy lucre sufficient enough to secure medical attendance for six days. Then trainers came forward in abundance, and regretted they had not taken him in hand before. What a strange com-mentary on the ways of the world! But thus has it ever been since the world was formed and thus will it ever be till earth is swallowed up in space, and time shall be no more. We are glad that Ennis brought America to his feet, glad that he made such a splendid

with Rowell shall have priority over Weston's, Ennis will go to Chicago as soon as he gets his money, and after arranging his affairs there, will sail with his wife for England. He is in earnest, and intends to make Rowell defend his prize. It is said Harriman doesn't want to engage in any more "go-as-you-please" six-day contests. Rowell is having a pleasant time, many friends entertaining

O'Leary. New York, March 18 .- O'Leary is going west to-day. He gets his \$2,000, as previously agreed upon. In view of his probable retirement from the track, he has authorized the announcement that he will purchase and present a belt worth \$500 to the man covering the most ground in a future six-day walk, to be held in this city sometime within two months. In addition to the belt he will give the following premiums: \$2,500, \$1,000 and \$500, to the first, second and third contestants respectively. The belt will be open to all, to be walked for in America three successive times before it can be taken away.

Another Foolbardy Trip.

Lewis G. Goldismith, a Danish sailor, about forty years of age, who served in the Union sail across the Atlantic from Boston next eighteen and a half feet long, on a trip around the world. Hs will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North sea to Scotland, by the Suez canal to Aden, across the Indian Ocean to India, through the Straits of Malacca, thence northward to Singapore Hong Kong and Yeddo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate premacy. We may further add that we have authority from Mr. James Percy to state that if Hanlan wishes to row Hawdon a with three feet depth of hold, built of oak and with three feet depth of hold, built of oak and with three feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine airtight compartments or chambers on each side, which will float the craft, even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is and by a unique arrangement is so constructed as to "bail "itself.

A slimly-attended meeting was held in Newcastle, on 3rd inst., of those interested in sending Elliet to Australia. Considerable talk was indulged in but nothing definite was done, and an adjournment took place for a month. Elliot said that, as he was Champion of England, he had a great desire to go to Australia to endeavour to bring back the Championship of the World. The Sportsman hinted that there was somebody up the sleeve willing to row him, and he should be only too delighted to know who he was. He was willing and ready to row any man in England or any other country, and his friend, James Taylor and his supporters were

WAR.

Horrible Butchery.

We had scarcely reached our tents, however. before news reached us that a terrible tragedy had taken place on the outskirts of the camp, where the prisoners taken on the previous day had to be sent to be taken care of by the 21st Regiment. They were arranged in three lines, and made to sit upon the ground. Each line was fastened by one rope, which was passed round each man, and then fixed in the ground by wooden pegs. A guard was placed over the prisoners, with strict orders to prevent any of them from escaping, as it was considered desirable that each man should be identified, so that we might see who among them were Mongols, who Wazaris, and who Khostwals. It appears that the first two shots which we heard were not fired by bable. Haulan has carned the right to the our sentries, but had come into the camp title of Champion of America, although he is of the 21st from the opposite side of the one of the Queen's subjects, his home being ravine. The prisoners imagined the shots to be the signals for them to attempt an escape. They accordingly jumped up from the ground at one and the same moment, and commenced swaying from side to side, evidently with the year. object either of breaking the ropes or tearing them from their fastenings in the ground. They were in a state of terrible excitement. The alarm was given and a number of sepoys rushed out to help the guard. The guard endeavored to keep the prisoners quiet and to prevent them from escaping. Several of the prisoners, however, snatched at the rifles or the sepoys and tried to get possession of them. Hence ensued a series of desperate hand-to-hand struggles, in which two or three rifles were broken. One powerful fellow managed to get clear of his rope and the sentry who was over him. As he was running away one of the guards bayoneted him in the leg, but this did not stop him, for he reached the other side of the ravine in safety. He had only, however, run into the arms of the outlying pickets, who fired at and killed him. Another fellow got free of his bonds, but he had only run a few yards when he was SHOT HIM DEAD.

The situation was now becoming desperate for the guards. They saw that unless extreme measures were taken at once the whole of the remaining prisoners would get loose and probably escape. So while the great mass of wild men, heaving, groaning, and wrenching at the ropes, was swaying perhaps for the last time before getting free, the guards loaded their rifles, and either shot or bayoncted every man who persisted in struggling. This terrible deed had the effect desired. Sobered by the fact of men falling dead at their sides and by the groans of comrades who were sinking severely wounded. the men who had escaped unburt instantly became quiet, and crouched upon the ground in terror. The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still fiel to-gether. All were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies. The living could not be told from the dead, except when some suffering wretch, sitting in a pool of his own blood, and looking ghastly in the moon-lit ground, besought help. I shall never forget the appearance of the swart face of one of these wounded men. He wore a blue turban, a long blue shirt, and dirty white pyjamas. He was young. He was leaning back on a dead body. As I passed, he turned his face full into the light of the moon; his jet hair had fallen from beneath his turban, and formed a weird frame around his features, which were

In his own language, he addressed me. His tones were low and pitiful. I did not know what he was saying, but it was as easy to see that he was asking for relief as if he had aprecord, that to-day he has money to lift his pealed to me "In the dear name of God." He many wounded, it was impossible to give a correct answer. There lay all the bodies tied together, but which had life in them none could tell until some examination had taken place. The sepoys were now untying the ropes and separating the dead from the living. Each dead body was placed in the centre; wounded men were left to sit as they were, tied to other men. It was ascertained that ten men had either been shot dead or bayoneted dead, and that twelve others had been wounded more or less severely. Nothing could be done that night with the wounded except rough bandaging. They were gathered together, a large tarpaulin was thrown over them to keep them from the biting air, and they were left lying on the ground until the following morning. The agony of some of them as they lav there, thinly clothed and almost unsheltered, and with a thermometer falling below freezing point, must have been horrable. In short, the whole affair was

AS HORRIELE AS UNFORTUNATE

and unavoidable. Death at no time is a pleasant spectacle, but when it is seen in many dreadful shapes, as it was in the camp of the 21st Regiment on Wednesday night, it is appalling. On Thursday morning Col. Waterfield, who was accompanied by a troop of cavalry, rode out to the villages Matoond, and made a large circuit afterwards over the country. He found that every stranger to the summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat | valley had left, and that there was no appearance whatever of any people who could be considered as a portion of the enemy. We were all very glad to hear the news, although it must be confessed we still suspected that the enemy was lurking in the surrounding hills, and only waiting for the dark nights in order to make a rush upon the camp. Hitherto our chief protection has been the moonlight, as it has saved us from being surprised he will come east to Boston by rail. The boat by night attacks. When our present ally, the moon, disappears heaven alone knows what shall be in store for us. In the course of the day Gen. Roberts released the remainder of the prisoners. Some who had no business in this part of the world, and of course had come here to help in the general attack upon us, were released with a fine and admonition: the others were dismissed with the sharp at both ends, has a shifting bowsprit, admonition, and without the fine. The previous night's tragedy had evidently disgusted Gen. Roberts with the prisoner business, and he was only too glad to use any means to get rid of the whole lot of them. When they were released, the prisoners professed to be very grateful. They rose up and salaamed him, and might, perhaps, have kissed his feet if he had allowed them; but he cut short their formal protestations of thankfulness, and told them if they really meant what they said to be off and help to bring provisions into the camp.

> Italy is so dirty that one-third of its populaa footbold in the peninsula.

Curious and Scientific.

Sevenly tons of chewing gum were required to keep American jaws moving during From the Standard's Special Correspondent.)

the year. Toads and frogs were originally introduced into the Sandwich islands to exterminate welk-

The water in the Straits of Gibralter, at the lepth of 670 fathoms, is four times as salt as at the surface.

Out-door air is purer than in-door in all climes, countries and seasons, unless in low. level, damp localities.

A Prague chemist has invented a mixor which reveals the contents of wine casks without removing the heads.

The heretofore regarded, wortness sage barrens of Nevada are found to be excellent pasturage for Cashmere goats. A single herder near Carson has a doctron

The human heart is 6 inches length, 4 inches in diameter, and bears ? times per minute, 4,500 times per lour. 100,800 per day, and 26,817,200 time-

A letter in the Salem (Mass.) Observe a com-Prof. Farrar, of the torpedo station at Newport. R. L. shows that as early as 1850 he had succeeded in dividing the electric current. and lighting his house successfully by hertricity.

A gas clock has been placed on exhibition in England. The motive power is hydrogen gas produced by the action of sulphuric acid and water in a zine globe. As the gas is gone reated it raises a glass bell-cover, which, as it rises, moves a lever that controls the herrison

The Horse Disease. (From the Kingston Whig.)

The veterinary surgeons are now treat... new horse disease, with the nature of which they are not very well acquainted. It takes the character of a blood poison. Its pressure met by a native officer, who drew his revolver is first detected in the shape of a little ping is below the fetlocks, which in time bursts and remains open for some time, while from it escapes a quantity of putrid and very orfensive matter. Those who attend the Lee as so afflicted are required to the extremely and a ful, as we have heard of instances in which hostlers have been made to suner severely One farmer on Wolfe Island visited the city a day or two ago, having both arms feath lly swollen. His tiesh had, apparently, bean personed by the fetid matter when cleaning it from the diseased horses belonging to him. Another farmer, living in Belleville e: vicinity, is also reported to have had one of his arms so much poisoned that amputation was the only safeguard, and probably the only means of checking the swelling and disorder. We cannot say that the disease is contagious. Dr. McIntosh, V.S., of this city believes it liable to spread, from the fact that the infectious matter may be communicated from one horse to another if they tread in the same footsteps, and probably it is contagious so far and no further. But few horses are attacked so far, and possibly the disconmay be more rare than general.

THE NEW TARIFF.

How it is being Discussed-Opinions of

Merchants on its Merits and Demerits. Now that our merchants have had soveral days to fully consider how their respective branches of trade will be affected by the new tariff, we shall impartially give the opinions of some of our leading citizens on the subject. The general impression, however, is that the tarin will have a most beneficial effect on the industries of our country. There are some inaccuracies to be found in it but no tariff has yet been framed to suit the ideas of everyone. It will undoubtedly con-

shoulders of the consumer,

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The hardware methants think that the duties are altogether too heavy, and withat badly defined. The duty of 17 per cent on bur from, which is practically a raw material, theing so extensively used by manufacturers throughout the country), will have a depressing effect on the manufacturing industries in which this article is used. The duty of 19 per cent was amply sufficient, and with a duty of 25 per cent on manufacturer goods generally would have suited the wants of the trade.

goods generally would have suited the wants of the trade.

Graceries.—The opinion is that the tariff, so far as it affects this branch, will eventually work to the best advantage, though at present some prices will slightly advance. When these goods are imported direct, when the duties are levied more equitably, then poor men will obtain their goods more cheapty. There is not doubt but that the changes, taken on the whole, will prove advantageous to this trade. Sugars imported from New York now have a duty of from let to He per Ib., and tea He extra, but when these articles are imported direct, prices will probably be lower than before.

LEATHER.—The leather trade, as regards the common grades, will not be affected in the least by the new tariff, the only change being in the duties on the finer kinds. The leather-dealers have some difficulty I arriving at the meaning of certain passages in the Tariff Bill, which are not clearly stated. For instance, "Sole and setting leather, not waxed, and all Upper leather-dealers have had many discussions between themselves as to what construction should be placed on the tariff. They want a facility which discriminates between boots and shoes.

Dutes—As a whole the tariff is considered.

shoes. DRUGS.—As a whole the tariff is considered satisfactory, but there are some strange changes. A duty of 20 per cent is imposed on essential oils, whilst Vanilia is allowed free. Certain roots, which before were dutiable, are now free, without any apparent reason for the change; whilst helbore, which should be free, is taxed 20 per cent.

PAISTS.—A deputation from the "Paint and Oil Exchange" went to Ottawa yesterday, for the purpose of laying before the Government the impropriety of its present duties on painting materials. A telegram from Ottawa announces the successful mission of the deputation, the duty on dry lead being reduced from 2: to 5 per cent; on ground paint, from 25 to 17! per cent.

Day Goods.—The dry goods merchants have hardly yet had time to fully appreciate the effect of the changes on their business. It is expected that the new tariff will lessen the demand from ourside, and cause the wants of the trade to be supplied from home manufacturers. As an instance of the effect of the new tariff, it may be mentioned that upon a quantity of imported dyed cotton goods, a duty of \$70 has just been paid, whereas last week it was only \$40.

Wines.—The wine merchants are discussed at

MINES.—The wine merchants are disgusted at the extravagantly high duties on high wines. On champagnes the old duty was \$3 per case; it is now \$9. On 100 gallon butts of Port wine, costing £0, the duty is increased from 40c. to \$1.75. The new duties will hurt the light class of wines, which before were taxed no ording to alcoholic trength, but now according to value. It is believed that the change will cause more illicit manulacturing and smuggling.

manufacturing and smuggling.

Tailoring and Dressmaking was attended last year by 264 pupils, male and female. Of these, 187 followed the class for the cutting of wo-men's dresses, 20 that for the cutting of men's linen, and 95 that for arithmetic and bookkeeptives of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Russia,

The Dresden Academy for the Teaching of

A member of Parliament at Rome says that | ing. Among the foreign pupils there are nation would die if the plague should once gain | Sweden and Norway, Switzerland Austria, and North America.