"God's death!' Interrupted Elizabeth, standing up and stamping on the floor, " are we to be insulted and defied in our very palace? Away wish her! away with her to the Tower; by our royal honor, mercy to such a wretoh were a crying aln; away with the traitorous wench—we shall see that justice

be satisfied." "Hold, hold!" ejaculated Bir Geoffrey, en desvoring to rise by the help of his daughter's arm-" hold | if a life be needed to satisfy what your grace calleth justice, let it be mine, what your grace cancel justice, let it be mine, I pray thee. O, if thou wouldst punish the guilty," he continued, staggering forward and raising his bent form to address the bench, tlet the punishment fall on me. If thou must have revenge on the scorner of thy religion, and the scoffer of thy supremacy, here, here, pass sentence on me; but spare,

spare my innocent child." " Husb, hush! father dear," entreated Alice; "the queen may yet relent."

"Benounce thy false faith, or prevail on thy daughter to marry that man," orled Elizabeth, pointing to Plimpton, whilst the muscles of her face quivered with passion; a do this, or we swear by our royal soul ye both shall die before to-morrow's sun goes down, license or no license."

" Renounce my faith!" repeated Sir Geoffrey, his pale face reddening with shame and indignation at the base proposal—"humph!" said he, "that may do for the soulless minions who surround thy throne, Elizabeth Todor, but not for me; my faith, woman, is dearer to me than ten thousand lives. Take my poor miser-able life, an it please thee; what signifieth it to me if I die a few hours before my time? Hs, hal renounce my faith! nay, nay, my lords; I am a beggar, an outcast, but still a Catholic—ay, ay, I am still a Catholic; ye have robbed me of all save that, but that to me is still dearer than the wealth of worlds. O dear, O dear, that I should have lived to hear such a proposal from the lips of young Harry's daughter." "Guards, advance and remove the prisoner,"

commanded the queen. The knight flung his arms round his daughtar's neck and kissed her forehead. Then, holding her at arms' length, he looked in her isce for the space of a minute, during which every breath in the court was hushed; even the queen herself shrunk back appalled at ine agony of the old man's gaze. "Daugher," said he, " the queen hath sentenced thee b death-wilt die a Catholic ?"

"O, why ask me this, father, dear?" relied the heroic maiden; "well thou knowest would not surrender a jot of my old faith for the wealth of dynasties;" and she caught ler father's hand as she spoke, and covered

i; with her klases and her tears. "Here, then, Apple Howard," exclaimed the knight, looking up to heaven like a lephthab, and holding his daughter by the and those renegade nobles, what a pure and generous heart can suffer for its religion and its God." And thus speaking, he again embraced his daughter, and whispered something in her ear, but to low and graffy that no one could hear it. Then his head dropped heavily on her breast, his knies bent under him, and he had well nigh dragged Alice with him to the ground, when Plimpton, who was standing near, made an attempt to support him, and had actually caught his arm with the intention, when Beddy Connor, who still kept his eye upon him, sprung on his feet, and, unmindful of queen or noble, seized the enemy of his master by the gorge, selzed the shear, and exerting all his strength in the effort, flung him cack prostrate on the floor, his head craining on the pavement.

"pech, dog!" he cried, "take that; ye base

yer fingers, I'd out the piece out."

The nobles and gentlemen of the court. who sat round the green table, instantly jump.
ed up to render assistance; the crowd without excited by the unusual disturbance within, broke through the passages, despite the resistance of the guards; the royal archers closed round the bench to protect the queen, and thus the whole place became in one moment a scane of indescribable confusion.

When Plimpton recovered his senses after the stunning fall it was only to find himself under the heavy, restless feet of the crowd, literally kneeding him, as if he were but a lump of clay, toughening for the mould. In lamentations were disregarded, and the people continued to tramp and tread on in reckless indifference.

But the confusion could not last long. The military, being in attendance in large numbers on account of her maissty's prosence, soon succeeded in driving back the intruders, and finally restored some thing like order in the assembly. When the court nobles and officials had therefore quitted the table and retired to their seats, a little group was still seen to remain there, apparently heedless of the usher's orders. In the midst of this group, and stretched at full length on the table, was the kuight of Brockton, unable to speak, but still retaining the hand of his daughter in both his own, and looking alternately up at bright sky through the dome of edifice, and in his child's face, as if to encourage her to meet death as became he daughter of Annie Howard. Next the knight, and seated close by his side, was Stidy Connor, his back turned to the bench, his knotty oudgel lying on the table, and his ace bowed down and covered with his open hands to conceal it from the game of the multitude. Rodger O'Brien was the only one of the little party who remained standing. He had broken from the guards in whose custedy he had been kept waiting outside, and rushed in with the mowd to take his place once more by the ade of Alice. Now he appeared, however, without cap or sword; his long Wavy hair lay back over the collar of his men velvet doublet, and his broken arm

For a moment he stand earing down at the his life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the bis life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the dying man, without word or motion, and the life; sy, when his foot is on the li dying man, without word or motion, and the dreg him back from the light of hope to scanning his form and face with the darkness of despair. And to me, thou an increasing expression of pleasure and wonder. She knew by the broken arm, and the interest he seemed to take in the scene, that he could be no other than Rodger O'Brien, the dare-devil of midsummer eve. Reader, Elizabeth cast that same look on Sir Christopher Hatton, when first he was presented at an entertainment given her majesty by the inns of court, and at the unfortunate Sir Walter Baleigh, when he so gallantly distinguished himself in the celebrated affair of the cloak. There was favor in that look, my, and pardons for the asking and many a titled courtier there had obserfully given thousands for a glance of half its length, or half its intensity, and think the favor cheaply bought. But we must not indulge in this delicate theme, gentle reader, nor toy with the lightning which, extinguished though it be, once scorohed so many noble and generous hearts. Even now that centuries have passed away since that unholy fire fisshed round the throne of the Tudors. there is danger yet in the very retrospect of its power; and virtue still shudders and blushes at the thought, that there ever raged in the female bosom so gross and fierce an element. At length O'Brien looked up at the queen, and, pointing to the prisonor kneeling beside her dying father, demanded to know "what was her crime, and who her accuser."

" By our royal honor, a most sturdy gallant," exclaimed Elizabeth; "marry, thy boldness pleaseth us much; but whence comest thou, good sir? and how happeneth it thou'rt so sparing of thy respect for the queen's majesty?"

"I come from Holyrood," replied Bodger, "an accredited messenger from the Queen of Scotland to this old gentleman and his daughter : as for the rest, sovereign lady, I have been so long socustomed to respect only mercy and gentleness at the Scotch court, that I know not well

how to demean myself in this." "By my certies, then," said Sir Nicholas Bacon snticipating Elizabeth, "thou speakest like a most presumptuous and ill-mannered knave, and if thou'rt a specimen of Mary Stuart's special servants, the good lady hath little to boast of, I trow, in the selection."

(To be continued).

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sargaparilla is the means to use for the purpose.

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF COMMANDER BOLTON AND DE. BELL-A WINTER EXPEDITION ADVISED. OTTAWA, Feb. 26 .- The select committee

appointed to consider the question of the navigation of Hudson's Bay met this morning and examined Staff Commander J. G. Bolton, of the British Navy, and also hydrographical surveyor to the Dominion Government. Capt. Bolton said he had been as far as Ungava Bay and Fort Chimo. In his opinion, the best way to explore the straits would be for the government to equip a two hands-"here, I give thee back thy little Newfoundland steamer, which had been Alice as pure and innocent as when, seven- built for the sealing service, and send it out seen years ago, thou confidest her to my to the straits to land parties of men at charge. And thou, my child, may the different parts of the coast, who would regood God reward these well for all the love main all winter and keep an elaborate record with which thou hast ever surrounded thy doting old father; and if then reachest weather during the cold season. He thought there before me, tell the blessed Annie that the straits were sufficiently clear of ico old Brockton Hall is no more—the little li- to permit navigation by the 12th of July each brary burnt—the insects and the instruments | year and the open water then continued until buried in the wreck; and for myself, tell her the 1st of November, although drift ice beith a few stunted junipor trees at the

The examination of Dr. Bell, of the Geclogical Survey, was then continued. He gave considerable information concerning Hudson's Bay, illustrating it by photographs and pictures of the most prominent features of the topographical appearance of the shore. He stated that a considerable amount of ivory was yearly obtained by the Indians to the north of the bay, from the tusks of the uarwhal and walrus. He also had reason to believe that there were large deposits of ivory similar to those found in Siberia, as he had himself come across the remnants of both a mastodon and a mammoth. There was certainly coal in the islands to the north of the bay, as well as at the south. The latter was of a lignite quality, and had been wish, if I thought ye touched his body with formed in the drift period, in consequence of which it was of an interior character. As there was an abundance of fuel, from driftwood and forests, it would not be found necessary to mine it. The wood along the shores to the northward was mainly white broh and poplar, although white pine, spruce and amarao was abundant along the upper banks of the river flowing into James' Bay. The Nelson Biver, at its mouth, was one and a half miles in width, and was navigable for about 50 or 60 miles inland. In the opinion Bay would be found excellent for preserving meat shipped from the Northwest to England. The average temperature of the water was vsin did he cry for mercy, and implore about 53½°. He quoted the opinion of the guards to rescue him; his prayers and several masters of American whaling vessels several masters of American whaling vessels with regard to the floating ice in Hudson's Bay, and said that floating ice was also found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at certain ges-

> THE VICTORIA BAILWAY STATION OUTRAGE.

sons of the year.

OPINION OF JOHN BREELIN. The New York Herald of the 27th says :-Speaking of the explosion in the Victoria Railway station, London, John J. Breslin. one of the trustees of the skirmishing fund, said to a Herald reporter : " l see no reason as yet to believe that Irishmen had anything to do with it, but it they had I have no hesitation in condemning their action. I am a ship of war, or a royal dockyard, or a battalion of troops can be blown up, I say well and good. That is legitimate. These are quarters in which it is right to attack England; but to blow up a railway station—a place designed for the use of all mankind, I may say and to take or endanger the lives of civi- gently. Mrs. Hoey has for years been looked lians-innocent people, who are simply minding their own private business—that is simply murderous and infamous, and nothing too severe can be said in condemnation of it. There seem to be other people in England capable of using dynamite besides Irish revointionists. There is a socialistic element in London that seems to be quite capable of resorting to the use of dynamite."

till hung suspended in the black slik sourf. Inlet will shortly be connected by telephone. | cago.

Vital Questions!!

The state of the s

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and ouring all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of hope!" CHAPTER 1:

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians :

"What is the best and only remedy that car be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinery organs; such as Bright's disease diahetes, retention or inability to retain urine and all the disca on and aliments peculiar to Womer'-

"And they will tell you explicitly and omphatically, 'Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and sprest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! er Dandelion!" Hence, when tress remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And componeded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations, that no disease or ill health can pos sibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakast invalid or smallest child to use.

> CHAPTER II. " Patients

" Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption. have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula

Erysiepelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases

frail Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in

the known world.

PLUCK, INTELLIGENCE AND SUCCESS. THE STORY OF AN IRISH BOY'S PROGRESS TO THE PRESIDENCY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

Every visitor to New York knows and feels

thankful to Adams' Express Company. Their employees meet every train and steamer carrying passengers to that city. It whether you want to matters go to Jersey, New York or Brooklyn, you give your luggage up to the agent, he gives you a receipt, and so leaves you free to travel through the city, either on the Elevated Railroad or the tram cars, unincumbered with luggage. Very soon after your arrival home your luggage arrives, and you pay a moderate charge for its transmission. The system is so perfect that people who have either large amounts of money or jewellery in their luggage feel that it is safer when carried by Adams' Express Company than if transported to its destination under their own supervision. The present president of the company is an Irish. man named John Hoov. A few days ago his eldest son graduated with high honors at the New York University College. The friends of young Hosy gave a dinner in his honor at Delmonico's. His father and mother were present as invited guests. In response to the there's no change, save in the body; that came prevalent during October. The southern toxet of his health, John Hoey gave the story the heart, the old Catholic heart, is still shores of the straits were cover with short of his his. This is it briefly: He was born the same; gc, then, darling, and when scrubs, with a few stunted junipolitices at the near the town of Kilkenny. His father and thou diest, remember it is for the foot of Ungava Bay. The shores are wholly mother, by constant toll, managed to live. faith of the old fathers; remember bt. composed of rocks covered with moss. He for the left home at nine years of age and Thomas, St. Bernard, and the rest. Gr. had not heard of any coal in the vicinity of wont to Dublin to seek his fortune. near the town of Kilkenny. His father and He left home at pine years of age and child of my heart, and show this proud womer, the straits and had been unable to find any He got employment there as mestrace of codfish in Ungava Bay, although he senger in a grocery. After a year's had tried hard to do so. vessel leaving Dublin for New York as a cabin boy. He arrived here with a few shillings and scantilly provided with clothes. He made his way from the ship to Broadway, and along Broadway to opposite the *Herald* office, in printing house square. He saw lots of boys, something like himself, knocking about there. These were newsboys. He chummed with them, and in a few days was going about Broadway selling the New York morning papers. He prospered at this occupation, but in a few years gave it up, and went into a grocery store as van-man. He liked horses, and became a very skilful driver. By this time he had learned the name of every street in the A chance was given him of driving one of Adams' Express Company wagons. He accepted it, as he would have chorter hours to work, and a better chance of educating himself. Up to this time he could not write, and could read only imperiectly. However, in a very short time he could both read and write well. He was a constant student at Cooper's Institute, and became quite an expert as a book-keeper and accountant. At this time Adams, the original proprietor of the business, was alive, and actively supervised every department of of Dr. Bell, the cold water of the Hudeou's his enormous business. He took a fancy to John Hoey, and promoted him to a clerkship. When he obtained this position the summit of his ambition was obtained, and he began to patronize the New York theatres. Wallack's theatre was his favorite, and he went night after night to see Shakespeare's plays performed at the only theatre in this city which at that time attempted them. Boon after John's theatre-going commenced, a young English girl made her debut at Wallack's, and in a very short time became the most popular actress in America. The actress is now John Hoey's wife After her marriage to John she left the stage; but at the earnest solicitation of Lester Wallack and with the consent of her husband she returned to it, and once more assumed such a sway over New York audiences as Mrs. Kembia and Siddons had over London sudiences. Soon after his marriage Adams made John his private secretary. He eventually be cams a partner with Adams. After Adams' death the business became so extensive that a believer in dynamite. If an arsenal, or a company was formed to work it. John Hoey became its first president, and occupies that position now. He is a millionaire. On Saturday nights Mr. and Mrs. Hoey occupy a seat at Wallack's, and of all the vast audience assembled, there are none present who seem to enjoy the play so thoroughly or intelli-

> Obleage firemen spent fifteen minutes cutting telegraph wires the other night before they could get water on a burning building.

upon as one of the leaders of fashion in this

city.

A cane made from a rail said to have been Ail the life-saving stations on the Jersey among the relics displayed at the result coast between Sandy Hook and Barnegat celebration of a golden wedding in Uni-

OLD FAITH AND NEW FANCIES. Father Agnew's Criticism of Some of the New-Fasgled Notions of the Day.

An entertaining lecture on "Old Faith and New Fancies" was delivered by Rev. Patrick Agnew, of Scotland, at Central Music Hall, Onicago. Judge Moran, who introduced the lecturer, said that an appeal in the cause of education should have the sympathy and the hearty indorsement of every man who desired the advancement of the human race. Father Agnew came to them on behalf of education, and his mission ought to be supported. They had heard and read of a class in the old land known as the Scotch Irish, who tried to prepagate a new religion in Ireland. It was said that the whirligig of time made all things even, but whether that was so he would not stop to discuss. Still there was something politic in the fact that a man who could not be described as Scotch-Irish, but as Irish-Scotch, had devoted his life to planting the old faith in Scotland, and was about to address them.

As Father Agnew advanced to the reading

deak he was loudly cheered. The subject of his lecture, "Old Faith and New Fancies," he said had a great scope, and although it had been discussed in the pulpit and the press frequently, its importance was excuse enough for bringing it before the public. There were no indications that the millenium was at hand, and there was no evidence to show that things were better now than a hundred years sgo. Nations in the old world were no longer legislating for the good of the masses. It was said that it was different in America. This was a new land, and was having its first fruits. It was the majority and not the remnant that made a nation. In the old world they were preparing a programme, which, when carried into effect, would not be pleasant to the remnant. The programme pointed a good deal toward overthrowing constitutions. Times shead looked bad; trouble was imminent, but he did not intend to intimate that the world would be turned topsy-turvy in a few days. The Bible age was gone. In saying that he might seem paradoxical, but such was the fact, however. The age for the wholesale manufacture and distribution of the Bible was over. If the Bible had succeeded there would perhaps be no new fancies.

The lecturer then wave an account of the millions of mossy expended by missionary societies in Euglare and America for distributing the Bible. I as total issue of Bibles in 1870 was 100,000 0(0). Besides these there were 1.000.000.000 acts sent abroad. Fancy England sending is ales to foreign countries when the London 7: "es said that in England orimes were commi. .. i that were unknown in foreign countries, so ! that thousands were ignorant of any religio. The course pursued brought the Bible into real of a. Those wit h mind, who construed it as they it), discorped it. If teachers were sent with the Bibles some good might have been accomplished. The result of the distribution of millions on millions of Bibles was a failure. The converts were so few that they could hardly be counted. It was a glorious book, but it had been | ties. made use of in a manner that God never intended. What was to be gained by sending it

to people who could not read it? There were many new fancies, Father Agnew said, but the greatest of all was that of scientists concerning the creation. They pointed to the rocks, cliffs, mines, and the marine shells to be found on the tops of mountains to prove that they were inconsistent with the old faith. They asked how can these, which took millions years to form, be reconciled with the story of the creation? It easy to reconcile them. In WAS In the beginning God made the earth. Who could put a limit to Ris beginning? The scientists then ask, "How do you get around these wonderful six days?" These days were that they were days of ordinary length, quot ing Moses as saying there was the morning and the evening. There were no stars until the fourth day, and therefore there was no morning or evening for three days. Thusix Glasgow, £6,510 103 10d. days were unquestionably epochs. True, some theologians had said they were ordi-

nary days, but these were individual opinions, The lecturer next dwelt on the evolution theory of Darwin, and asked what was man developed into now? Was the race going higher or descending? Perhaps man was developing, the dude having appeared. The church always combated, and always wil!, number were also lost, the empty and victous theories brought before the world. The church, when it will discover one scientific fact that the scientiata have advanced, will adopt it and carry the name of the discoverer down the ages to future scientists and give him a niche in the only temple of fame. Only for the church there would not be a remnant of ancient art.

literature, song or classic lore. Another fallacy of the scientists was to be found in astronomy. They dwelt on the extent of the stars and the length of time it took light to reach the earth from them, and asked why should God take so great an interest in such a small body as the earth. The scientists of the Church went further in science than the agnostics. Every movement of one heavenly body depended on the movement of another, and God directed the move-ments of all. The belief that God made the heavens and the earth was for simpler than that held by the scientists. The litterati of the day, who relegate God to unknowable regions, could be pointed to Athens, Greece and Rome, that by their literature and art attained a high elevation, and then ignobly

fall. The lecturer next took up the question of Ingersoll, "What have the priests of France done for Christianity compared with Voltaire?" and said that the priests and prelates heroically offered their lives for Christianity and the people, while the teachings of Voltaire caused the death of nearly 1,500,000 men, women and children by the revolution He thought that the new fancies would die out, and that stark infidelity would take its place to battle with the old religion. They should study the lesson of the past. What had occurred in Europe might coour again.

TENTH ANNIVERSABY OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF HIS LORD-

THIP RIGHT REV. DR. JAMOT. The tenth anniversary of the enleogyal consecration of His Lordship the Bight Rev. Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, Oat., was celebrated on Monday atternoon in the Convent de Notre Dame. The Sisters of the congregation had prepared a splendid entertainent, in which the pupils at the Convent took the principal part, and a number of prominent citizens of the town were present. The room in which the celebration was held was magnificently decorated for the occasion with drapery, mottoes, etc., the principal motto being, "May Heaven Grant Our Bishop Many Happy Years." About two hundred pupils of the Convent school were present, and they all united in singing the choruses. Besides the Bishop there were also present the Rev. Vicar-General Laurent and the Rev. Fathers Conway and Keating.

following address and presented it to His Lordship :--

To His Lordship Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough. Bishop of Peterborough.

My Lord Bishop,—The celestial guardians of Issondun's Sanctuary have once more come and whispered in our ear that to day is the anniversary of an event inscribed by them in golden characters on the eternal tablets.

Although the beautiful panotama of that memorable February day is now softly passing before our vision, we shall leave those things of the past, stemped with our grateful magnificat, let them rest in our memory while we exult in the presence of him in whose honor we are now assembled.

caf, let them rest in our memory while we exult in the presence of him in whose honor we are now assembled.

My Lord, a little more than a year ago we welcomed you as first Bishop of Peterborough, and more particularly as our pastor and father. We were then assured by His Grace the Archblehop that we were privileged among thousands in having for our Bishop one so distinguished as a missionary, so loved as a citizen and so venerated as a prelate. Time has proved the truth of this assertion. Like the Aposile of old, you are all to all; all to our Couvent, all to our teachers, and all to each one of us, therefore do we all bless your name and exult with the holy pastimist, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for He bath visited and wrought the redemption of His people."

Our faces are radiant with joy to see in this assembly so many distinguished citizens who have come to join their felicitations to our own, and to greet you, most reverend Bishop, on this the teath anniversary of your episcopal consecration. They can say in eloquent words what our timid lips could never express, but you, my Lord, can understand the language of our hearts, and you will, on this most blessed day, deign to accept, with our best wishes, the assurance that in each young breast there dwells a profound feeling of gratitude, affection and veneration, won by your zeal, your devotedness, and your sanctity.

Congregation de Notree Dame.

Peterborough, Feb. 25th, 1854.

Peterborough, Feb. 25th, 1884.

His Lordship, in reply, thanked them for the worthy sentiments they had expressed. and praised their meritorious entertainment. Complimentary addresses were also delivered by Messrs. W. Cluxton, James Stratton, J. Campbell, J. O'Meara, J. Fitzgerald, and Drs. O'Sullivan and O'Shea.

The entertainment was concluded by musical finale by Misses Henry, Cowle and Delaney.

SCOTCH NEWS.

POACHING ON RIVER AND LAND AT JEDRUBGH. -Sheriff Russell had before him on Monday 15 cizes of this character, and the fines imposed amounted to £87 10s.

MR. HENRY GEORGE .- Mr. Henry George author of "Progress and Poverty," arrived in Inverness on Tuesday, and met privately in the evening with several gentlemen interested in the land question.

BOAT CAST ASHORD AT KIRKWALL .- A Ships' boat of about 12ft. keel, square sterned, bottom tarred, with words "R. Pilot" upon it, has been washed ashore at Centichead. Island from the Atlantic.

THE SEBIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GIRL AT GREENOUR. -The servant girl, Christina Baxter, who was recently apprehended by the Greenock police in connection with the discovery of the body of a newly-born child in the house in which she was employed, has been liberated by order of the Orown authori-

CHILD MURDER AT LESMAHAGOW .-- At the end of last week Mary Callander (22), servant at the farm at Eastertown, Lesmanagow, was apprehended and brought to Lanark on a charge of child murder. She was judicially examined before the Sheriff, and was committed to prison pending further inquiry.

IMPORTATION OF DYNAMITE. -The smack Emerald Isle arrived in Irvine harbor on Monday from Whitehaven with a consignment of one hundred boxes of dynamits of foreign manufacture for a Glasgow firm. The cargo will be conveyed to its destination in carte, as the railway company do not carry the explosive.

LANARKSHIRE WILLS .- List of inventories above £5,000 recorded in the Court books of able Europeans, among them the Gorman epochs. Scientists tried to make it appear the Commissariat of Lanarkshire during the Munsinger and Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel. month of January, 1884 .-Mre. Mary Christia or Meason, residing at 37 Garnethill street, Glasgow, £6 189 0: 10d; Archibald Johnston. tailor and clother, 40 Cowcaddens street.

> LOSS OF SHEEP THROUGH THE RECENT STORM. -In some of the more exposed parts of the North, where the snow fell last week to a great depth, a number of sheep have been sufficiented. The greatest loss occurred at perished. Over 120 have already been recovered. At Ettridge and Breakschy a large

DEATH OF A BANFFSHIRE CENTENABIAN. Mrs. M'Hattle, Olune Hill, Banffshire, completed the hundredth year of her age on Saturday, and died in the course of the same evening, in presence of several of her relations, who had assembled to drink tea with her in celebration of the centenary. She was perfectly conscious, and possessed of all her aculties almost to the last.

ANSTRUTHER HERRING FISHING .- The total quantity of herrings landed at Austruther on Tuesday proved to be 1,950 crans, or an average of 15 craps per boat. No fewer than 183 waygons with fish were despatched from the Goods Station on that day. The fishing yesterday was again attended with success. The number of boats which entered the harbor was 148, the highest take 47 crans, and the total catch estimated at 1,332-making an average of 9 crans per boat. Prices ranged from 15s to 20s per cran.

RESCUE OF A CREW IN THE ATLANTIC -The steamer Saxon-Breton has arrived at Whitehaven with the shipwrecked crew of the barque Burmah, of Dundee. The Burmah encountered terrible gales in the Atlantic, and for 19 days drifted about a wreck Her crew were picked up with difficulty by an Italian vessel, the Resorts, of Genos, and were transferred to the Saxon-Breton, which was on a voyage from Cathagena to Whitehaven.

WOMAN LOST IN THE SHOW .- Intelligence has just reached Elgin of the death in the snow of an ciderly woman, named Margaret McLachian, residing in the Brace of Gienlivet, Upper Bauffshire. It appears that deceased had a cow at the farm of Boohel, a short distance from her house, and had gone for the purpose of looking after the cow, and in returning home had succumbed to the fury of the tempest. Her absence raised suspicion, and a search was made, when the unfortunate woman was found lying in the snow with her face downward.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT DALSERY .-A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon in Woodside Pit (No. 3), Dalserf. Whilst a miner of the name of Peter Mair, residing in Queen Street, Stonehouse, was employed at the stoops, there were evidences of hostening to do so when a large piece of the root fell on him crushing him fearfully so leaves a widow and several children.

During the year 1883 the Siemens Bros. The total number of lamps was over 4,000; or Miss Cabill, one of the pupils read the more than 200 per vessel on the average.

THE SOUDAN PROVINCES. THEIR COMQUEST, EXTENT, PHYSICAL FRATURES.

AND INHABITANTS. Lieut -"ol. Stewart, of the 11th Hussars. who was selected about a year ago by the Foreign Office to make an enquiry into the Government and resources of the Boudan, recently presented a somewhat lengthy reports based on meterials authored during a restdence of about calf a year at Knartoum. From this report the following particulars are gathered :- The country claimed by the Egyptians under rue name of Soudan covers an immense area. Its length from north to south, or from Amount to the Equator, is. about one thousand six hundred and fifty miles. Its width from Massowah, on the Red Sea, to the western limit of Darfour, is from one thousand two hundred to one

thousand four hundred miles. This immense COUNTRY IS INHABITED

tract of

by 'wo totally distinct races. In the northern half of the territory, north of the eleventh parallel of north latitude-the inhabitants are almost wholly pure Arabs, most of them nomad tribes, professing a more or less adulterated form of Mohammedanism. Their religion partakes largely of an emotional and superstitious character, hence, as Colonel Stewart points out, "the enormous influence of the fakirs or spiritual leaders, who are credited with a supernatural power, and are almost more venerated than the Prophet.12 South of the eleventh parallel the country is peopled by negro tribes, who are really pagans. But besides these two main divisions there are localities the inhabitants of which cannot be classed under either. In. the western province of Darfour, the more fertile portion of the Soudan, the intermixture of Arab and negro blood has produced a hybrid people, who, however, speak Arabic. In the northern province of Darsolo the natives are a distinct race, said to be descended from the ancient Nubians, and speak a language of their own, but for the most part understand Arabic. Again between the Nile and the Bed Sea, in the neighborhood of Suakim, there is another distinct and ancient race of people who speak a tongue of their own. The negroes, it may be said roughly, are all sedentary and cultivators : the Arabe are almost all nomads, and do little or no tillage.

THE CONQUEST. A little more than sixty years ago the

Egyptians seem first to have directed their attention steadily to the Soudan. Up to that time the district was divided into a number of kingdoms and chieftsincies, and the petty monarche seem to have lived in a state of of Walls, and has seemingly been driven in chronic war. In 1818 Mehemet Ali, saxious to find employment for his troops, sent his son Ismail with a large army to invade the country. This commander, with comparative case, succeeded in obtaining possession of a large portion of the territory, and the Egyptians have gone on up to the present time extending the borders of their nominal sovereignty, but they have vever yet managed to gain an undisturbed footing in any part of the vast territory they claim. Year after year the annais of the Soutan merely contain the name ot a fresh governor-general, and the announcement of a fresh revolt. In 1856, when Mohammed Said Pashs, the vicercy, visited the Soudan, he was so impressed with the helplessness of attempting to rule it that he respired on abandoning the country, and was only disausted from doing so "by the shelks and notables pointing out the inevitable aparchy that would result from such a measure." He made a vigorous effort to reform the administration, but the old abuses and the old discontent broke out under succesding governors. In later years the Egyptians, in their differts to subjugate the Soudan, have had the assistance of several Gordon; but the war with Abyssinia, in 1876 was a serious blow to their efforts, and in 1883 the Soudan still romains in a sense conquered. but never subdued or pacified. A question that naturally follows is,

WHAT DOES EGYPT GAIN

by her possession of the Soudan? It is difficult to arrive at an exact answer; but the Boudan budget for 1882 (published in Col. Stewart's report) will give a fair approximakinerals, where 200 ewes are said to have tion. The total excess of expenditure over revenue in that budget was over £103,000. This Colonel Stewart considers to be greatly understated, and he points out that from some of the most important provinces—as for example, Kordofan and Darfour-probably no revenue at all had been collected. Furthermore this year to the expenditure side of the account will have to be added the cost of the present military operations. Apart altogether

from the question of expense, the PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES

which bar the progress of the Egyptian forces will be understood from the description which Colonel Stewart gives of the very district in which Hicks Pasha was engaged. " Of the country west of the White Nile," says the report, " between the parallels of Khartoum and that of Kaka, about 11 degrees latitude. the general appearance is that of a vast steppe, covered with low, thorny trees, mimosas, gum trees and prickly grass. Occasionally low groups of bare hills are met with. The villages and patches of cultivated ground are few and far between. Water is scarce and stored in wells and trunks of baobab trees." This is a tolerably unpleasant situation for an army, with an enemy in front devastating the country.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. ALLEGED INSULT TO THE AMBRICAN PLAG.

Tobonto, Feb. 28.—A sensation on a small scale has been created here by an alleged insuit offered to the American flag by Mr. C. W. Bunting, the manager of the Mail. The circumstances are as follows :-- Mr. Howellthe American Vice-Consul, has an office on the first floor of the Mail building. During office hours "the Flag of Freedom" floats to the breezs, suspended from a pole protruding from the office window. This being regarded merely as the sign of the Consulate of course gave no offense to the "truly loyal" manager of the Moil, but last week, on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the "Star Spangled Banner" was seen to flutter in the breeze from the flagetaff at the top of the Mail building, which is known as " Pulp Tower." It is not very clear by whose orders it was so displayed, but it did not remain undisturbed. Mr. O. M. Bunting shortly came along, and seeing the flag floating from his tall tower, took mortal offense, and according a fall of coal from the roof, and thinking he to a statement in Monday morning's World. would have time to take out his pick he was sprang on the elevator and ordered the janttor to "pull down the d-d rag." The incident alter being commented upon that death was instantaneous. His mangled by the World, was telegraphed to remains were conveyed to his home in a cart. Deceased was about 46 years of age, and rise to pretty strong comment. Some of the Buffalo and New York journals refer to Mr. Bunting as " the Unnadian Orank." That sentieman has since denied having used the lanfitted the electric light to twenty steamships. guage imputed to him. Silli the report seems to be well founded, and Mr. Bunting will find very few to credit his version of the affair.