

The Weekly British Colonialist

Wednesday May 4 1870.

International Differences.

A year ago the world was set on fire by Sumner's great swelling Alabama speech. To-day nothing but the ashes remain. Even the great incendiary himself appears to be almost forgotten. It is impossible to doubt that Sumner expressed with precise accuracy the feelings of the great bulk of his countrymen; but it was made equally clear that the real grievance, the "wrong" about which they cared, the injury they hoped to avenge, was one for which there can be no reparation, which is beyond the pale not only of ordinary diplomacy but of any negotiation, however informal or however elastic. It was not an act, but an attitude of mind; not the letting loose of the Alabama, but the unfriendliness of a large section of the British people, for which the Americans desired and possibly still desire to demand satisfaction. The so-called Alabama claims were not really based upon the Alabama at all, but upon the attitude of the English people during the war—on Mr. Rotch's contempt, and Mr. Laird's greed, and Earl Russell's lofty indifference to the fate of such "political invertebrates." And hence the indisposition on the part of America to submit the matter to arbitration. There was really nothing to submit. Nor was there anything which Great Britain could do to meet the case; no conceivable contrivance of diplomacy by which she could help it. Suppose John Bull had consented to put all his ideas about honor and position and consistency and truthfulness into his pocket, and formally acknowledged a lie, declared, say by Act of Parliament, that he was dreadfully in the wrong in acknowledging the belligerency of the South, and consequently surrendered British America by way of compensation, how would that have mended matters? It would have remained no less true that a majority of the British governing class did dislike the North, that many statesmen wished the Union broken up, and that half the English middle-class were deceived by erroneous intelligence into a similar temper. If all the Dukes of the United Kingdom had appeared in chains at the bar of the Senate to beg the pardon of the Great Republic, that could in no way alter the fact that a large and influential section of the British nation was hostile—wrongly, we think, but still hostile—to the North. But if it be correct that the real "wrong" for which the United States has so long clamored for redress consisted in the fact that a preponderance of British sentiment and sympathy was against the North, there does exist the precise commodity with which such a sore can be wiped off. Have our neighbors forgotten the Canadian rebellion of 1837-8, when their sympathies and even material aid went with the rebels? Have they forgotten the Russian war, during which a precisely similar condition of things existed? Do they close their eyes to the state of American sentiment and sympathy in relation to Ireland? Or are they blind to the fact that they have nourished in their midst an organization the ostensible object of which is the infringement of international law, and whose attempts to outrage an unforgiving neighbor, in order to revenge itself on a nation it dare not attack, have been aided by the people and winked at by the authorities of the United States? Nay, are they blind to the fact that every rebellion which occurs within the British realm, however trivial or however unjustifiable upon any moral or political principle, has ever enjoyed the sympathy, if indeed it has not had the active and material support, of a large section of the American people? Even now, while we write, does not American sympathy go out largely towards the half-breeds of Winnipeg? Is it not a fact that whoever lifts his italics or draws his sword against John Bull will be sure of sympathy and following in Brother Jonathan's dominions? Here, then, Great Britain has the wherewithal to pay off her indebtedness to the United States. Nay, let it rather be regarded in the light of an account current between the two nations, wherein the balance is largely in favor of Great Britain. British sympathy has been against the United States upon one occasion, American sympathy has been against Britain—ever! Let both consent to a complete obliteration of the past; and let both woo the Angel Virtue in the future.

Saturday April 30.

An interesting young gentleman at San Francisco, on Tuesday last, stole behind his father while the latter was reading a newspaper, and out the old gentleman's throat. Will probably die.

H M S CHARLEMAGNE, Capt Lyons, with Admiral Farquhar, went outside for ball practice on Thursday and returned the same evening. On Thursday the ship was inspected by Admiral Farquhar.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. Henderson each gave notice of a question which certainly cannot be too soon asked and answered. They wish to know whether Mr. Gladstone's attention has been called to a statement recently made by Lord Romilly in the House of Lords to the effect that shortly after his accession to the bench he discovered among the accounts of an eminent railway company the item of £10,000 for secret service money paid to members of Parliament. It is, of course, impossible that an accusation of so grave a character, when publicly made on the authority of one of the judges of the land, should be passed over without inquiry. The system of "lobbying" is an American institution which we do not care to see transplanted to this country. As a means of forwarding private legislation it is generally supposed to have long ago become obsolete in England. The sole instance of recent date of a change of this kind being brought forward was in the accusation preferred against a member of Parliament some years back by Mr. Washington Wilkes. On that occasion, however, the charge turned out to be groundless, and Mr. Wilkes was handed over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms till he repented and retracted. The Master of the Rolls, being a peer, cannot, we presume, be summoned to the bar of the Lower House, but he may be called upon in another way either to make good or withdraw his charge against the honor of the Commons. It certainly seems strange that Lord Romilly should have refrained from calling attention to his discovery at the time it was made, apparently some seventeen or eighteen years ago. Pall Mall Gazette.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND.—About the 12th or 14th of May will be held in this city a Bazaar of sundry articles donated by publicspirited Christian ladies and their friends, the proceeds resulting from the sale of which will be applied to swell the Building Fund of the recently consumed Christ Church Cathedral. The object is one that appeals directly to the sympathies of all. The friends of the colony in England are using exertion to procure subscriptions, Her Majesty has been memorialized to forward the good cause, and surely we should do all we can to help ourselves. The Bazaar will be held in Southgate's new building, corner of Government and Fort streets, the use of which has been given by Mr. Bartlett, agent for the property. Ladies and others wishing to contribute articles, should send them to Mrs. Cridge or Mrs. Harris.

LADY FRANKLIN arrived last evening in the U S S Newbern, looking remarkably well and vigorous for one who has almost reached fourscore years. Lady Franklin is accompanied by her niece and intends visiting Alaska in the Newbern and spending some weeks in that interesting section. Her ladyship visited the colony in 1861, and passed some weeks pleasantly among us.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, which was to be held in London on the 5th inst, the directors would recommend that a dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum be declared for the half-year, that £2954 4s be appropriated to close the "bad debt account," and that the balance of profit, amounting to £4172 18 s, be carried forward.

At the first meeting of the Duke of Newcastle's creditors, debts to the amount of £30,000 were proved. Poda, the famous tailor, is a creditor, one item of his "little bill" being £60 for a pair of silk dressing trousers.

COVANT SITTINGS.—The County Court will sit on Thursday, the 3d day of May, and the Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery on Wednesday, the 4th day of May, at the Court House, James Bay.

The Military Department of Alaska has been broken up as an independent department and will be attached to that of Columbia under General Canby.

TOM LAPORTE, the once celebrated whistler and negro-minstrel, died in the Hospital at San Francisco on the 25th inst, aged 33 years.

The steamer Grappler's boilers are completed and will be placed in position by the H B Co's shears.

THE REV MR. ALEXANDER, chaplain of H M S Zealous, will preach at St John's Church to-morrow evening.

LIBERTY MEN.—A large number of the Zealous men are on shore and the majority appear to be enjoying themselves in a rational and proper manner.

The Delegates will sail on the next direct steamer—about the 12th of May.

The return cricket match between Married and Single will net come off to-day.

There was a clean sheet at the Police Barracks yesterday.

A Meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday at Government House.

The Cemetery and its Gravedigger.

VICTORIA, April 29th, 1870.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Cannot the disgraced scene that are constantly occurring in our cemetery be put a stop to?

Must the Sexton's plea of ignorance be a sufficient excuse for the shameful indignities exhibited in the presence of many friends and acquaintances who had assembled on Thursday afternoon to pay their last respects to the deceased? or must the feelings of friends and relatives be outraged through the indelicacy of the gravedigger causing the brutal scene of jumping upon that which contained the remains of our friend?

Surely the sum of 25 shillings payment to guarantee the public against a repetition of the above outrage. W. H.

European Mail Summary.

English papers are to the 20th of April: The Queen of the Netherlands left England on the 29th March. Gen Grey, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, died March 31st, never having regained consciousness since he was seized with paralysis. His daughter, the Duchess of St. Alban's, was delivered of a son on the same day at her father's residence. The House of Lords pronounced judgment in the Wicklow Peerage case, allowing the claim of Mr. Howard and rejecting that of Mrs. Howard's alleged infant son. The Bishop of Mauritius—Dr. Hatchard—is dead. The Rev N Woodard has been appointed a canon of Manchester. John Bright is improving in health, but is still enjoined to abstain from all business or excitement. The election at Newark was proceeding. Lord Courtney has retired from the representation of East Devon and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Kennaway, to whom no opposition is expected. Captain White, MP, for Tipperary, has met with a severe accident in the hunting field. A new novel by Mr. Disraeli, entitled "Lothair," will be published next month. Col Elphinstone, the prosecutor of the suit in the Archdeacon Court against the Rev J. P. Purchas, of Brighton, having died, the proceedings have lapsed. Mr. Hardiment has been convicted of bribery at the last Norfolk election, but the sentence in the case has not yet been pronounced. Several Spaniards, who had presented a somewhat tame imitation of a bullfight at the Agricultural Hall, have been fined for cruelty. Two non-commissioned officers and several privates in a volunteer corps at Newcastle-under-Lyme have been sentenced by the magistrates to payment of fines for insubordination. Two men were drowned near Malton while attempting to escape from a police constable. The importation of live cattle from Buenos Ayres has not proved successful, the prices realized by sale of animals being inadequate to meet the expenses. The turbulent spirit which has so long unsettled many Irish counties still continues, and fresh instances of violence have occurred. Emigration to the United States is again assuming very large proportions. The Longford Election Inquiry is proceeding. Evidence has been given of violent language and gross intimidation on the part of some priests who supported Mr. Nugent. A deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge the abolition of the Income tax under Schedule D, but Mr. Lowe's reply is not favorable. The Bristol election resulted in the return of Mr. Robinson, the Liberal candidate, after a closer contest than had been expected with the Conservative candidate, Mr. Hare. At the Taunton Assizes Mr. Vanderbyl was acquitted of bribery at the late Bridgwater election, but his partner, Mr. Penally, and Dr. Kinglake, brother of Mr. A. W. Kinglake, were found guilty. The sentences were postponed. The Bishop of Manchester was consecrated and Dr. Parry has been consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Dover. At a meeting of the Education League in London it was determined to insist upon a compulsory system of secular education. A meeting was also held, at which several ladies were speakers, in furtherance of the women's suffrage movement. Mr. J. S. Mill made an earnest speech in support of the proposition to allow women to vote at elections. The man Mobbe, convicted of murdering a boy, was executed at Aylesbury. Mr. Cotterill, a member of a well-known firm of solicitors in the city of London, has disappeared. A man was convicted of murdering a game-keeper employed by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, in Suffolk, and has been condemned to death. Lady Lopez, mother of two members of the present House of Commons, died from injuries caused by her dress accidentally taking fire.

DISMILAR PORTRAITS.—The Paris journals devote the greater portion of their space to the "Touze trial," and indulge in the minutest description of every incident connected with the proceedings. As a curious illustration of the extent to which prejudice may distort the judgment, we contrast two descriptions of the appearance of Prince Pierre Bonaparte when summoned before the High Court to listen to the indictment against him. According to L'Historie, "the accused is very pale. He has lost that deep complexion, that well-to-do air, which he formerly had. He spoke thickly. He wore in his button-hole the rosette of the Legion of Honor. In physique, Prince Pierre is a powerful man, tall and big, with a strong and deep head, black hair drawn back over the skull, which is bald, eyes and nose of the Napoleon stamp, moustache, and short beard trimmed a la Guise. The manner in which he wears his coat closely buttoned brings into prominence his robust obesity. La Marseillaise describes the Prince as "tall in stature, of great breadth of shoulders, with swelling patches, reminding one of a meat dresser (depeceur) at one of the abattoirs in his Sunday clothes. His forehead is low, harsh, and retreating, the arch of the eyebrows crooked, and the eyebrows in shape like an untrue blade; the eyes ash colored and glassy, the eyelids red and swollen. The head is partially bald, the hair forming an angle with his wolf's ear, brought over to almost the back of the head, and bordered with enormous cartilages. His look is insolent, ferocious—'Shoot down my foes.' The nose joining in a straight line with the neck with ridges of flesh, such as are seen in the slaughterers and executioners of antiquity. His face livid and of a greenish hue, the distended skin showing in the cheek a hollow as wide as a 5f. piece, and above the lips another disagreeable furrow. The beard of pepper and salt color and the thick moustache cut off transversely to the lower part of the head from the nostrils to the neck. The voice, embarrassed by a barbarous accent, is hesitating, hoarse and cracked. Upon his countenance is marked a dark bestiality, and it assumes impassibility, but beneath the lurid twitching of the muscles it is easy to detect the wild beast which is preying on its own flesh because it cannot give vent to its rage. In his left hand he holds a kind of note-book bound in red Morocco leather. That has been given to him that he may expend his passion upon something less than he should crumble away with his fingers the woodwork of the tribune where he stands."

You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by inserting this letter in your valuable journal, And believe me yours truly, CHAS. SEYMOUR, PR.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Right Reverend Bishop Demers, missing very much his COLONIST, the pioneer of the Press in British Columbia, has contrived, through the means of a friend in London, to get it, and thus, through the channel of your estimable newspaper, we receive and read, with lively interest, a great many particulars about a town and a country which, hitherto, have all our sympathy. It does not belong to me to state my views on the several questions, either political or commercial, discussed in your valuable paper; but it may be my duty to express my opinion about the ecclesiastical news which is said to come from Rome concerning the Ecumenical Council. Permit me to state, Mr. Editor, that a great deal of it is unintelligible and senseless, another portion of it is untrue and false, still another portion of it is base slander and calumny, and a very small portion of it may be called true and correct. I do not say on your Mr. Editor, the charge of forging non-sensical dispatches concerning Rome, neither do I blame you for publishing them; but I know as well from other people's experience as from my own that this forgery must be ascribed to that lying machine which is called telegraph, and to that lying spirit which is called electricity. I shall not, however, confine myself to mere assertions; I shall add a few proofs to substantiate my statement: Thus, for instance, in your issue of the 9th day of February, a dispatch from Rome says that "Dr. Daltysse protests against the doctrine of the dogma of Infallibility." The truth is that this Dr. Daltysse, whose name is Dollinger, protested at least ten months ago, not in Rome, but in Munich, in Bavaria. Another dispatch says: "The Pope is ill, suffers much from cold; but presides in the Council every day." The truth is that the Pope is not ill, but enjoys splendid health, both since and before the opening of the Council, and that he does not preside every day, but only in public sessions. Another dispatch says: "Father Gracivry will be expelled as the Superior of the Oratorians on account of his letter on the Ecumenical Council." The truth is that the authorities have forbidden the publication by the Bishop of the contents of his letter written by him to Archbishop Malines. It is supposed that in this letter the Bishop commits himself decidedly against the dogma of Infallibility. The truth is that Father Gracivry writes that, Father Gracivry, will not be superseded as the Superior of the Oratorians, simply because he is not the Superior of the so-called Oratorians—in fact he is perhaps no Oratorian at all, because he left that religious order years ago. The Papal authorities have much more important things to look after than the miserable productions of Father Gracivry—and as far as the last sentence is concerned, either it has no meaning or it contains a base slander against the learned Archbishop of Malines. I stop these unpleasant quotations, Mr. Editor, because I think more is unnecessary to prove what I stated at the outset and to put you and your readers on your guard against all dispatches issued from the news-manufacturing company called Havas. This company, which has the monopoly of telegraphical commerce, is but too well known to the Catholic Press in Europe. I might add a few words about the dogma of Infallibility which seems just now to attract the attention of the whole world, and concerning which there is among Bishops no other disagreement than as to the question whether or not this is the proper time to define it as an article of our faith. But this would make my letter too long, and I confine myself to the expressing of my opinion that we would all act very wisely if we patiently waited the decision of the Ecumenical Council and the explanations which the Church will readily give to her inquiring children. I conclude with stating that after a rainy and unpleasant winter the glorious weather of Spring is fastening new life into nature. Some is quiet; the people are content and satisfied. The influence of strangers has given an impulse to business, and I dare say it would be hard to find a city more happy and blessed than Rome under the paternal government of Pope Pius IX. Disturbance and revolution are never lamented here except by "Forestieri," (strangers). The Romans are the first to acknowledge it. You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by inserting this letter in your valuable journal, And believe me yours truly, CHAS. SEYMOUR, PR.

Letter from Rev. Father Seghers at Rome.

Rome, March 17th, 1870.

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The Economist says the English money market, like everything else which is English, is the product of a long history. It was not made, it grew. It is in this respect like our political constitution. Very likely a theorist could invent specious reasons to show that Queen, Lords and Commons were an inconvenient polity; that the Queen's salary might be saved, and that the Prince of Wales did little or nothing for his money. On paper a theorist might reason that it would be better to wind up the Bank of England, to have in the city a sort of republic of banks, to let each fight with its own hand and home have duties to another. We do not say this could be proved to be better, but it might certainly be plausibly argued to be better. But the answer is—that the new banking system would take generations to acquire the credit which in generations the present system has acquired—that credit is the part of business of most slow growth and least to be created on a sudden, and that it would be madness to destroy a system which does work in order to create a system which might work.

A Useful Paragraph.—We read in an American newspaper the following letter from a Yankee to her grocer: "Mr. Tuttle, This here thing has got too much hump in it for molasses and not quite enough for clothes lines—so I've strained off the molasses and send you the 'hog' to make up the measure, and have 'turned over the bump' to the Vigilance Committee, 'so be upped up for further use.' So be sure 'to send up' the real thing this time, as all hump goes to the 'Y,' and the top is given to the 'V.'"

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DISMILAR PORTRAITS.—The Paris journals devote the greater portion of their space to the "Touze trial," and indulge in the minutest description of every incident connected with the proceedings. As a curious illustration of the extent to which prejudice may distort the judgment, we contrast two descriptions of the appearance of Prince Pierre Bonaparte when summoned before the High Court to listen to the indictment against him. According to L'Historie, "the accused is very pale. He has lost that deep complexion, that well-to-do air, which he formerly had. He spoke thickly. He wore in his button-hole the rosette of the Legion of Honor. In physique, Prince Pierre is a powerful man, tall and big, with a strong and deep head, black hair drawn back over the skull, which is bald, eyes and nose of the Napoleon stamp, moustache, and short beard trimmed a la Guise. The manner in which he wears his coat closely buttoned brings into prominence his robust obesity. La Marseillaise describes the Prince as "tall in stature, of great breadth of shoulders, with swelling patches, reminding one of a meat dresser (depeceur) at one of the abattoirs in his Sunday clothes. His forehead is low, harsh, and retreating, the arch of the eyebrows crooked, and the eyebrows in shape like an untrue blade; the eyes ash colored and glassy, the eyelids red and swollen. The head is partially bald, the hair forming an angle with his wolf's ear, brought over to almost the back of the head, and bordered with enormous cartilages. His look is insolent, ferocious—'Shoot down my foes.' The nose joining in a straight line with the neck with ridges of flesh, such as are seen in the slaughterers and executioners of antiquity. His face livid and of a greenish hue, the distended skin showing in the cheek a hollow as wide as a 5f. piece, and above the lips another disagreeable furrow. The beard of pepper and salt color and the thick moustache cut off transversely to the lower part of the head from the nostrils to the neck. The voice, embarrassed by a barbarous accent, is hesitating, hoarse and cracked. Upon his countenance is marked a dark bestiality, and it assumes impassibility, but beneath the lurid twitching of the muscles it is easy to detect the wild beast which is preying on its own flesh because it cannot give vent to its rage. In his left hand he holds a kind of note-book bound in red Morocco leather. That has been given to him that he may expend his passion upon something less than he should crumble away with his fingers the woodwork of the tribune where he stands."

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EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The Right Reverend Bishop Demers, missing very much his COLONIST, the pioneer of the Press in British Columbia, has contrived, through the means of a friend in London, to get it, and thus, through the channel of your estimable newspaper, we receive and read, with lively interest, a great many particulars about a town and a country which, hitherto, have all our sympathy. It does not belong to me to state my views on the several questions, either political or commercial, discussed in your valuable paper; but it may be my duty to express my opinion about the ecclesiastical news which is said to come from Rome concerning the Ecumenical Council. Permit me to state, Mr. Editor, that a great deal of it is unintelligible and senseless, another portion of it is untrue and false, still another portion of it is base slander and calumny, and a very small portion of it may be called true and correct. I do not say on your Mr. Editor, the charge of forging non-sensical dispatches concerning Rome, neither do I blame you for publishing them; but I know as well from other people's experience as from my own that this forgery must be ascribed to that lying machine which is called telegraph, and to that lying spirit which is called electricity. I shall not, however, confine myself to mere assertions; I shall add a few proofs to substantiate my statement: Thus, for instance, in your issue of the 9th day of February, a dispatch from Rome says that "Dr. Daltysse protests against the doctrine of the dogma of Infallibility." The truth is that this Dr. Daltysse, whose name is Dollinger, protested at least ten months ago, not in Rome, but in Munich, in Bavaria. Another dispatch says: "The Pope is ill, suffers much from cold; but presides in the Council every day." The truth is that the Pope is not ill, but enjoys splendid health, both since and before the opening of the Council, and that he does not preside every day, but only in public sessions. Another dispatch says: "Father Gracivry will be expelled as the Superior of the Oratorians on account of his letter on the Ecumenical Council." The truth is that the authorities have forbidden the publication by the Bishop of the contents of his letter written by him to Archbishop Malines. It is supposed that in this letter the Bishop commits himself decidedly against the dogma of Infallibility. The truth is that Father Gracivry writes that, Father Gracivry, will not be superseded as the Superior of the Oratorians, simply because he is not the Superior of the so-called Oratorians—in fact he is perhaps no Oratorian at all, because he left that religious order years ago. The Papal authorities have much more important things to look after than the miserable productions of Father Gracivry—and as far as the last sentence is concerned, either it has no meaning or it contains a base slander against the learned Archbishop of Malines. I stop these unpleasant quotations, Mr. Editor, because I think more is unnecessary to prove what I stated at the outset and to put you and your readers on your guard against all dispatches issued from the news-manufacturing company called Havas. This company, which has the monopoly of telegraphical commerce, is but too well known to the Catholic Press in Europe. I might add a few words about the dogma of Infallibility which seems just now to attract the attention of the whole world, and concerning which there is among Bishops no other disagreement than as to the question whether or not this is the proper time to define it as an article of our faith. But this would make my letter too long, and I confine myself to the expressing of my opinion that we would all act very wisely if we patiently waited the decision of the Ecumenical Council and the explanations which the Church will readily give to her inquiring children. I conclude with stating that after a rainy and unpleasant winter the glorious weather of Spring is fastening new life into nature. Some is quiet; the people are content and satisfied. The influence of strangers has given an impulse to business, and I dare say it would be hard to find a city more happy and blessed than Rome under the paternal government of Pope Pius IX. Disturbance and revolution are never lamented here except by "Forestieri," (strangers). The Romans are the first to acknowledge it. You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by inserting this letter in your valuable journal, And believe me yours truly, CHAS. SEYMOUR, PR.

Miscellaneous Items.

THEY ARE.—A writer in the Riverside Echo on short sightedness, says—

It is believed by many that near-sightedness is caused by the fallow of the "corns" or front of the eye, and that persons afflicted with this deformity were so from their birth. On the contrary near-sightedness is confined to the back of the eye and frequently exhibits no unusual fallow of the cornea whatever. While the tendency is no doubt hereditary it is mainly caused by inflammation, and is far aggravated by study and close application of the eyes, that we rarely see it developed to a high degree in mariners or farmers but it is quite common with students. It generally begins to be observed when persons are ten or twelve years of age and increases gradually until they have obtained their full growth. Young persons having a tendency to near-sightedness can very much retard it by holding the head in an erect position when reading. Those who suppose, as many do, that near-sightedness in early life is overcome by age, are greatly at fault. When it is of high grade glasses are seldom needed later in life for reading, but the sight or distant objects ever remains the same—and to suppose that such persons ever recover anything like a normal sight, is a great error. An extraordinary case of suicide has just occurred at Paris. A well-dressed man of about forty descended the Quai des Tuileries and, seating himself beside a man who was fishing, lit his pipe. He then offered one to his neighbor, and after a few minutes conversation, plunged headfirst into the river. The fisherman dropped his rod and jumped in after him, but the first immediately struck out and swam away, and the other regained the bank. The former shortly after returned, and, while swimming in front of his temporary acquaintance, drew three Napoleons from his pocket and commenced tossing them in the air like a juggler. At the approach of a number of persons, alarmed by the cries of the spectators of this strange scene, he swallowed the coins, and diving under the waters did not reappear. His body was not found until the evening, and as nothing was discovered on it to establish his identity, it was taken to the morgue.

POLYGAMY IN ITS INFLUENCE ON POPULATION.—At the last meeting of the Anthropological Society, a paper by Dr J Campbell was read "On Polygamy; its influence in determining the sex of our race, and its effects on the growth of population." Minute details of the relative proportions of female to male births in the harems of the king and other important dignitaries of Siam were given. The result seems to be that the proportions of male and female born were, as in the case of monogamist marriages, entirely equal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt and Major Mason, of Virginia, are about going to Egypt to enter the service of the Viceroy, whose agent in New York is commissioning ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers as regimental commanders. Others heretofore commissioned have arrived in Egypt and assumed command.

ORAN DEATH lives in Warren, Ohio. When he was married the minister said: "Thou dost take this woman to be thy wife, to watch over her in life, or in death?" A poet celebrated the great in some lines beginning, "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

A Member of the Wyoming Legislature seeking to sustain a point of order, jerked his coat off, with "Mr. Speaker, if some reliable man will hold these deeds, I'll teach him that he is out of order." The point was sustained.

The Pope, says John Bull, has at last leaped to the incessant solicitations of his friends, and relieved Father Hyacinthe of his monastic vows. Father Hyacinthe is to become a secular priest under the title of L'Abbe Loyson.

A gentleman leaving the company, somebody who sat next to Dr Johnson asked who he was. "I cannot exactly tell you, Sir," replied the doctor, "and I should be loth to speak ill of any person whom I do not know deserves it, but I am afraid he is an attorney."

The Rev. A. Meers, formerly curate of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man, who was one of the Torrington monks, has been received into the Church of Rome.

SPEAKING of the holidays, a Nevada paper says—Pileathers with a little meat attached costs a dollar. He alludes to chickens.

The editor of the Western (Missouri) Landmark asks his readers to excuse the looks of his paper, as he is in bed from the effects of a fight with a delinquent subscriber.

An archbishop rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped—"toes wigged and heels didn't."

A New York paper speaks of "a man with one eye named Robert Welch," but does not tell what his other eye was named.

A Minnesota editor speaks of another editor as a "senile stinger of unsavory English." "Mamma! mamma!" bellowed the angel of the household from the top of the stairs, "I'm mad, and Hannah won't pacify me!"

On one of the trips of an Egyptian steamer, the steerage passengers were so numerous as to make them uncomfortable. The sleeping accommodations were amply described by a Californian, who approached the captain and said: "I should like to have a sleeping berth, if you please." "Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights since we left?" "Well, I've been sleeping a-top of a sick man, but he's got better now and won't stand it no longer."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to purify and cool the system by some alternative potent to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This Holloway's medicine cleanses in Holloway's time-honored purifying and cooling Pills, which cost only a trifle, and will ward off serious illnesses which too frequently reduce one to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine is innocent in its nature, and so searching in its operation, is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries where climates harass the constitution.