WEDNESDAY, 3RD JULY, 1878.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"THERE IS BLOOD ON THE MOON."

[It was believed by the ancients that blood spots appeared on the moon before war.] present on the moon of the moon i There is blood on the moon i Will it pass away soon ? Dread portents are rife. For the Ospreys of war: Are leaving their nest. In the lease of the West And swarming afar To the gates of the Czar. Oh is come they in peace

To the gates of the Czar. Oh I come they in peace: To the Islands of Greece ? Bring they famine or feast As they sail to the East ?

There is blood on the moon! Will it pass away soon ? Jackals are howling, Gray wolves are prowling, Patiently watching the sca, Where dark forms are riding And silently biding ; Dread monsters of war, Black shadows of Thor, Grim-visaged and ironed, And armor-environed, In their corsiets of mail They ride on the gale. Are they Faynim invaders, Or Christian crussders, Or peaceful sea traders As they sail to the East, Past burning Stromboli To the marks of Stambouli ? There is blood on the moon !

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There is blood on the moon! May it pass away soon! For mothers are wailing, Old forms are qualling, Young cheeks are pailing In darkness and gloom; Terror is falling, Dim clouds are pailing, Foreshadowing doom, For the Ospreys of war Are leaving their nest In the Isles of the West, And swarming afar To the gates of the Czar. Bring they famine or feast As they sail to the East?

Astronomer, what Of the lurid red spot On the face of the moon? Will it pass away soon? The New York Democrat.

IN MEMORY OF MR. MACGAHAN.

TRIBUTE TO THE VALIANT YOUNG AMERICAN JOUR-NALIST FROM THE RACE HE DESIRED TO SEE RESCUED FROM THE TURE.

[Special Cable despatch to the N. Y. Herald.] LONDON, June 24, 1878.

The Daily News has received a telegram from the President to the Town Council of Philippopolis expressing profound regret for the loss of John A. MacGahan, the brave and brilliant journalist, whose correspondence during the recent European contest was one of the startling features of that memorable campaign.

A REQUIEM MASS.

The President of the Town Council states in addition that a requiem mass in memory of the dead journalist has just been celebrated at Philippopolis. The population of the town attended the services en masse and showed their respect by their sorrowful demeanor and sympathetic words.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

The President ends his message in the following brief and pathetic manner:--" The Bulgarians will ever retain a feeling of the deenest gratitude toward their illustrious benefactor, who, by his touching narrations, gained for our sorely tried nation the sympathy of the world."

MR. ARCHIBALD EORBES' TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HIS DEAD COLLEAGUE.

To the Editor of the London Daily News :-Sin,-I never suffered a severer shock than when travelling this morning from Walcs my eye lighted on the words, "Death of Mr. Mac-Gahan," on your placard, displayed in the Gloucester railway station. I have been trying all day to realize the disaster, but in vain. I never knew a man so universally loved; you instinctively took him to your heart the

ed corner of the trench behind the epaulein front of him, the Turkish shells and bullets whistling over him and the snow dripping on him from the edges of Skobeloff's second great coat. But the man's good heart and even mind carried him through everything. He had an equanimity that was positively herioc. He never chafed; never "grizzled," to use a homely but expressive word. I never knew him even a little bit down on his luck save once, and that was when on a pitch dark night, at the Danube bridge head, his horse strayed away while he was negotiating access to the bridge, and he lost not only the beast and his meagre kit, for which he cared little, but also a long letter which he had written, and was conveying to post at Bucharest, for which he cared much. I have spoken of his equanimity-it was but a phase of his dauntless courage, that dauntless courage which carried him on alone through the desert to Khiva, spite of the obstacles which by no means all recounted in wonderful book. I have seen are

his him under a heavy fire-his fault as a correspondent, having a correspondent's responsibility, was that he habitually exposed himself too recklessly to fire, and I have envied him his matchless coolness. For a man who had never been a soldier, and who had made no special study of the art of war, his military perception amounted to intuition. A long letter of his on the characteristic failings of the Russian military organization (dated August 19, and published in the "Daily News War Correspondence," volume 1, pages 350-368) is a model of military criticism. Soldiers have spoken to me of it under the the mistaken belief that it was the production of another pen; the wielder of that pen would be proud indeed of the authorship of it.

Let me recount the physical hindrances under which MacGahan distinguished himself so brillantly in the recent campaign. At Kischoneff, in the early part of April, he broke one of the boncs of his ankle when riding a young Cossack horse belonging to Prince Tserteleff. When I mot him first on the platform of the railway station at Jassy he was limping along with this ankle enclosed in a mask of plaster of Paris. He was still lame whenhe started into Bulgaria with Gourko's column. At the entrance to the Hankigi Pass his horse slipped up and fell on him, and the rider, attempting to rise, found that one of the small bones of the same leg was broken. Most men would have tried to make their way back to Tirnova, and accepted the invalid condition until mended. McGahan got himself hoisted on the top of an ammunition cart. Later in the same day the ammunition cart rolled over on him and bruised him sorely. But he struggled on indomitably till Kezanlik was reached, and then had a short spell of rest. But he was in the saddle again long ere his broken bone was properly set, and as a fact he never gave it time properly to set at all. Rather "than be out of he deliberately accepted the prophesied fate of being lame for life, and I have no doubt that he died lame. He went through the campaign so great a cripple that he could not walk a mile, and when I saw him last at Christmas time the lameness had become

chronic. I could, from out a full heart, write much more of my poor, dear friend, for the theme, although mournful, is fertile, and there would be a sad pleasure in the work. But I must not encroach on your space. Little did I think as he last shook hands with me on the Tergoviste Station platform that the true hand and the warm heart were to be so soon cold in death. Our profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments, one of its most notable men; the world, in McGahan's death, suffers the loss of a fearless and brilliant truth teller. All we who knew him grieve as for the loss of a brother in the flesh. I am, &c.,

ARCHINALD FORBES.

London, June 11, 1878.

from her husband, saw no danger in the atment, with soldiers standing on the banquette tentions of a man who was a fellow Congressman and often companion of her brother-inlaw.

Owing to the eminent respectability of all the parties concerned the affair was hushed up, and would, perhaps, have escaped the pre-sent revelation, had not a few words concerning it escaped one of these parties at a breakfast table this morning. From the breakfast table it spread abroad, and was soon whispered about the city and is on every lip to-night.

General Rosser, the rescuer of the lady, has returned to St. Paul to the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is the civil engineer. He is a West Pointer, but entered the rebel service as captain of one of the batteries of the Washington artillery battalion of New Orleans. He rose to the rank of major general, and will be remembered as one of the famous cavalry chieftains on the rebel side. The story has been generally circulated by members of Congress remaining in Washington, and the facts as narrated have caused the deepest indignation among those acquainted with the guilty party. One member, who is known as prominent and influential in the House, said to-night that this disgraceful conduct would warrant the offering of a resolution expelling the accused when Congress again assembled. The affair is not likely to end here, for Don Juan comes from a locality where he will be compelled to vindicate his insulted honor. A challenge, therefore, will in all probability be sent to General Rosser for the part he took in protecting the lady assaulted .- N. Y. Herald.

BOOTH'S CONFESSION.

(From the Washington Star, June 22.)

The statement which comes from Louisville that the package containing the state-ment of John Wilkes Booth, made previous to his assassination of President Lincoln, was burned at Wormley's resturant on the night of the assassination, in the presence of Hon. Samuel J. Randall and others, is incorrect. A gentleman who was at the Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond, that night, to-day made the following statement to a reporter of The Star :--- "Mr. Randall and Colonel John W. Forney, J. T. Ford, E. B. Hart of New York; D. C. Forney, of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were at the Spottswod Hotel, in Richmond, on that night. About midnight an orderly sent by the commander of the troops at Richmond came to Colonel Forney and announced the assassination. Not know ing the extent to which it had gone, the officer advised Colonel Forney and his party to leave at once for the North. As the government had stopped the running of trains to and from Washington, north and south, the party were obliged to take a special train for City Point. From there they were brought to Washington on a government tug, the only boat to leave at that time." Therefore Mr. Randall could not possibly have been present at the alleged meeting at Wormley's restaurant.

In regard to the scaled package which the despatch says was burned on the night of the assassination, a gentleman well informed on the subject to-day said to a Star reporter :---Booth certainly wrote a statement previous to the assassination, which is supposed to have explained his reasons for the commission of the deed, and deposited it with one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer. with instructions to publish it the following day, provided he heard nothing from him to the contrary. It is well known that the document was kept for some time, but the parties holding it becoming alarmed lest they should be implicated in the assassination. destroyed it. Its publication would undoubtedly have explained the whole matter, and relieved several parties who were connected with the plot for abducting President Lincoln and taking him to Richmond to be held as a hostage, but who knew nothing whatever of the plot to assassinate him.'

that American products are profitably competing with British goods not only in the Eastern markets but in England itself, and atributes the decline of the Eastern trade to the " fraud-

ulent folly of English manufacturers, who have lost their customers by palming off on them adulterated goods, " as well as to the fact that the American cotton mannfacturers can produce at a less cost than the British. General Badeau advocates the policy on the part of American manufacturers of carefully maintaining the superior standard of their wares, and comparatively unremunerative rates for a time, by which means, adding to our natural advantages, a still greater share in the coveted chanels .- Scientific American.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAY, SCOT-LAND.

The railway bridge across the Tay was formally opened on the 31st of May, and the regular service of trains was commenced the gineering skill. It is 3,450 yards in lengthvery nearly two miles. This considerably exceeds the length of any other bridge in the world, the one at Montreal not excepted. It is also the lightest structure of the kind. It contains 85 spans, 11 of which are each 245 feet long, the rest varying down to 28 feet. It has cost about £350,000. or \$1,750,000. In its cast iron; 3,500 tons of mallcable iron; 87,000 cubic feet of timber; 15,000 casks of cement; and 10,000,000 of bricks. By slight gradients the bridge rises from both ends into the middle. On the south side, the first girder is 70 feet above the water level. The rising gradient is 1 in 365, giving a clear water way of

88 feet in height. This is continued for a considerable distance, and then the northern shore is reached by a descending gradient of 1 in 74. This bridge makes communication with the south and north of the east coast of Scotland to be had in an hour's shorter time than was before possible. To complete the work of securing the traffic of the North by the North British Railway, so far successfully accomplished by this bridge, another gigantic work is projected, viz : the bridging of the Frith of Forth at Queensferry. If this latter work is carried through as proposed, it will to be 1.600 feet each, and be on an elevation of 600 feet above the water.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

Early on Wednesday morning, Count Aubriet de Pevy, a French nobleman, lately resident in London, committed suicide in the Thames, at Windsor. While the Military Police were patrolling the river-side shortly after midnight, Privates Somerville and Tuck, of the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, found near Hills Ferry a heap of clothing, neatly arranged, and with a black bordered mourning envelope pinned to the coat. The envelope bore the words, "My last impres-sions. To be opened. Count Aubriet de Pevy." Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor Borough Police, was immediate. ly informed of the occurrence, and instructed the Humane Society to drag the stream, but before this could be done, the body of the unfortunate nobleman, attired only in his shirt, drawers, and socks, was discovered near The Cobbler, cast of Windsor Bridge. The corpse was removed to the Angler's Rest, Bier-lane. With the clothing were found a sword-stick, some jewellery, and other articles, also an envelope containing photographs of the deceased and his countess, the date of the latter's death being written on the back of the picture. There were also two visiting cards, one surmounted by a coronet, with the words, "Aubriet de Pevy, 4 Albemarle street, W.," while the other bore the address,

CANOVA'S NAPOLEON.

There exists in India a sculptured effigy of Napoleon I. by Canova, viz., the colossal statue, 16 palms high, in Carrara marble, completed and sent to Paris in 1811, and now in possession of the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House. The statue is nude, and holds in the right hand a globe surmounted by a winged figure of victory. This statue has a brief but curious history. When the Allies entered Paris in 1815, for the second time, Canova, who was in the train of the allied sovereigns, was extremely anxious to know what had become of his masterpiece. Baron trade, if not in England, certainly in China | Denon, Jurator of the Museum of the Louvre, and Japan, may be diverted into American denied all knowledge of the work, nor could the attendants of the ex-Imperial palaces furnish any information. One official, however, had a hazy recollection of the Empress Maria Louisa having expressed herself as extremely shocked at the representation of her august consort in so complete a state of divestiture from his traditional boots, buckskins, and gray great-coat. At length the statute turnday after. This bridge is a triumph of en-the Garde Meuble. The triumphs of 1811 had been followed with terrible swiftness by the disasters of Moscow and Leipsic, and the colossal memorial had been wholly forgotten. Of course it had now become the property of the French Government. Louis XVIII. however, would have none of it, and presented the marble to the Prince Regent. Had Canova's Napoleon possessed as much as a construction there have been used 3,700 tons of kilt, the figure might have been retained by royalty; but, like Hans Breitmann's mer-maid, it had "nodings on;" so George the IV. presented it to the Great Duke, and at the foot of the grand staircase at Apsley House the sumptuous effigy stands to this

DUPLEX FELEGRAPHY.

day.

In practical effect, five new cables have been laid across the Atlantic within the last few days, but it has been done so noiselessly that the newspapers have scarcely noticed it. The New York *traphic* explains how it has been accomplished. It says :--

We described, some days ago, how the process of duplex telegraphing had at last been successfully adopted by the cable comparing and explained how, as soon as this was done the capacity of each cable was at once nearly be without exception the greatest engineering effort in the world. Two of its spans will have cables had been laid down; it was better than this, because the expense of the new lines had been saved, and the companies suddenly found themselves in the position of a railway line which had its track doubled without expense, or of a farmer who found his stock all bearing twins and his fields producing two crops where one only had been expected. The insensibility of the newspapers to this sudden doub ing of cable facilities is all the more surprising in view of the fact that the event furnishes an excellent argument for the immediate reduction of cable tolls—a reduction beneficial alike to the press and the public. Twice the business can now be done over the wires as could have been possible when the messages could be sent only one way at a time. This additional business can be obtained, no doubt, by the lowering of the rates, and it would be well for the journals to join in demanding this. In itself, the successful adoption of the duplex system to deepsea telegraphing is a significant and valuable scientific triumph. Perhaps, ere long, it will be found that even more than this can be done and the capacity of each cable increased fourfold by the use of Edison's quadruplex.

HYDROPHOBIA AND RABIES.

There is a broad distinction between hydrophobia in the human species and rabies in the lower animals. The term hydrophobia is dog is an entirely different disease. It has been, and still is, a subject of dispute whether "Madame Aubriet de Pevy, 124, Cornwall rabies can nton any in the day

MR. PARNELL AND MR. M.C. DOWNING -A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

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Parliament had (says a London correspondent) a narrow escape from a great scandal recently. When the debate on the Scotch votes was on, two Irish members were within an ace of assaulting each other on the floor of the House of Commons. One section had opened the Scotch vote on the logical ground that if good was not done to the Irish fisheries, harm should be done to the Scotch tisheries. Irish "generosity," which one hears of occasionally, was not very conspicuous in this proposal. However, in the course of the discussion, Mr. Downing (a Home Ruler of the purest water), quite disgusted with the opposition to the Scotch vote, turned on Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power, and told them they were deliberately obstructing the business of the House. The moment he resumed his seat, Mr. Parnell, who sat directly behind him bent forward and hissed the words "Traitor, informer," into the astonished ears of Mr. Downing. Now, Mr. Downing is by no means of a placid disposition; rather the reverse. What he did then was to turn sharply round and call Mr. Parnell a liar. Again Mr. Parnell hissed the word "Informer" from between his teeth. Mr. Downing raised his clenched fist, and had not his arm been seized by another member, he would have there and then struck Mr. Parnell. He was in a terrible passion, and required to be held down in his seat. "If you," said he to Mr. Parnell, " said that to me outside this House, I'd punch your head !" Of course the House saw the commotion in the Irish ranks, but little knew the violent nature of the business.

NATURALISTS PORTFOLIO.

THE HOUSE-BUILDER MOTH .-- This insect is common in many parts of the West Indies, and is in some places so plentiful as to do considerable damage to the fruit trees. As soon as larva is hatched from the egg, it sets to work in building its habitation; and even before it begins to feed, this industrious insect sets to work. The house is made of bits of wood and leaves bound together with silken threads secreted in the interior. When the creature is small, and the house of no great weight, it is carried nearly upright; but when it attains size and consequent weight, it lies flat and is lragged along in that attitude. The entrance of this curious habitation is so made that the sides can be drawn together, and whenever the creature feels alarmed, it pulls its cords and so secures itself from foes. In this domicile the transformations take place, and from its aperture the male insect emerges, when it has assumed its perfect form, and takes its flight.

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES .- The difference between a crocodile and an alligator is thus set forth by one who evidently knows whereof he speaks : "I know the alligator as I know buffalo, and Nilesaurian is no more like South American alligator than a subsided bargainhunting missionary is like a sincere Christian. The reptiles before us were from fifteen to eighteen feet long, sandy yellow in colour, not at all black, thicker and shorter in the head than the alligator, and so supple and lithe as to turn themselves almost double when alarmed, with the case of any acrobat. The alligator when turning moves the entire body. The Nile crocodile is always a dangerous antagonist. The alligator in Southern swamps is, at best, sport for convalescents and boys in Florida. Even in his native element, the alligator will flee at the approach of man, whereas I am told by native hunters here that in the water the crocodile invariably attacks. deeming itself its mightiest inhabitant.

somewhat remarkable incident, exhibiting the tenacity of life in a dog, has just occured in often applied to both diseases, but rabies in # the Cupar district. Recently, a valuable foxterrier, the property of Mr. Rigg, of Tarvit, went amissing, and though every means was resorted to in order to recover trace of its whereabouts could be asertained. After several days, it occured to the gamekeeper Mr. Leech, that the dog might have entered a fox-hole in proximity to the mansion-house, and had been unable to get out again. Though this did not appear very probable, Mr. Leech commenced to dig along the hole on the sixth day, but without success. Still believing that the dog might be there, he resumed his labours on the seventh. After removing a great amount of earth, and having called out, he heard distant moans from the dog. Redoubling his exertions, and assisted by the young laird, they speedily unearthed the poor animal, which had thus been confined for seven days without sustenance. THE PROGRESS OF BOTANY .- A Bolgian journal of horticulture has given some curious figures showing the rapidincrease in our knowledge of the vegetable kingdom. In the Bible about 100 plants are alluded to; Uppocrates mentioned 234; Theophrastus 500, and Pliny 800. From this time there was little addition to our knowledge until the Renaissance. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Gesnar could only enumerate 800, but at its close Bauhin described 6,000. Tournefort in 1694 recognized 10,146 species; but Dinnicus, in the next century, working more cautiously, defined only 7,294. In the beginning of this century, 1805, Persoon described 25,000 species comprising, however, numerous minute fungi. In 1819 De Candollo estimated the known species at 30,000. Loudon in 1839 gave 31. 731 species, and in 1846 Professor Lindley enumerated 66,435 dicotyledons and 13,952 monocotyledons in all 80,387; but in 1853 these had increased to 92,920, and in 1863 Bentley estimated the known species at 125,000. THE CHANGBABLE TREE TOAD .- This curious batrachian is a native of many parts of America, being found as far north as Canada and as far south as Mexico. It is a common species, but, owing to its faculty of assimilating its colour to the tints of the objects on which it happens to be sitting, it escapes observation, and is often passed unnoticed in spots where it exists in great numbers. This s a strange species, as it possesses the capability of changing its tints to so great an extent that its true colour cannot be described. It is usually found on the trunks of trees and old moss grown-stones, which it so nearly resembles in colour that it can hardly be detected even when sought. The skin of this creature will, in a short time, pass from white, through every intermediate shade, to dark brown, and it is not an uncommon event to find a cross-shaped mark of dark brown between the shoulders. Old and decaying plum-trees seem to be its favourite restingplaces, probably because the insects congregate on such trees.

moment he smiled his first smile. You say well that "He had faculties which would have made him successful in any career he might have chosen." The truest definition of him "A prince of a man," was given me by Mr. Sala, when, in anticipation of meeting Mac-Gahan at the commencement of the late war, 1 asked the former to give me some conception of him.

To the charm of his quietly cordial geniality there was added a great firmness and resoluteness of character-equally quiet but very masterful. It was in virtue of the combinations that he swaved men. He never lost his temper; but nobody, to my knowledge, ever tried to take liberties with him, except a Russian officer once at Turnu Magarelle, and he emphatically repented his rashness. MacGahan was certainly the most popular foreigner with the Russian army; and this was by reason of his combined geniality and firmness. He never toadied; and was the most independent while the most unassortive of men; he seemed to take for granted, as became the citizen of a Republic, as well his equality with the commander-in-chief as with the private soldier; and he possessed an imperturbable coolness which would have reached audacity had there been an atom of swagger in it. In the exercise of his discretion he thought it his duty to expose relentlessly in your columns the incapacity of the Russian staff leaders, aware that they were cognizant of his strictures. He nevertheless, screnely frequented the headquarters, nor at gloves, that his hands were slightly soiled all shunned the officers whose errors and shortcomings the exigencies of duty had de- ing himself, he stepped into an adjoining pasmanded that he should ruthlessly expose; sage way and washed his hands at the ewer. and he was truth itself. I believe that he Upon returning, after an absence of only a few could not have lied if he had tried.

There was about him a certain happy-goluckiness, which, while on occasions it advantaged him, was in certain respects his weak point. He was the very will-o'-the-wisp of war correspondents. At the commencement of the late war he duly bought a wagon, horsed it satisfactorily and furnished it with opious necessaries and some luxuries. From the day he started from Sistova with Gourko's column on the trans-Balkan raid till after the September attack on Plevna he never once saw this wagon. "Joseph" toiled wearily from place to place in search of his meteor. like master; but in vain. Joseph's stock query, "Have you seen Herr MacGahan?" became among us one of the few jokes which brightened the gloom of a very sombre period. How Joseph's master contrived to exist nobody can exactly tell; the younger Skobeleff, perhaps, contributed a larger share toward his erratic existence. He became very lean, but body, to read his letters and telegramis during the long weary interval between the Septem-

A YOUNG CONGRESSMAN'S OUTRAGE-OUS ASSAULT ON A LADY.

The lull succeeding the adjournment of Congress was suddenly interrupted to-day by the disclosure of a scandal, the details of which are the universal theme of discussion here to-night. The person figuring most conspicuously in the affair is a young Congressman from one of the Southern States, an almost boy in years and almost Adonis in form. He has been famous among his fellow members for his lavish expenditure of the wealth he inherited as the scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the State of Tennessee. Always dressed faultlessly and carrying himself with a most stylish air, his acknowledged beauty made him an ever welcome guest in Washington society, and gave him from the very outset of his appearance in the capital the entree of the highest and most refined circles.

The story of the outrage, for such the scandal amounts to, as narrated by General Rosser and others who were actors or eve witnesses of the occurrence, is as follows :-- On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, General Rosser escorted a lady to a fashionable and well known restaurant on Fifteenth street, above the Treasury Department, for the purpose of getting supper. They took their seats and were perusing the bill of fare when the General noticed, on withdrawing his with the dust of an afternoon walk. Excusminutes, he noticed that his lady friend was

pale and greatly agitated. He asked her excitedly what was the matter. She exclaimed : "Oh, General, take me out of this place; just listen."

Thus commanded he listened, and they both heard the noise of a woman in the adjoining supper room crying and moaning. Eventually the words, "For shame; oh, do not, I pray you; let me go away; help!" came successively and distinctly through the intervening wall.

"There, General, you ought to go and see what is the matter," said the affrighted lady listener on the outside, and prompted by the suggestion the chivalric Rosser went around to the door of the room, and finding it locked, and hearing still the sounds of a struggle, burst it in. To his great indignation, he discovered the Congressman above described, all flushed with wine, offering a lady a most gross insult. The General, who is a man of always contrived to "show a good front," and great stature and strength, seized the some streaks of very hard luck never daunted offender, who is of barely medium some streaks of very hard luck never daunted offender, who is of barely medium his frank, gallant cheerfulness. He never height and of dandy figure, and his frank, gallant cheerfulness. He never height and of dandy figure and was a man to inflict upon his readers himself hurled him against the wall, knocking him and his personal hardships and trials. No- almost senseless. The lady s8 gallantly rescued fainted at her delivery, but was soon brought to with the aid of restoratives and ber attack on Pleyna and the final fall of taken home in a carriage. She is a most Osman's improvised fortress could eather estimable and beautiful person, and is the any hint that during) that period the sister in law of a Northern Congressman, writer had been four times down with ma whose wife, her sister, is also famous for her laria fever. And down where and how? Not beauty. Her adventure is the unfortunate in snug quarters ; not even fine Bulgarian consequence of an innocent asquaintance of hut; nay, not even under cover from the rain a man whose character was concealed from and the snow: The man who was down with her in the glare and brilliancy of the society: young Skobeloff lay, like a dog in a ditchil in which she encountered him. In the MacGahan battled with the fever in a shelter- igayety of the capital the artless wife, away. of manufacture. The Saturday Review declares

FASHIONS.

Taste is divided into two distinct camps one comprehends a short jupon, just touching the ground, the polonaise with floating fronts, and fitting closely to the waist by means of a mastic leather belt. The other mode consists of a jupon with drapery and tunic; a high bodied peasant corsage, with flated platha, of the Virgin fringe, but in any case the leather belt is a necessity-no lady can now do without this novelty-hardly a month old. Those who dislike belts can compromise the matter by selecting two hands of the same stuff as the corsage, crossing, and buttoning them to the waist. This plan is particularly suitable where the plastron is worn, either plaited or coulisse. The scason, as much as fushion, is tyrannical as to the choice of materials, but all kinds of Zephyr linens-Vichy, Irish, linons, &c., are fresh-looking and

so in the ascendant. Bunds of embroidery are the most elegant trimming for the costumes; the bands are either white, ecru, colored, or of any a spot where I can plunge in. I hope, united shades. It is worthy of notice that ladies indeed, for a better world. I do not fear death, renounce plaits in these toilettes, on account of the ironing. The torchon, or mirecourt lace, is much in favor, but the Russian lace, owing to its color and design, is in request from its elegance. Foulard is worn worked up with embroidered China crape, allied with faille and grenadine, embroidered or with satined stripes, is also a favorite, of course in hot weather. In the way of mantelets, the most elegant, light and cheap, is in China crape; the edges are in spanglo marabout fringe. The same pattern is to be met with in cashmere. Black is rather a favorite color just now for bonnets and is to be met with in crin and straw, for the latter, the border is well raised on the left side, lined with black velvet, a gold galoon ornamenting the border, buckles of the same material in front, and feathers intercrossing and falling on each side.

AMERICAN EXPORTS AND THE STRIKERS IN ENGLAND.

Consul General Badeau, at London, has sent to the department of State a Dispatch relating to the disastrous strikers of British operatives and the influence of the competition of American manufactures in the markets of England. In the discussion between the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire and the weavers now on strike there. and in the comments of the press thereon, it is generally, although unwillingly, conceded that a potential influence has been exerted by American competition in diminishing, the English cotton trade at home and abroad. England now sends to this country less than one third the quantity of goods she sent in 1860, while on the other hand, it is stated that 30,000 pieces of cotton goods have been shipped weekly to England for two or three years from New York and Boston. Some say that these goods have been sold at a loss to realize cash, but this is denied by good authorities, who admit, however, that the profit, is but small. The London Times attributes the increase of American manufactures at the cost of British industry to the superior quality and equal or chesper prices of American cotton; besides general domestic advantages in process.

road. Westbourne Park." In addition, there l was a newspaper paragraph headed, "Singu- or must be communicated by inoculation. clothes and property to be taken to the railway station. Care of the station-master." Upon opening the letter pinned to the coat, hended :---I have resolved to die. To be free of this

world, which is, after all, but a kind of experimental hell, where bad and good are mixed in disorder, may be considered a blessing Montaigne says :--- "What has mankind to complain of? If there is only one way of coming into this world, there are a hundred ways of getting out of it." I think one of the cleanest ways is the water, and therefore boose it as a preferred death-bed. There is although it may be disagreeable to our senses I take it from a higher point of view. I know that as soon as we have separated from the human frame of this world (never to revive again) we are immediately supplied with a new body, but more ethereal. It has our shape and form, is like us, but more beautiful, less or more, according to what we are worth As to the wicked, they bear the stamp of what they are. This is in reality the resurrection as it ought to be understood ; and we also undergo immediate judgment, and are sent to the different parts of the spiritual world, and left to ourselves. The good enjoy theirs at once. The wicked are kept under subjection and severe laws; but there is always a door open to them if they purify -for God is ever merciful. I leave the world

these simple truths, highly respecting the founders of many religions, and one in parti-cular—Jesus of Nazareth. He was a well-informed man, who wanted to free his country. from the abuses of priesthood and the oppression and tyranny of kings and Cæsars of that day.

After some other comments the writer 82.YS :---

I die, therefore, in the firm belief of being safe (not saved, which is ridiculous). Budda also came to die and save the world centuries before.Born-in rank and fortune, I have yet undergone many trials, misfortune illness, and mental sorrows. The sudden death of my dear countess, only 28, handsome, beloved by all in France and here, has broken my heart. I loved her dearly. I dare say shall find her. And now farewell.

CTR. AUSRIET DE PEVY.

A wedding-ring, supposed to be that of his wife was found upon one of the fingers of the unfortunate nobleman, whose last address is given as 44, Langham street, Portland place,

A HAPPY "IBONY OF FATE."-The two celerated ironworkers, Krupp, of Essen, and Schneider of Creuzot, have been decorated with the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria. They say it is the best, though not the largest, "order in iron" they've ever had.

lar Death of a French Countess in Langham | The weight of testimony appears to oppose street," giving details of the sudden death of the idea of spontaneous origin, although the Countess, and to which was attached a numerous cases have been cited where converse of poetry, written in Italian; also a tact with a diseased animal appeared to be piece of paper with the following: "My impossible. Rabies has been ascribed to extreme heat of the weather, and it is thought by many to be especially likely to occur during the dog-days. But statistics show that two sheets of note-paper were found thus ad- this is not the case, as the disease occurs at dressed : "Count Aubriet de Pevy's Last Im- all seasons indifferently. The first symptoms pressions; at the disposal of any inquest and of rabies usually consist in a change in the the press," some extracts from which are apsnappish, and which often bites those around it, even without any provocation. The appetite becomes capricious, food often being refused and all kinds of rubbish swallowed, and the dog often utters dismal howls It is in this stage that the dog wanders from home, apparently under the influence of maniacal excitement, biting all dogs and human beings whom it happens to meet. It is to be noted that the dog does not exhibit any of the dread of water which is such a painful symptom when the disease affects man. The whole course of madness in the dog is run in from four to eight days, the majority of cases proving fatal about the fourth or fifth day. If it be true that hydrophobia never occurs except from the contagion of a rabid animal, it follows that with the extinction of rabies the danger would necessarily disappear. It is believed by Sir Thomas Watson that if all dogs were to be subjected to a quarantine of several months, the disease would die a natural death. The difficulty is, however, that in order to utterly eradicate the disease, we must include in the quarantine all cats, foxes, and wolves, all of which animals have been known to communicate hydrophobia. Hydrophobia resembles diseases of the zymotic class, which, though always more or less prevalent, only occasionally prevail with epidemic intensity.

SABBATARIAN RULES LIFE.

It is seldom that a case is more pithily put than we find it in the following "rules of life -for rigid Sabbatarians"-by amaliel Brown the whimsical nom de plume of a distinguished writer, who is always ready to help a good cause. We find in the Free Sunday Advocale :--

1. You may adulterate your goods on-Mon-

day. 2. You may sell by false weight and measure on-Tuesday.

3. You may slander your neighbour if you can do so safely, on-Wednesday. 4. You may cheat generally within legal limits on-Thursday.

5. You may curse or swear and use bad language on Friday

6. You may get drunk on-Saturday. 7. But you must not play music, sing, or enjoy yourself, or go to a picture, gallery or

museum on-Sunday. N.B. The Seventh Rule is absolute ; all the others are cinterchangeable at pleasure tor may be concentrated in any day of the weekprovided that you go regularly to church on Sunday and keep the day as one of gloom.

The test and Corporation Act-Weighing the corpulent. • n

It was the departing college, graduate who heaved a psi-Louisville Courter Journal. That was when he bets retreat. Boston Com. Bulletin. And sang with feeling Omega-n .--New York Com. Advertiset., It was alpha the best that he left when he did, as but phit. Some one should have delta blow at these jokes, which are all Greek to us. Bostom Transcript, Now, who will kappa climar to