CANADIAN ITEMS.

On Wednesday a number of the pupils of Mr. Woods, principal of Cataraqui school, assaulted him. Yesterday the boys were suspended, and may ultimately be expelled.

Mr. R. W. Gordon, one of the Scotch tenant farmer delegates now at Winnipeg, has bought a farm on Rat river, consisting of 2,000 acres.

The Roman Catholic Separate School at Belleville has been broken into three times at night lately. The Board of Trustees offer a reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Mr. H. Bannerman, M.P., has just returned from a trip to the North-West and is stopping at Ottawa. He gives a most favourable report of the country he has visited, and looks all the better for his journey.

Le Canada publishes statistics which show that in the counties of Pontiac, Carleton, Russell, and Ottawa city there are 90,345 Roman Catholics, of which 51,495 are French-speaking, and 36,185 English-speaking.

Gold has been discovered at the head of the Musquadoboit river, N.S. The discovery is rich. Copper mines are also reported on the Musquodoboit. The Montague, N.S., gold mine has been sold to a New York gentleman for fifty thousand dollars.

At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia branch of the Dominion Alliance held at Halifax on Wednesday, Hon. Samuel Creedman was elected President, and Mr. P. Monaghan secretary. It was decided to organize branches in the various counties.

The public schools of the town of Perth have received a handsome donation through Mr. Mattieson, of a fine collection of minerals, made by Dr. Wilson, of Edinburgh. The High School of the town has been advanced to the dignity of a collegiate institute, and Mr. F.L.Mitchell has been appointed the principal at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The Department of the Marine and Fisheries has received from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through the Imperial Board of Trade, a gold watch, which has been awarded to Captain Dunbar, of the ship Hannah Morris, of Windsor, N.S., in recognition of services rendered the shipwrecked crew of the Austro-Hungarian ship Hunnus.

Mr. John Dewe, Chief Post Office Inspector of the Dominion, is returning from a trip to Manitoba and the North-West, where he has been extending the postal facilities. He brings with him some fine specimens of gold bearing rock found one hundred miles east of Winnipeg near the Lake of the Woods. He says that the lands of the North-West territories are being rapidly taken up and as an indication of the growth of the country he points out that he has just established forty-nine new post offices up there.

Mr. Russ Wood Huntington, son of the Hon. L. S. Huntington, died early on Thursday morning. The favourable symptoms noticed on the previous night were of short duration, and the fever took a bad turn. Although quite young, he had graduated at McGill College, and had been admitted to practice at the bar, but gave up law for journalism, for which he had much liking. At the time of his death he held a prominent position on the editorial staff of the Montreal *Herald*. He was personally very popular with those with whom he came in contact, and bade fair for a useful career.

Quite a little surprise awaited the drivers of two suspicious looking teams which left Richmond, Vt., on Friday night, laden with dry goods for the Canadian border. There were about $2,000 worth of cotton goods packed in the teams, and these were stopped at Frelighsburg by Officer Chadwick, who took charge of them. The drivers did not know who the goods belonged to, but gave the name of a gentleman of pretty good standing as the consignee. It is understood that the gentleman in question denies all knowledge of the transaction. In the meantime, the goods are in the possession of the authorities. The residents of Frelighsburg say that a very large number of seizures have been made lately, and that the trade is nevertheless on the increase.

Messrs. C. S. Read, M.P., and A. Bell, M.P., the English Agricultural Commissioners, having passed through New York, Ontario, Manitoba, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, and Illinois, left Chicago yesterday for the South. Captured by a Chicago reporter, they gave him their impressions of the country. They consider the system of agriculture practised in the Western States as rough and decidedly wanting in science. They would not say what they intended to report to the Agricultural Commission of the Imperial Parliament regarding their visit; but they indicated that they expected there would be a large emigration of the better class of farmers next year, not to the United States, but to Ontario, where British farmers, they said, were more at home than in any other part of the American continent. They spoke highly of Manitoba, and hopefully of the Canadian cattle trade with England.

Since the adoption of our protective policy Americans have come to understand that Canadians possess a large measure of self-reliance. Alarm is felt by American underwriters lest the shipowners of the Maritime Provinces should extend home institutions to the extent of establishing a mutual insurance association. No such fear could possibly have been aroused during the reign of the late Dominion Administration, for the Americans knew they had everything their own way. But the lesson they have learned will have the effect of remedying what is now a crying injustice practised on Canadian built ships. American underwriters, or a portion of them, have latterly been discriminating against vessels built at British North American ports, by charging them one-half to one per cent. more insurance than ships built in Europe and in the United States. The only reason assigned for this discrimination is the alleged large losses occurring on Canadian ships in 1878, which is attributed to the fact that, being constructed of soft wood, to which the iron bolts and rivets would not cling, they were not so safe for the transportation of grain as the hard-wood vessels of Europe and the United States. There is no force in this contention, for the birch bottoms are fully capable of holding fastenings. But the dread of an enlargement of the "National Policy" is compelling the Americans to recede from their position, and Canadian ship-owners will doubtless be placed in an equal position with their competitors.

Fourteen car-loads, with 4,200 boxes of cheese, were shipped from Belleville per Grand Trunk railway yesterday, for Europe.

Sixteen thousand pounds of wool, bought at Kingston, was shipped yesterday for Boston, and about 4,000 pounds to Toronto.

The Princess Louise Fusiliers is the title by which the 66th Batt., at Halifax, N. S., under command of Lieut.-Col. Bremner, will be known in future.

The Earl of Dunraven has accepted an invitation tendered him by Chief Justice Daly to speak of his hunting experiences in Canada and the West before the American Geographical Society. He will lecture before that body on Tuesday next in New York, on "Hunting in Colorado and in Canada."

The Hon. Edward Blake recently entered an action against the corporation of Ottawa to compel that body to refund the amount of taxes that he had paid into the Treasury during his residence at the capital. The corporation has decided to settle Mr. Blake's demand, and thereby save legal expenses.

Mr. Vachan, Mayor of Escoumains, has arrived in Quebec with a petition from the inhabitants of that locality, asking the Provincial Government for aid. It seems that through the failure of crops, from early frosts and other causes, starvation threatens the people there during the coming winter unless something is promptly done for the unfortunate inhabitants of that remote settlement of the Saguenay district.

The practicability of establishing an ocean route for trade purposes from Fort Nelson, in the North-West Territories, to Europe *via* the Hudson Straits and bay, is likely to receive the consideration of the Government in view of the favourable and voluminous reports in this connection from Professor Bell. It is understood the matter will be placed in the hands of Prof. Selwyn to carry out such steps as may be necessary to finally determine the practicability of such a route.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Allan Royal Mail steamer Sarmatian arrived off the Liverpool bar about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult., and was met by the Company's tender, which conveyed the Duke of Argyll and Colonel McNeill, the latter being specially charged with the arrangements for her Royal Highness' landing and journey to London. Although it had been announced in the evening papers that the Princess would remain on board the Sarmatian until this morning and then leave direct for London, a large number of people assembled on the landing stage and in the thoroughfares leading to it, and waited there for upwards of three hours in expectation of seeing her royal Highness. The hope was in vain, however, for on the arrival of the tender at the stage at a quarter to five it was found that the Princess had adhered to her resolve, and the only persons who landed were General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and the Hon. R. J. Moreton and Mrs. Moreton, members of the Princess' suite. Her Royal Highness had an unpleasant passage. The Sarmatian was detained for sixteen hours by a river obstruction, before reaching Farther Point, in the St. Lawrence, and afterwards on arriving off Anticosti encountered a heavy snow-storm and gales from the eastward, which involved a detention of 19 hours in addition. Had it not been for this delay the vessel would have been in the Mersey on Monday morning. Special state-rooms were set apart for the accommodation of her Royal Highness and suite on the port side of the saloon, and in consequence of the heavy weather the Princess was compelled, as a rule, to keep to her apartments. On three occasions only was she able to go on deck, but she several times dined in the saloon with the other passengers, 44 in number, at a table set apart for herself and suite. The Duke of Argyll and Colonel McNeill remained on board the Sarmatian until she arrived in the river, about eight o'clock in the evening. The Princess Louise quitted the Sarmatian on the morning after her arrival, at eight o'clock, and proceeded direct to the Central station, where a Pullman palace car was in waiting to convey her to London.

OUR FLEET IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The London *Daily News* observes:—"In view of possible difficulties in the China seas, it has been decided to strengthen our fleet in those quarters by one or two vessels. The ironclad selected will probably be the Sultan, and the new steel corvette Comus, which was commissioned the other day, and whose sea capacity it is desired fully to test by a long voyage, will proceed to China forthwith. Already our China fleet is the most numerous British command afloat, and consists of no less than 26 vessels of one class or another. It is under the orders of Vice-Admiral Coote, who has for his second officer Commodore Smith, commanding at Hong Kong, and it includes several craft of fine proportions. The flagship is the Iron Duke, the only ironclad of the squadron, but there are some stout corvettes, such as the Encounter, the Modeste, and Charybdis. Many of Admiral Coote's ships are, however, but gunvessels, like the Hornet and the Midge, exceedingly useful for protecting British commerce in the rivers and on the coast in time of peace, but not equal to much fighting with coast batteries or armoured gunboats. It is not very likely that, should any open quarrel take between China and her neighbours, our admiral would interfere; but were he to take up a position hostile to the Chinese, he would doubtless remember that her position as a naval Power is not what it has been. Her flotilla of ironclad gunboats, consisting as it does of eight powerfully-armed craft, would be a match for the whole of Admiral Coote's fleet, were they to meet face to face, for, powerful as our force is, it does not contain a single vessel that would hold its own in a coast fight with one of the Chinese gunboats. These craft, it may be remembered, are unique of their kind—small sturdy boats, each of them armed with a 35-ton gun, a weapon only carried by our first-class turret-ships, such as the Devastation and Thunderer. They were built in this country and armed and fitted by Sir William Armstrong & Co., of Elswick; and, although they are not destined for ocean fighting, the fact that they performed the voyage from this country to China in safety is ample proof that they are good seaboats. The Alpha, Beta, and six other sisters of the Greek alphabet are probably as formidable sea monsters as any British admiral could meet with."

THE SOCIALISTS AT MARSEILLES.

The Congress of Working Men at Marseilles has not attracted, perhaps, quite as much notice as it expected and desired. It is, nevertheless, a matter of some curiosity to observe what was the tone of the most successful speakers, and to note how generously they are allowed by the existing authorities to indulge the full scope of their imagination. One of the most interesting topics of discussion during the last few days has been that of education, which has come before the meeting in various forms, and has always evoked outbursts or eloquence and enthusiastic protests against the systems now recognised in the civilised world. Probably the best exponent of the theory which found favour at Marseilles was "the tribune" Roch, whose appearance on the platform both before and during his speech was the signal for unbounded applause. "The primary schools," exclaimed this hero, "are mere sinks of degradation, in which the workman is taught to read, and utilizes the powers so conferred upon him by devouring aristocratic novels filled with gaily painted immoralities. The schools which pretend to call themselves superior are nurseries for aristocrats; and as for the lycées, they are good only for turning out barristers—(applause)—doctors and journalists. In which of these places do we ever see introduced the tools of the working man?" According to philosophers of this school, the child should be an object of the greatest respect and veneration on the part of the parents, and should by no means be taught any such doctrine as that of passive obedience. "The first outrage against the child is the practice of inculcating in him some religion or other, and teaching him respect for an unknown being, or for men whom he ought to be taught to despise. (Volleys of cheering.) As for me," continued Citizen Roch, "I know a father who says to his daughter, 'You see that priest in his black coat? you see that general with his gilded uniform? you know that you are often short of bread and of warm clothing? Well, these are the people who are the cause of your misery.'" The picture took the fancy of the auditors by storm. The cheering redoubled, the women present were affected beyond measure, and went away doubtless firmly resolved to imitate the pious and patriotic conduct of M. Roch's friend or acquaintance.—*London Globe.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN POLICY.

About three weeks ago Mr. Gladstone received at Paris M. Moltchanoff, the correspondent of the St. Petersburg Panslavist organ, the *Novoe Vremya*. At the close of a long conversation, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone expressed a conviction that Austria would never be permitted to enter Macedonia, the correspondent alluded to the Afghan war. Rising from his chair, Mr. Gladstone, when the fatal word was uttered, with flaming eye exclaimed, "Oh! that unfortunate war. You know what I and my political friends think of it. I have no idea what our existing Government will do with Cabul and its khan; nor do I think they know themselves. However, we are on the eve of the elections, and shall use every effort to force England out of the dangerous path she is treading. If our hopes are fulfilled, England and Russia, I am sure, will speedily discover that they are at one upon many points and at variance upon few. I am convinced that the English people neither wish now, nor have ever wished before, for any collision with Russia, and that they do not approve of those acts of their present Government which have estranged your sympathies from us. I do think and hope that the days of the Beaconsfield Cabinet are numbered, and that the difficult task of winding up its affairs will shortly devolve upon the Liberals. The mistakes of the Beaconsfield Cabinet are so manifest that its own adherents are deserting into the Liberal camp." As the correspondent rose, Mr. Gladstone gave him his hand, and said, "Our recent wars are not only so many faults, but so many crimes of the Cabinet." Upon this the correspondent begged to ask, "Will your Excellency tell me whether we are to believe that portion of the English press which assures us that the Austro-German compact has been sympathetically received in Great Britain?" "I do not think," replied Mr. Gladstone, "that threats are ever sympathetically received." This closed the interview as reported by M. Moltchanoff.—*Standard.*

HEROISM AT ISANDULA.

The Natal *Witness* has been informed on trustworthy authority that an induna who was present at the slaughter at Isandula, has given a minute description of the deaths of two officers, believed to be the late Lieutenants Pope and Austin, of the 24th. The Zulu says that when surrounding the 24th at the neck at Isandula, two officers with pieces of glass in their eye came forward, shooting at him with their revolvers. One fell dead from a gunshot, and the other kept firing his revolver at the induna, a bullet grazing the right side of his neck, another grazing the left side, and another entering his leg. The induna then flung an assegai, which entered the officer's breast. The officer, with a supreme effort, almost succeeded in pulling out the weapon (here the Zulu writhed his body in pantomime of the movements of the officer), but the induna fell on him and instantaneously finished his dreadful work with another assegai. As, on looking through the list of officers killed, we find that none constantly and conspicuously wore eye-glasses but Lieuts. Pope and Austin, we most probably have here some clue to the death of two of the gallant fellows who so nobly laid down their lives "for Queen and country" on the 22nd January last.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Sydney to Sept. 11th say that the winter in New South Wales was closing with heavy gales and steady rains, which unfortunately promised to mar the prospects for spring. The farmers were anxiously looking for a few weeks of sunshine, but instead of this heavy floods were probable. Such weather would prove injurious to the young wheat, and other crops would also suffer. Shearing operations would likewise be retarded, and the clip from the out-stations would be kept back several months by traffic on the roads being impeded. The clip, however, promised to be large and of good quality. The money market still continued stringent. The lowest rate of interest in New South Wales and in Victoria was 6 per cent., and as much as 9 per cent. was being charged even with good securities. The delay in the delivery of the wool clip, owing to the rain, was preventing the circulation of cash which would otherwise take place, and the unsatisfactory tone of the English wool markets was also tending to increase indebtedness to the banks, and to cause larger shipments on station account than were made at the opening of the season. The Government was making use of the considerable labour available to push forward railway construction and other public works. No business was being done in imports, and very little had been done since the beginning of the month. The weather was interfering with the fulfilment of country orders which had been received, and trade was becoming more and more limited to quantities such as would suffice for immediate use. There were large stocks of almost every description of imports, and it would take some time to clear the markets. The Exhibition buildings were rapidly approaching completion, and the arrangements for the opening ceremony had been definitely fixed.

THE TRANMERE BABY FARMERS.

Never did any criminal deserve more richly to be kept in prison for the remainder of life than the Tranmere baby farmers, who were yesterday sentenced by Lord Justice Brett to undergo that heavy punishment. They were found guilty of what the judge himself described as "crimes within a hair's breadth of murder," and, on reading through the evidence, it is very difficult to find even the slightest extenuation for their vile conduct. These wretches had for years made a living out of the deaths of children confided to their care in answer to piously-worded advertisements guaranteeing all sorts of moral and material advantages to any infants thus handed over to their tender mercies. They were particular, too—or rather affected to be so—that the child asked for should be sometimes a boy, sometimes a girl, and of given age, thus leading necessitous parents to imagine that the advertisement really came from some rich person anxious to adopt another's offspring. It was always found, however, that a premium had to be paid to the advertiser, and it was out of these bonuses that John and Catherine Barnes made their living. Once an unhappy child got into their villainous hands its doom was virtually sealed. They did not go so far as to actually kill it by violent means, but the method of treatment systematically adopted by them was not less certain to result in death. To all intents and purposes, these inhuman monsters were guilty of murdering no fewer than 18 children from first to last. We call it murder, because the judge himself declared that these miserable infants directly owed their deaths to the prisoners. The issue put to the jury was whether the prisoners premeditated the deaths of the children by starvation and neglect. Had a verdict been found against them on this head, their crime would have amounted to wilful murder. The jury, however, under the guidance of the judge, returned a verdict of manslaughter, thus acquitting the prisoners of premeditation. Public opinion, we think, will scarcely endorse this view of the case, for it is incontestable that the trade carried on by the accused would have been the reverse of profitable unless the children committed to their care died with all possible expedition.—*London Globe.*

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION IN MANCHESTER.

Says the Liverpool *Courier*:—Another political crowd assembled in Pomona Gardens, Manchester, on Saturday, the 25th. This time the gathering was in the Liberal interest, and the party leaders essayed the task of making themselves heard by the surging masses, collected from all parts of the county. Lord Hartington rejected an appeal which had been made to the party to confess the Ministerial foreign policy was right in the main, and declared that if on appeal to the constituency the verdict was against them, "a great load would be lifted from the Liberal leaders." Mr. Bright professed to have reason to believe the Government did not want a dissolution, fearing the result of an appeal to the people. He defended free trade principles, and contrasted the achievements of the last Government with those of the present one, though Lord Beaconsfield had what Mr. Gladstone had not, large majorities in both Houses of Parliament. In the way of home legislation the present Government had not done much, but had landed the nation in broils abroad. Their policy might lend seeming glory to the Crown, and give scope for patronage and promotion, but to the people it meant expenditure of blood and treasure and increasing taxes. Happily for their American rivals in trade, they had not bred a Beaconsfield or Salisbury to misdirect their policy and waste their resources.

SPEECH BY SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a crowded meeting in the great hall of Aston Grounds, near Birmingham, on Saturday night, the 25th, and in reply to an address of welcome and a vote of confidence in the Government, he delivered a speech. Sir Michael considered it a great honour to serve under Lord Beaconsfield and to be a colleague of Lord Salisbury, and he replied to Liberal taunts of extravagance by referring to the expenses involved in war, education and aid to the local ratepayers. If Lord Hartington succeeded to power he would have to obey the Radical tail. The result of the Zulu war would be an advantage to the Zulu people as well as to our South African colonists. The Government would do their utmost to re-establish order in Afghanistan. In the future as in the past their policy would be shaped with a due regard to the interests of the British Empire. In his opinion, the result of a general election would be to give the Government a new lease of power.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* who has devoted a considerable time to an examination of the present condition of the agricultural interest winds up his letter with a very gloomy prediction. He says that, unwilling as farmers are to cast very far ahead in looking at their prospects, the general expectation, except in favoured localities, is "that Lady-day will bring such a vacating of farms and selling up of ruined occupiers as few people now alive have witnessed." This is the fourth or fifth year of heavy loss, according to the situation or character of the farming pursued, and many men had by extraordinary financial resorts managed to tide over the failing years up to 1878, trusting to a good harvest in 1879 to recover their position. "There will be an immense number of cases in which tenants must now throw up the game of living upon their capital and endeavouring to pay rent out of nothing. In the most heavily-stricken parts of the country farmers will not be saved by the liberal remissions of rent which a proportion of the land-owners are wisely as well as benevolently granting."

ITEMS.

Sir Evelyn Wood, according to the *Central News*, is to be recommended for the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In Russia, over 21,000,000 roubles are appropriated every year for pensions and subsidies to retired officers, and to the families of deceased officers.

Mr. P. R. Scott Lang, assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy—Professor Tait—in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed by the Crown to succeed Professor Chrystal in the Chair of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews.

As evidence of the improving state of business, the *Times* is informed by one of the leading houses in the fur trade that they yesterday sold about 80,000 fur seal skins at an average of 84s per skin, which represents a sum of 324,000 guineas. This is the highest average ever before obtained for this article.

Dr. Andrew Buchanan, President of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, delivering an introductory address in Anderson's College, Glasgow, yesterday, declared that the evidence of history and his own experience of many trustworthy men led him to the conclusion that alcohol was a good thing, a gift of God to man, which human perversity had converted into an instrument of evil.

Preaching before the Cambridge University, the Bishop of Carlisle referred to the practice of London money-lenders sending circulars to undergraduates, suggesting that ready money would be acceptable and offering it on easy terms. One undergraduate received three or four from different money-lending firms in a few weeks. It was a cruel thing. He urged students to burn the circulars and avoid being caught in the snare which might ruin their prospects for life.

A preliminary meeting of local delegates has been held at Bradford with the object of devising, on behalf of the National Executive Committee for the Abolition of Foreign Sugar Bounties, to obtain a redress of grievances, it being shown that the drawback on beet sugar exported practically amounted to a bounty sufficiently large to compel the closing of all loaf sugar factories in England, and to the detriment of 12,000 workers and the injury of a great variety of trades.

The return of pauperism, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, shows that the numbers on the relief lists at Michaelmas in all England amounted to 708,369. This is 48,080, or 7½ per cent. more than at the corresponding season of 1878. Yet the numbers have declined, in spite of bad weather and bad times since midsummer when the Guardians had 715,231 on their hands, this being more at midsummer than at Michaelmas by 6,867. But pauperism always declines between midsummer and Michaelmas, and in 1878 the decrease between the two dates was 14,500.

A terrible epidemic of cholera is raging in Japan. Last April the tombs of a number of soldiers who died from the disease in 1877 were opened for the performance of religious rites, and the infection immediately spread through the district. Up to the middle of August over 40,000 fatal cases had been recorded, and up to the end of last month 100,000 persons are believed to have died from this fearful plague. The Government has exerted itself to the utmost. Hospitals have been established, and sanitary regulations enforced, but so far nothing has been able to check the progress of the epidemic.

Some statements made by one of the delegates at the Workmen's Congress at Marseilles respecting the condition of the operatives engaged in the woollen and cotton industries of Roubaix and Turcoing are quoted by the *République Française*. It appears from these that women are employed in the combing mills for twelve hours per day in an atmosphere of from 40 deg. to 45 deg. and earn from 2f. to 2f. 75c. (say 1s. 7d. to 2s. 3d.) per day. Weavers earn about 15f. (12s.) per week. Dyers and finishers are paid 22c. to 25c. (say 2½d.) per hour, and they are sometimes obliged to work 15, 16, and even 18 hours per day. The average earnings of 80 per cent. of the adult male operatives do not exceed 14f. (say 11s. 3d.) per week. The Roubaix delegate calculated the expenses of keeping a family consisting of father, mother, and three children, the eldest being six years old, and showed that there was a weekly deficit of 2f. 74c. (say 2s. 3d.), without any provision being made for clothes or medicine.

CANADIAN PRESS ENTERPRISE.—It seems as if the National Policy has a beneficial effect on the press, as well as the other interests of the country. *The Mail* announces that its proprietor has ordered new Web feeder presses which will give it unsurpassed mechanical facilities, and it is also intended to change the form of the paper from a ten-column broadside to an eight-page form, to conform in size and style with the leading New York dailies. A very handsome building is also in course of erection, into which *The Mail* will be moved in a few weeks. As an evidence of the enterprise of our contemporary, we see that it is announced that arrangements have been made for copious special cable telegrams, which will form a most important feature of the paper. Enterprise in news-gathering is the life-blood of a newspaper, and *The Mail* is evidently bent on keeping in the front rank.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. A few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another, until without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in every town in the Canadas and United States are selling it. No person suffering from Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, &c., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. 387

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

A Bulgarian correspondent of the London *Economist* writes that "not only is there now no restriction, civil or social, on the Jews, but they are even distinctly in high favour. The Chief Rabbi has received a formal confirmation of his authority and rights from the Government, Jews sit in the Municipal Council, and some will certainly be elected to the Assembly." A great Jewish school, with French and English professors, and Bulgarian and Hebrew teachers, was about to be opened by the Prince in person.

Prince Bismarck's second son, Count Wilhelm, who was recently appointed to a post in the Government of Elsass-Lothringen, is about to contract an alliance with a fair young maiden attached to the Imperial Court. As he is a godson of the Emperor, his wedding will, of course, take place in Berlin, so that the nuptial ceremony may be honoured by the presence of his illustrious sponsor, and the Chancellor will be compelled to forego his repose at Varzin in order to receive the Emperor as a wedding guest in the Radziwill Palace.

A magnificent new hall has been erected by the Oxford University Debating Society and dedicated to the "genius of university debate." The Oxford union was first established in 1823. There Mr. Gladstone won his first renown in one of the most impassioned speeches ever delivered in defence of the Corn laws, which he afterwards largely aided in repealing. Cardinal Manning, Lord Stanhope, Lord Herbert of Lee and Bishop Wilberforce, were among its conspicuous members. Lord Selborne, Mr. Gladstone's Lord Chancellor, is its President.

The Count de Chambord goes on in his usual plain manner, unmoved by the political excitements of Paris. He spends his mornings in the chase and his evenings quietly in the study of the fathers of the desert, among whom St. Jerome has occupied his attention for the last twelve years, and whose history he has been writing with intense application and research. He has no belief himself in the success of his friends' efforts in his behalf, and thanks Heaven for having withheld from him the hereditary ambition which has caused so much misery and bloodshed.

Dean Stanley writes, in the *Nineteenth Century*:—"The order of Knighthood of which the banners hang in Westminster Abbey, and that which is distinguished from all the other orders as the 'most honourable,' is called the Order of the Bath. Why? It is because in the early days of chivalry the knights, those who were enlisted in the defence of right against wrong, truth against falsehood, honour against dishonour, were laid in a bath on the evening before they were admitted to the order, and thoroughly washed, in order to show how bright and pure ought to be the lives of those who engage in a noble enterprise."

Repugnance to military life has induced among the inhabitants of a certain village in the department of the Seine a curious practice of atrophying one of the great toes by some secret method of muscular retraction which has baffled the scrutiny of the most experienced army surgeons. The deformation prevents the foot from being brought fully to the ground. With such success has this system of mutilation been carried on for the past forty years in one particular village, and so discreetly have the peaceful peasants kept their counsels that in the whole period only three conscripts were drawn who were found able to march.

Some speculative persons have formed a partnership with the object of recovering the remains of the French vessels of war sunk at the battle of the Nile. These, including the Orient, which blew up in the engagement, consist, it is said, of five ships of different sizes. Aboukir Bay (about twelve miles from Alexandria), where the battle took place, is not unfavourably situated for diving operations, the water being of no great depth, and the bottom consisting of loose sand capable of being easily dredged away. The would-be salvors estimate that at least eighty tons of copper will be obtainable from each of the ships, and this alone will, it is reckoned, make the enterprise remunerative.

Five and a half millions of dollars are spent every year by the Russian Government upon the military schools. There are twenty sergeants' schools, twenty-two military gymnasiums, two military teachers' seminaries, seven officers' schools, the Institute of the Imperial Pages, the military Topographical School, the Naval School, the Naval Academy, the Naval Artillery School, the Naval Engineer School, the military General Academy, the military Artillery Academy, the military Engineer Academy, four military veterinary schools, the military Medical Academy, the military Law School and Academy; in short, there is only wanting a military Theological Academy.

Among several unpublished anecdotes of the Emperor Nicholas, related by a Russian contemporary, is the following:—"One day the Emperor, who was one of the strictest and most inflexible of disciplinarians, met, in a street in St. Petersburg, a drunken dragoon, who was riding in a droschky. In a great rage, the Czar stopped the droschky, and angrily asked the soldier what he was doing. The imminence of his danger partially sobered the latter. He rose in his carriage, drew his sword, and, saluting the Czar, said:—'I am taking a drunken soldier to the guard-room, your Majesty.' The Emperor Nicholas smiled, gave the soldier a five-rouble piece, and told his coachman to drive him, not to the guard-room, but home."

A cheesemonger in London was summoned recently for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 75 per cent. The defendant produced a placard, framed and glazed, which set forth that he would not be answerable for the butter sold at his establishment being pure and unadulterated. The sanitary inspector who had purchased the adulterated butter said that it was labelled, "This is butter." He did not see the placard produced. The defendant said he had not any label bearing the words "This is butter," but he produced two, one bearing the words, "Oh, mother, look, 1s;" the other, "This is better, 1s 2d." The ticket bearing the werd "better" was the one, he said, the inspector had mistaken for "butter." Mr. Bushby examined the placard and label, and said that the "e" in "better" was so rubbed that any one might have taken it for a "u." The placard was also artfully contrived to deceive the passer-by, for the words "pure and unadulterated" were set out in large red letters, while the context stating that the defendant would not be responsible for the butter was small and black and rubbed. He thought it was a clear case of intention to defraud, and ordered defendant to pay a fine of $25 or suffer two months' imprisonment. The money was paid.

The elections for the first Eastern Roumelian Parliament show which way the wind is blowing in the Balkan peninsula. It appears that out of the fifty-six members who will sit in the Chamber, all will be Bulgarians except six or seven—the Turks having the majority in the latter number, because in some places the Bulgarians have voted for and with the Mussulmans, while in nearly all places where the Turks knew they could not possibly return one of their own faith, they either abstained from voting altogether, or threw their weight into the scale in favour of the Bulgarian candidate. The Governor-General has also the right of nominating a certain number of persons of all creeds and nationalities in the province to a seat in the Assembly, besides which the law also ordains that all the religious heads of the various communities shall have seats in the new Parliament. Thus the Bulgarian and the Greek Metropolitan of Philippopolis, the Mahometan mufti, the Jewish rabbi, the Catholic bishop, the Protestant pastor (for there is a small community of Bulgarian Protestants) will all sit together and take part, if they think proper, in the deliberations of the Assembly. It will be a Bulgarian Parliament, and a strong impetus will be given to the movement for national unity.

AMERICAN NOTES.

New Orleans is considering a thorough system of sewerage, which will cost, according to the plans, $1,500,000.

During October over 35,000,000 postal cards were sent from the Holyoke factory—the largest month's business ever done.

Ten thousand salmon fry from San Francisco have been put into the Meuse, at Blorick, Holland, and 20,000 more are expected.

An embarrassed actor bounded on the stage of a San Francisco theatre, in a scene depicting a robbery in a hotel office, and shouted, "Gag the safe, while I blow open the night clerk."

Eighteen of the States have civil damage liquor laws. Their provisions are substantially the same, making dealers responsible pecuniarily for all harm resulting from the sale of alcholic beverages. New York, Maine, Massachusetts and Illinois, have statutes precisely alike.

Nearly all the negroes in and near Darlington, S.C., now own horses and cows, and many of them own land, which they are able to work with their own money. There is less stealing than formerly. Churches are numerous and well supported, and newspapers are in demand.

Across the Housatonic, a short distance north of Falls Village, was lately seen a single thread of spider's web, 300 to 400 feet in length. It is conjectured that the insect must have calculated the distance, and when the wind favoured, contrived that the already spun thread should be wafted across.

There is one man in the Far West who does not believe in the total depravity of new mining camps. This is a Baptist minister in Denver, who is holding over the heads of his people an offer of $5,000 a year from a Leadville congregation, and threatening to go West unless his own flock will consent to build a larger church.

Says the Cloverport (Ky.) *Breckenridge News*:—"Mr. John E. Keith, of this city, has presented us with a vegetable curiosity in the shape of a squash which, on being opened, disclosed that all the seeds had sprouted inside and had roots from an inch and a half to two and a half inches in length. We never saw or heard of the like before."

Mrs. Mix, who has a Connecticut reputation for working miracles, travels through that State professing to cure diseases by the laying on of hands, and crowds seek her wherever she goes. The most wonderful stories are told of her powers. She charges nothing for her services, and accepts only food, lodging and conveyance from place to place. She is of pure negro blood, uneducated, and a devout Methodist.

The men who put up the money for the Hanlan-Courtney boat race—which was sawed off—decline to hand the stakes to the man who rowed over the course alone at the appointed time. They take the high moral ground, in their declaration, that "the purpose of the donors is to furnish a fair contest between the two men." This sounds well and corrects the impression that the purpose of the donors was to advertise hop bitters.

A young schoolmistress who peeped has lost her certificate and the Supreme Court of Iowa will give her no redress. She had applied for a certificate and during the examination was caught glancing over the shoulder of another applicant and getting answers to questions propounded in arithmetic. The superintendent refused to issue the certificate, and the young lady brought suit in the Circuit Court to compel him to do so. She carried her point in the lower court, but the decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court.

An old lady in Philadelphia attempted last week to swallow $375 in greenbacks at a single gulp. She had taken this sum from the pocket of her brother-in-law and he had called in police officers to arrest her, and when they undertook to search her she struggled so violently that they were compelled to desist. When she was arraigned in the Central Station her shrivelled jowls were observed to be inflated, and something like green paste was oozing between her lips. The officers pried open her jaws and ascertained that her mouth was filled with greenback pulp.

Mr. W. H. Riland, who now keeps a store in the city of Reading, not many miles up the Schuylkill River, was wounded in one of the battles of the late war. It took him a long while to get well from his wound, and he passed the tedious hours sitting up in bed and whittling on peach kernels with a small pen-knife. He concluded one day to make a tea-set out of the kernels. He whittled out one of the tiniest, cutest sets of dishes in the world—a teapot, cups, saucers, sugar-bowl and everything, even to knives and forks. He has the set still, and though he has been offered as high as $40 for it, says that he will never sell it for any price.

Mrs. Howe asked John Clancy what she had better do with $1,000 in gold coin. He strongly advised her to bury it in her cellar. She did so. Soon afterward, on looking to see if the treasure was safe, she found that it had been stolen. Having intrusted the secret to nobody except Clancy, she naturally charged him with being the thief, but there was no convicting proof against him. This happened at Lewiston, Me., fifteen years ago. Last week Clancy lay on his death bed. With his last breath he gasped: "Dig in my cellar; you'll find a pot of gold." His directions were followed, and Mrs. Howe's gold came to light.

It is reassuring to learn from our American exchanges that the electric light will soon be utilised for marine purposes, and the danger of collision with icebergs or vessels thereby reduced. Convinced of the necessity and value of a powerful electric light for use on the bows of ocean steamers as a headlight, and also as a signal light at the maintop, Prof. C. F. Brush, of Boston, has been at work for the past year upon an apparatus for the purpose. He has succeeded in the attempt to secure a continuous and perfect focus by an automatic movement of each carbon, instead of one as heretofore. By its use a thick fog bank has been pierced three thousand feet, it is said, and fine print can be easily read two miles away. It is reported to be simple in mechanism, and cheap. It is claimed that the iceberg which struck the Arizona could have been seen five miles distant with the aid of the electric light.

M. Littré has been unburdening himself of opinions very comfortable to the American mind. He thinks that the centre of culture will in time move from the Seine to the banks of the Hudson, that the ruling language of the future will be English, and its chief seat of learning will be in the United States. The people of Boston who chance to observe the Frenchman's predictions will doubtless set him down as a man of singular ignorance and stupidity when he talks thus encouragingly of New York. After the Anglo-Saxon, as governing races, M. Littré places the Russian and the Spanish—to the latter conceding the possession of the South American Continent. M. Littré is assuredly near right when he declares that America will develop without injury to the nations whose frontiers she may touch; but it is not easy to concur in the similar statement he makes in regard to Russia.

The wicked do not seem to live out more than half their days. Of all who have joined the band of desperadoes and outlaws led by the James and Younger brothers in Missouri and adjoining States, more than half have "died with their boots on," killed during their raids or assassinated by private enemies. The last of those who have perished is Jesse James, the organizer and leader of the bank robberies, who was shot and killed near Joplin, Mo., on Sunday, by George Shepherd, a former member of the gang. Shepherd sought James under the pretence of friendship, and, as they were riding along, said to him:—"You robbed and murdered my cousin!" at the same moment shooting and killing him as he was drawing his pistol. Jesse James has led more than a dozen successful robberies of banks and express trains, and was probably the boldest highwayman in civilized lands.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The new handsome schoolhouse recently erected at Shediac, N.B., narrowly escaped destruction by the disastrous fire which lately devastated the town.

A writer in *White and Blue*, the organ of the undergraduates of Toronto University, asks for a chair of civil polity for that university.

The Kingston Board of Education are dissatisfied with the present working of the model school, as it seems the scholars are neglected during the model school course.

W. R. Bigg, Esq., Public School Inspector of Leeds, was recently presented by the teachers in his district with a very handsome electro-tea set and a complimentary address.

The venerable Dr. Ryerson recently opened the handsome High School buildings at Stratford. His address was well received and the old veteran was cheered to the echo.

On the 4th inst. a large gathering of the graduates of Toronto University assembled at Principal Hunter's residence, in Brantford, for the first annual dinner. Speeches were made by Hon. A. S. Hardy, Mayor Henry, and others.

A meeting was held in Manitowaning (Manitoulin Island), on the 30th October, to discuss the necessity of increased school accommodation. It was considered likely that at no distant date a high school will have to be provided for that district.

Mr. J. T. Mellish, M.A., has been appointed by the city of Halifax School Commissioners to the Mathematical Professorship of the High School, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bayne, who has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Kingston Military College.

The County of Frontenac Teachers' Association met at Kingston on Thursday, the 7th inst. Mr. J. M. Buchan, High School Inspector, gave a lecture on "Poetry and Politics," in which he showed how completely literature has reflected the condition of society, its national vitality and growth, and its political life.

The Simcoe High School is being attacked in the papers, and is also being vigorously defended. The "Norfolk *Reformer*," advises the administering of "a strong lineament (!) of oil of syrup," to one of the opponents. And this actually appears side by side with an elaborate criticism of the grammatical accuracy of the language of the Waterford *Star*.

The Minister of Education has decided to abolish the High School at Packenham, County Lanark, and to give the Carleton Place another chance. The latter school is deprived of its grant for the current year and will also probably be discontinued should the ratepayers agree to suppress their difficulties and to unite cordially in its support. The Smith Falls High School is continued.

The Listowel Public School Board has passed the following resolution:—"That in the interests of education the Board does not think it advisable to establish a fifth class, but requests the High School Board to place the High School in an efficient condition by making arrangements to receive public school pupils and have them properly advanced."

The Quebec Government is to be memorialized to amend the School Act so as to provide that the taxes collected from joint stock companies shall in future be divided among the Catholic and Protestant School Boards in proportion to the amount of stock held by Catholic and Protestant stockholders in the school district instead of on the basis of the population of each as heretofore.

The faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario, situated at Kingston, have decided to establish a course of lectures for women exclusively. The lectures will be accepted in proceeding to the degree of M. D., which will be granted on passing the requisite examination. The session will commence on the second Monday in April, 1880, and continue till the September following.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Association, the President, Mr. D. J. Johnston, gave a very interesting address, entitled "Wrong tendencies in our school system." These he pointed out to be. 1st, the introduction of politics; 2nd, centralization; 3rd, development only along a certain given line; and 4th, development of the system at the expense of the individuality of the teacher; and lastly, preparing pupils for examinations and not for their work in life. The address was an able one, and was well received.

On Saturday evening last the amalgamation of night classes in Kingston was effected by the Joint Committee of the Public School Board and the Mechanics' Institute. There will in future be two classes instead of one—one for ladies in the Wellington street school, under charge of Miss Livingston, and one for males in the Queen street school, which will be opened five nights per week and will be under the charge of Mr. J. S. Wood and Mr. W. H. Godwin. The hours are from 7 till 9 p. m, and the fees 25c per month. It is to be hoped the experiment will be a success. It is fifteen years since night schools were conducted for women and girls in Kingston.

A meeting of the Co. Grenville Teachers' Association was held at the Kemptville High School on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30 and 31st. The President, Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A., gave the opening address, in which he urged the teachers present to impress *facts* on pupils' memories, and foster good habits by means of frequent repetition, also to endeavour to cultivate the memory and understanding together. Papers were read by Mr. W. H. Charleton on "Elementary Arithmetic;" by Mr. R. W. Hicks on "Notation;" by Mr. Carman on "High School Entrance Examinations;" by Mr. Mair on "Qualifications of 2nd Class Teachers." The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—President, Mr. R. W. Hicks; Vice-President, Mr. A. McDonald, Secy.-Treas., Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A.; Committee of Management, Misses Kirkup and Fannin, Messrs. Blain, J. A. Carman, and W. H. Carleton, Messrs. McPherson and Isaac Wood were appointed auditors. The sum of $75 was appropriated to the purchase of a professional library, and a committee was appointed to select the books and prepare a plan for their care and distribution. It was arranged that the lady teachers should take the lead in the discussions on Grammar and Geography at the next meeting, which will be held in May, 1880. About 40 teachers were present. It would be well if all the teachers in the county would attend the meetings of the Teachers' Association, as the interchange of ideas cannot but be beneficial, and have a great influence in advancing the general interests of education.

FOREIGN.

There are 450 scholars at Rugby School.

The oldest University in America is Harvard; founded in 1638.

It is said that in the Cornell library of 40,000 volumes, there is not a single work of fiction.

In 1856 the number of students in attendance at American colleges was 8,438; now about 30,000 are in attendance.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been elected President of the British and Foreign School Society, Earl Granville retiring.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, M.P., Professor of International Law at Cambridge, will give a course of lectures this term on the Law of Nations and the history of Treaties.

Rev. Dr. Charles Gruneisen, who for half a century has been prominently connected with the educational system of Wurtemburg, is dead, at the age of 77.

Arthur Gilman's study of Shakespeare, in which he will show the extent of the poet's indebtedness to the Bible, will contain over 300 quotations from the poet's works. They will be of sufficient length to have an interest for general readers, as well as for students. The index will contain references to over 800 subjects.

HUMOROUS.

A pigmy—A little pig.

Bob Ingersoll is sneering his end.

How sad to think the end of all is—L.

The Chinese navy-yards are junk shops.

Out on a foul—Taking a ride on an ostrich.

Courtship is not to be run by the rule of three.

Striped stockings cover a multitude of shins.

The home of the Cæsars—The Custom House.

Long sermons are the worst "clerical errors."

Elections should always be held on Chooseday.

There is a good deal in a name—to a bank cheque.

How to acquire short-hand—Bother a busy buzz-saw.

Song of the dry goods clerk—"Swinging in delaine."

Courtney had better saw wood, says the New York *World*.

A tack points heavenward when it means the most mischief.

The question at Leadville is not how to get rich but how to get home.

Grief is like a free lunch. Shakespeare said, "Grief fills the room up."

There is a divinity which shapes the end of a bee-sharp—view it as you may.

A man's character is like a fence; you cannot strengthen it by whitewash.

The saddest words of tongue or pen—"Here's that collector of bills again."

An Irishman's rendering of "Regnat ubique Fides":—"Faith, it rains everywhere!"

When a pastor is discharged isn't it a sack-religious act on the part of the congregation?

Any man pays too much for his whistle when he has to wet it fifteen or twenty times a day.

Every man is honest if you take his word for it; but it is just as well to take a note for borrowed money.

It is easier for a rich man to go through a needless sigh than to sign a subscription list for a new church.

"It's an awful mean invertebrate that under the cover of a chestnut will worm itself into one's feelings.

Shakespeare was married when he was 18, and Brigham Young when he was 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and so on.

The fashion of ladies taking tea in bonnet and gloves doesn't seem absurd to a boy who drinks water from his hat.

A thorough man of the world is one who can shake hands cordially with a friend whom he has just black-balled at a club.

Where is there a greater satire upon man than in chess, where the queen has to do the work and the king is to be protected?

A wag who had lent a minister a horse that had run away and thrown the clergyman, claimed credit for spreading the gospel.

There was a young fellow named Knox,
Who concluded to gamble in stocks;
And in twenty-four hours
He swore, "By the powers,
I'm glad to escape with my socks!"

If Jacob's ladder was now to be placed against the entrance of heaven you couldn't induce anybody to ascend it. An opposition elevator would get all the passenger traffic.

"What," says an exchange, "is more interesting than a baby?" We should remark that a pair of twins made the matter a trifle more interesting—to manufacturers of cradles and soothing syrup.

"It is proper for me to kiss the bride," said a Leadville clergyman who had just united a happy couple. "No, sir," replied the bridegroom firmly—"it is proper for you to kiss the dust"; and he shot the poor man dead. "I didn't want to do it," explained the husband afterward; "but the reverend person was saucy, and etiquet demanded it."

A clergyman's wife had impressed upon her little boy the necessity of ejecting the skins of grapes, and a few days afterward she told him the story of Jonah and the whale." "The whale is a very large monster," said the mother, "and he swallowed Jonah." "Did he swallow other men, too?" asked the little boy. "Well, I suppose he did," continued the mother, who was somewhat in doubt; and while she was hesitating about the continuation of the story, the boy interrupted:—"And, mamma, did he spit the skin out, too?"

LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown," has written a work on "The Manliness of Christ." It will soon appear in London from the press of Macmillan & Co.

A new volume of Renan's history of primitive Christianity is out in Paris. It has the title "L'EgliseChrétienne." One volume more, "Marc Aurèle," will complete the work.

Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, whose poem, "Sappho," has reached a fifth edition in London, is a Brooklyn lady, and twenty years ago a large contributor to the journals of the day.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis is understood to have a new volume in press, consisting of lectures on Tennyson, Longfellow, Browning, Wordsworth, Keble, Herbert, and other poets. The course was delivered on Sunday evenings last winter, under the title of "Evenings for the People."

The Rev. Robert Brown, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in press an abridged edition of his well known volume on "Rome and the Campagna." The volume is intended for a handbook to the ruins of the ancient city for the use of travellers and archæological students.

Had John Doran been earlier in the field, Mr. Stoddard, in his memoirs of Doran, says he might have been a dangerous rival to the author of "The Curiosities of Literature." Even in the works which he left, he has shown himself "quite as entertaining as Disraeli, and much more scholarly." Few men of letters have written so well and so voluminously without leaving more memorials of their lives than he.

Mr. John W. Chadwick is rapidly becoming one of the popular authors of the States. His "Book of Poems" is in its fourth edition; 2,000 copies of his "Bible of To-day" are in circulation, and Roberts Brothers have nearly ready a new volume from his prolific pen, entitled, "The Faith of Reason," in which such leading topics as God, Immortality, Prayer, Ethics, are reverently, yet fearlessly handled.

A "remarkable portrait," as it is called, of Lord Beaconsfield has just been completed for the Marquis of Exeter, but will probably be engraved before being added to his collection, for the admiration of the world. The position of his lordship is eminently dramatic. The moment chosen is that of the speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the treaty of Berlin. The Premier stands upright with folded arms in front of the red-covered benches and has just come to his peroration.

Mr. Huth's work on the life and writings of Henry Thomas Buckle, promises to be the most important contribution to the literature of biography that will see the light this year in London. Mr. Huth was Buckle's companion during his travels in the East. Buckle left England in October, 1861, in search of health, and passed the winter of that year on the Nile. In the following March he made a tour through Sinai, Petra and Palestine, and at Damascus, in May, he died. Mr. Huth has been engaged for some years in collecting correspondence and other materials for his work, and is well known in London for his tastes and acquirements in literature. It is to him that the magnificent library collected by the late Henry Huth, his father, has passed. The life of Buckle will comprise two octavo volumes, with a portrait.