

on the enormity of the crime to which the prisoners pleaded guilty. He stated that he was about to make a distinction in the sentences, and would state his reasons for so doing. He believed that the prisoner Smyth was much the more guilty of the two. He had entered upon speculations—gambling, as he should be more properly called. He was fortunate in his first speculation, and the success so unmade him that he made another venture and lost all—not his own money, but that of others whom he had plundered. He then brought his friend, Mr. Rogers, whom he had induced to lend him money, into this undertaking, and had it not been for him (Smyth) Mr. Rogers might now be a respected member of society, trusted and relied upon; instead of being where he at present stood, he happy and content within the bosom of his family. The sentence of the court now was—and he pronounced it with much pain—that Smyth be sentenced to twenty-two months' imprisonment, with hard labour from the date of his commitment; and Rogers to fifteen months' imprisonment, without hard labour, from the date of his commitment also.

THE EXTRA POLICE FORCE IN LOUTH.—At a large meeting of the Dundalk Board of Guardians on Monday, Mr. S. Bradford, in pursuance of notice, moved the adoption of a memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that, as the county of Louth has been for many years in an eminently peaceable and satisfactory condition, such being evidenced by the calendar of prisoners, the constabulary reports, as laid before, and the charges of every Judge of Assize during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873; both as regards offences against the person and against property. In view of the foregoing circumstances, the memorialists would earnestly request that his Excellency might be graciously pleased to direct that the extra police force imposed, or sought to be imposed, on the county of Louth, be removed, and the constabulary establishment reduced to the number to which the county is entitled as a free force. The motion was seconded by Mr. P. Murphy. All the guardians were unanimous in adopting the memorial except one—Dr. P. Beatty—who said that it was not before a board of poor-law guardians that a matter like the above should be brought, but before the grand jury of the county, who were highly respectable and able body of men. He would move that the consideration of the matter be postponed for six months. No one having seconded Dr. Beatty's motion, the chairman declared it lost, and the adoption of the memorial carried. *From Correspondent of Freeman.*

THE WILD IRISH.—In his memoirs of the great Indian Mutiny, Sir Hugh Grant tells the following capital story of an Irish regiment, the 53rd. This regiment, says Sir Hugh Grant, "principally composed of Irishmen were a fine-looking set of fellows, and equally good hands at fighting. Their discipline however was not by any means perfect, and it was difficult to keep them well in hand. They had been lying under the bank of a road which afforded but an inadequate protection, and had in consequence lost a good many men. All of a sudden, without a word from any of their officers, they rushed forward, and utterly heedless of all efforts to stop them, made their way into the toll-house. The Commander-in-Chief was terribly annoyed, and riding up to the regiment, pitched into it well. But these wild Irishmen were incorrigible; whenever he began to speak, a lot of them exclaimed as loud as they could, 'Three cheers for the Commander-in-Chief, boys!' until at last he himself was obliged to go away laughing."

GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.—The failure of Parliament as an organ of public life, is plainly declared in Mr. Gladstone's recent manifesto. It has not been able even to suitably arrange the government of the great city in which it sojourns—still less can it adequately conduct the affairs of the great Empire which it professes to rule. "The vast development of Imperial interests," observes Mr. Gladstone, "add seriously to the duties of Parliament, which, indeed, have reached a point where they seem for the present to defy all efforts to undertake them." Perhaps there are some who fancy that, in the future, there lies a prospect of different things? They would be seriously mistaken, for "I fear," adds the Premier, "that the time has not yet come when you can (even) anticipate a diminution in the calls for legislative labor." Thus it is firmly established, by the avowal of the Premier—that is, of the most experienced statesman in England, the only man who has shown capacity to conduct the affairs of State for a long time—it is established by his solemn avowal that the Parliament is unable to do its work. It is far behind-hand. It neglects, and must neglect most important business which ought to be transacted, but which it cannot transact, for it is overwhelmed with excess of work, and there can be no expectation of a different state of things. The press of affairs is not in the least likely to diminish—on the contrary, it may increase yearly. As at present Parliament cannot undertake its duties, we must infer that in the coming years the neglected duties will accumulate rapidly until there is a vast mass of crying and deadly wrongs. What is the remedy for this? If the same charge could be alleged against any court of justice in the realm, would not the remedy be on every man's tongue—would not every voice cry out for the creation of another court to supplement the deficiencies of this one? Therefore, it is simply a logical necessity of the accurate description made that there should be a demand for another Parliament. How should that other Parliament be constituted, and where? We find an answer to this, also, in examining the causes of the failure of the present Parliament to perform its duties. One cause is the development of Imperial business, but another is to be found in the "varieties of circumstances, of organization, and even of law." For "tis "these varieties, combined with the development of Imperial interests," which make it hopeless for the present Parliament to think of sufficing for its work. The proper conclusion from that would be that the present Parliament—or one formed of members from the Three Kingdoms—should be relieved of the cares arising from these varieties of circumstances, organization, and law. Being imperial by institution, it should only have imperial interests to deal with—and in dealing properly with these it will have work enough, and to spare. Every coming year will augment the serious duties of its occupation. *Dublin Irishman.*

All the members of Parliament for Ireland have been elected, and are classified as follows:—Liberals, 15; Conservatives, 30; Home Rulers, 58.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLIC MEETING.—The public meeting of the Catholics of this country, to express their sympathy with the persecuted Catholics of Germany, will be held in St. James's Hall, on the 6th February, at half-past seven in the evening. Resolutions will be proposed declaring the strong and altogether unanimous feeling of the whole British Catholic body at the sight of the imposition of penal laws on their brethren in another land, and at the deprivation of the Church in Germany of rightful liberty in the exercise of her most essential spiritual functions. It is most earnestly to be desired that all Catholic laymen who are not absolutely prevented from attending will be present, for this is an expression of the sentiments of the Catholic laity, and in the spiritual freedom of the Church they are most emphatically and most directly concerned. The protest is the more necessary, inasmuch as the Committee engaged in getting up the Protestant meeting of the 27th have been disseminating a circular, in which the recent German legislation is

described as resistance to Ultramontane policy and "machinations," and which contains a proposed Resolution basing the action of the Prussian Government on "the right and duty of Nations to uphold civil and religious liberty." Lord Russell, in his letter to Sir John Murray which has appeared in the daily papers, takes the same line, entirely and not very ingeniously ignoring the fact, that by these penal laws no new aggression of the Catholics is forbidden, but on the contrary their previously existing relations to the State are entirely altered, and that in a way completely to deprive them of freedom in their own internal and purely spiritual concerns. Nor is it the Catholics alone who are injuriously affected by them, as the *Standard* very justly observes; and what the more religious German Protestants think of their effect on themselves may be inferred from the fact which we shall presently have occasion to record, that the whole governing body of the Munich Protestants, with all their pastors, went together as one man to vote for the Catholic candidate, who was moreover a priest. *—London Tablet.*

PROTESTANT DISSENT.—It appears in *Whittaker's Almanack*, that during the past year Protestant Dissent has been on the increase in England; not in the number of its adherents, but in the multiplication of its divisions. We learn that on October 1, 1873, the Registrar-General had on his list no less than 131 different sects, each having at that date places registered for Divine worship in England. During the past year six sects have sprung into existence, viz., "The Congregational Temperance Free Church," "The Hope Mission," "The New Methodists," "The Protestant Union," "The Union Churchmen," and "The Unsectarians." The tendency of Protestantism to perpetual subdivision is thus as marked as ever. Yet even the Registrar-General does not seem to be aware of the names of all existing sects, for a correspondent of a contemporary states that in a recent tour in South Wales, a new sect was met rejoicing in the euphonious name of "Christian Dolphins," whose distinctive tenets are, that no man out of their society can be saved, and that even of their own members, those who will be included in that category will be but few. They also hold that there is no difference between their souls and the souls of animals. And to this army of 139 separate sects must be added the various branches of the High, Low, and Broad Church, by law established; which, but for the leaves and fishes, would, the Nonconformist journals maintain, present a similarly edifying unity, comprising an agreement to differ from and disown one another. The "Dolphins," though of recent foundation, and not distinctly Pagan are not altogether undeserving the sympathy and encouragement of a certain cultivated journal, claiming to be "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." *—Weekly Register.*

THE FORGED PAPAL BULL.—The apocryphal constitution, *Apostolica sedes vacans*, to the hour of writing, is still the theme of controversy, in all the continental journals. Determined that the enemy shall swallow the lie which Bismarck has cultivated, the Catholic organs press home the charges of bribery and forgery. The journals of Italy, France, Germany, and Belgium, agree in stating that a reward of ten thousand francs was offered to an agent of Prussia in the event of his procuring from Monsignor Mercurelli, the Papal secretary for Latin letters, a copy of the Bull, which is known to exist, with regard to the next conclave. Demand created supply, and a copy was forged. An old constitution of Pius VI. was exhibited, and with a few artistic touches, was metamorphosed into a so-called Bull of Pius IX. The forger received his pay, and the infatuated infidels of Prussia published the document and solemnly deposed to its authenticity. This venture proved unfortunate. The ignorance of the Catholic hierarchy might be explained by supposing that the instruction intended for their guidance had been addressed by mistake to the editor of a Prussian newspaper. The challenge of the Catholic press was not, however, to be lightly set aside. Reptile money is not given without a serious consideration. Journals receiving the pay of Bismarck may not boggle at self-abasement in that ignominious career to which they are devoted. Hence their anxiety to prove that Bismarck was not the dupe of a vulgar forger, German or Italian. Success has not attended their efforts; rather it has involved their disgrace. The *Journal de Rome* has invented the most recent theory on the subject. This grasshopper chirps out the news that the Bull was written towards the end of 1870, and communicated only to the senior cardinal of each order: Cardinal Patrizi, the chief cardinal-bishop; Cardinal Macchi, the chief cardinal-priest, who died (adds the *Journal*) in 1871; and Cardinal Antonelli, the chief cardinal-deacon. The veracity of this and analogous authorities on the side of Bismarck may be estimated from the fact that Cardinal Macchi died and was buried in the year 1860, just ten years before the date of the supposed Bull. Impossibilities however are not allowed to stand in the way of a justification required for Bismarck. *—Catholic Times.*

The hydrate of chloral, which in 1869 cost eighty dollars a pound, so that each sleep produced by it could be reckoned at one dollar, is now advertised on the list of a German chemical factory at about two dollars a pound. Such an enormous reduction in the price of a chemical product in so short a time is rarely occurred. Perhaps the only parallel case is metallic sodium, which, a few years ago, could not be had for two hundred dollars a pound, but can now be made for seventy-five cents. According to Dr. Richardson, the secret use of chloral in England has become so great that the victims must be put in the same class as the opium eaters. In proof of the enormous consumption, he states that during the last year and a half, four dealers have sold forty tons, sufficient to give narcotic doses to 36,000,000 people—in other words, every person in England could have had one good sound sleep out of the amount sold.

THE GLADSTONE ADMINISTRATION.—Some of the chief charges made against the Gladstone Administration in England are contained in the following remarks from a speech delivered by Mr. Chesley, M. P., at a Conservative meeting in Hackney a few days ago: "During the time the present Ministry has been in office their valuable services to the country may be summed up in a few words. In 1869, they passed the Irish Church Act—an act to recognize the services of the Fenian conspirators, to attenuate the affections of the friends of the British connection in Ireland, and to impoverish and degra the country. In 1870, they passed the Irish Land Act—an act to punish indulgent land owners, to destroy freedom of conditions, and generally to support agrarian outrages. In 1871, they passed the Army Regulation Act—an act generally to promote favoritism in the British Army. In 1872 they passed the Licensing Act—an act to subject a respectable portion of the community to penalties which upheld them to public scorn and contempt. Then there was the Ballot Act, which converted the open-hearted elector into a contemptible sneak. The Mines Regulation Act may be shortly described as an act to increase the price of coal; and the only act for which the Government may take credit—the Education Act—has already created a division amongst its members."

MR. CARLYLE ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR.—The following letter from Mr. Carlyle to Sir J. Whitworth, touching some philanthropic intentions of the latter towards his workpeople, was read on Monday evening by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lytton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art:

"I have read of your offer on behalf of the thrifty work people of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of the same by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwelcome desire

that has arisen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that in my opinion nothing wiser, more beneficial, or worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers has come before me for many a year. Would to Heaven all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect! The look of England is to me this moment abundantly ominous, the question of capital and labour growing ever more anarchical, insoluble by the notions hitherto applied to it, pretty certain to issue in Petroleum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the Dismal Science come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labour never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honour, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandment of Almighty God who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object even than that of the coal strike, or any conceivable strike, is the fact that loosely speaking, we may say all England has decided that the profitable way is to do its work ill, shilly, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and say only one hundred years ago! At the latter date, or still more conspicuously for ages before it, all England awoke to its work with an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labour, and help them to do it well. Now all England, shopkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing labourers awaken as if it were an unspoken and heartfelt prayer to Bedlahub, 'Oh help us, then great Lord of Shoddy, adulteration, and malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of shilliness, swiftness, profit and mendacity, for the Devil's sake. Amen.'"

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.—The *Times*, referring to the paragraph in Mr. Gladstone's address, relating to establishment of local legislatures for Ireland and Scotland, says:—If Mr. Gladstone's language could, on any fair construction, be expounded so as to encourage the wild hopes of the Irish Nationalists, its appearance in so important a declaration of principles as the address to the electors of Greenwich would be a criminal blunder. The integrity of the empire is assumed in all serious political controversy in this country, and is not questioned by any dispirited within the pale of loyalty and almost of sanity. If a political leader were to hold it out as a matter to be debated, his conduct would deserve a much severer chastisement than the mild sarcasm with which Mr. Disraeli visits Mr. Gladstone. But the "ominous" character of the Premier's suggestions is, we are disposed to think, an ingenious effort of imagination. We do not say that Mr. Gladstone's idea might not have been more clearly expressed, but setting ambiguity and involution of style aside, it may be interpreted in such a way that it need not startle those who have grown weary of exciting and revolutionary legislation. The increasing and embarrassing pressure of private and local business on the time of the Legislature has been its usual over and over again, and if these discussions have hitherto produced no satisfactory result, it is because Parliament was too overworked and we absorbed in its work to find time for carrying through measures for its own relief. It is not to be denied that "the duties of Parliament," as Mr. Gladstone says, "have reached a point where they seem for the present to defy all efforts to undertake them." The vast development of Imperial interests does not pause. It would be an idle imagination for our legislators to look forward to a period, even to a single session, of rest. The work it is admitted, is at present done in a slovenly fashion; yet those who do it complain, and truly, that they are overtasked. It is natural that the "private business of Parliament" should be pointed at as the most proper ground for economizing legislative labor. Railway bills, gas bills, water bills, canals and docks, and local improvements of every kind, are not on any sound constitutional principle the proper subjects of Imperial legislation at all; yet the duty of inquiry into their operation upon countless local and personal interests is thrown upon an already overburdened Legislature. As might be expected, the business, while it involves so much trouble and wastes so much time, is done in a manner costly, dilatory, and fragmentary. It is as ill performed as the duty of inquiring into contested elections, which the House of Commons a few years ago handed over to the judges. That example has been to some extent followed up by the creation, with large powers trenching upon the former jurisdiction of Parliament, of the Railway Commission. There is no reason why, as Mr. Gladstone proposes, we should not go further in the same direction, and transfer the whole, or the greater part of the private business of Parliament to some "local and subordinate authority." In other terms, the suggestion would not have seemed "ominous" to the most suspicious politician; and even now no one thinks of asserting that there is anything dangerous about the proposal, so far as it applies to Scotland. But it is conceived that in Ireland the mere premise that Parliament will be asked to consider how "local and subordinate authority" may be organized, will be looked on as a tender of compromise, an acknowledgment of weakness, an invitation to discuss the maintenance of the Union, and an encouragement to the champions of Home Rule. We should not, however, be deterred from effecting a wise and moderate reform, because some of the arguments in its favor are also used in support of mischievous and extravagant revolutionary projects. "Under the unquestioned control of Parliament," a Board or Committee sitting in Dublin, or still better, conducting local inquiries throughout the country, could by no possibility be manipulated into an Opposition Legislature, a centre of Nationalist hopes, and an engine of separatist strategy. On the other hand, it would take away one of the few remaining practical grievances of which Ireland has a right to complain. Introduced, as of course it would be, in conjunction, or in the same measure, with a similar arrangement for the conduct of private business in England and Scotland, it could not be construed into an unworthy concession to Irish agitation. It would weaken the only argument for Home Rule that can bear examination, and may, perhaps, though of this we are less hopeful—withdraw some adherents from the cause. The undertaking does not promise an abundant harvest of popularity; it will offend some influential interests; it will involve much laborious treatment of details, and a large expenditure of Parliamentary time. But the plan is in its essentials a sound one, and if prudently worked out, would be of public benefit, not to Ireland only, but to the whole kingdom. Whether it was wise of Gladstone to make it a salient feature in his new policy may be doubted; but it does not, at any rate seem to be obnoxious to Mr. Disraeli's "ominous" criticism.

MOUNT SINAI AGAIN DISCOVERED.—LONDON, Feb. 16.—Dr. Becke, the English traveller, reports he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated a days journey northeast of the village of Akaba, Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level sea. Dr. Becke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions which he copied.

UNITED STATES.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Council of the Evangelical Alliance has addressed a circular to the members of the British and American organizations of the body, and to Christians generally, to set aside Tuesday, the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day), as a day of special prayer for Ireland. *—Times.* [Very charitable indeed on the part of the Evangelical Alliance! What it should pray for is the speedy deliverance of Ireland from the spiritual vermin with which it swarms in the shape of *Sappers*.—Ed. True Witness.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS ARE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Reference was made some time ago to the conflict raging between the Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo., and the School Board of that city. Bishop Hogan refused to be taxed, alleging that the parochial schools of St. Joseph were "public schools" under the terms of the constitution. His claim was resisted; an appeal was had to the courts, and a decision has just been rendered in the circuit court of that district in favor of the Bishop. The case will next come up for hearing in the Supreme Court of the State. If the judgment of the inferior court is affirmed, the school question in Missouri may be regarded as settled. If our parochial schools are public schools according to the meaning of the constitution, they will be entitled to a *pro rata* share in the public school fund. The Catholics of the State have to congratulate Bishop Hogan for the firmness with which he has resisted the school monopoly, and for the ability with which he has managed to bring the case to a successful issue. It requires unflinching industry and stubborn resistance on our part to make any headway against the conspiracy which now revels on the spoils of our impoverished people. *—St. Louis Watchman.*

On Thursday evening, 12th inst., Wendell Phillips lectured on the subject of "Street Life in Europe," in the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of St. Peter's Hospital, under charge of the "Sisters of the Poor." Mr. Phillips, on making his appearance was greeted by the most cordial applause. He spoke for upwards of an hour and a half, explaining to the delighted audience, the peculiar customs of the Continent of Europe. The eloquent gentleman said:—I wish to say something about the worship and decorum of the Catholic Church. You know very well that the doors of the Catholic Church are never shut. Yes, there are doors there that have not turned on their hinges for hundreds of years; for, as the crowd comes into the city to work, or goes home again at twilight, hardly a peasant passes one day of his whole existence without going to a Catholic Church, somewhere on his route, to say a prayer. Then, again, the Church is one broad marble floor; there is no hateful aristocracy of pews. Wealth cannot purchase a cosy place in which to worship God alone. I have seen the blood royal of Naples kneeling at God's Altar; and its velvet was swept by the feet of the beggar, who had just asked for alms at the door. The slave girl of Havana will bring the cushion of her mistress, place it where she likes to sit, and then kneel, herself at one end and her mistress at the other, equals before God (applause). The poet Kery says:—

I love the free and open door
That directs to the house of God;
I love the wide-spread marble floor
By every foot in freedom trod.

(Renewed applause). Then, again, there is a certain profound decorum (I will not go any lower, to say whether it is feeling or behavior), but at any rate, as you walk through the church there is a decorum of the place which you remark. A Tennessee chaplain went to Kansas to look in the face of John Brown; and he came home again, and tried to teach his people, who went in, Presbyterian or Congregational church, in the middle of a long prayer, and you found that one half the congregation turned round to look at you (laughter). Well, the Tennessee chaplain told his people that, if they did not turn round, he would tell them who was coming in. So he said: "Now it is Mr. A., the great planter; he lives far off, and naturally comes late. Now it is Madame B. She lives near by, and ought to be here earlier. And now it is a little old man with white hair, I don't know who it is look around, and see for yourselves" (great laughter). Now, go with me into any cathedral in Southern Europe. There is one counting his beads; and swarming through the church are travellers, criticizing the paintings and statuary. Perhaps in that chapel there is a sermon; and if that other there is Mass; and, in another, confessions are being heard. Yet there that one kneels; and I have seen Queen Victoria's uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, brush by him, and he never lifted his eyes; he never turned his head; for he felt that he was greater than the Duke; he was talking with God (applause). You might have made a statue of him and set him up, in one half the churches of New England, as a model of behavior (laughter). The speaker, then referred to the condition of women in Europe, and concluded as follows: Another thing—the peoples of Europe, do not know black from white. I was in Boston and saw a colored girl refused a place in the omnibus because she was black; and yet old president Quincy, who was seated in a stage coach, when a girl tremblingly asked to be admitted, she was colored, and was about to be pushed away, when the old President said:—If she don't come in, I go out. They admitted her (applause). I went to London and got into an omnibus; and the man next me was as black as the ace of spades (laughter). I crossed the Channel, and was walking on the Boulevard, in Paris, at the most fashionable hour of the most fashionable day—five o'clock on Sunday afternoon—and I saw half a dozen couples, black and white, arm in arm. I went to the Invalides; beneath which rest the ashes of the Great Napoleon; and our crowd was marshalled to its place by a one-armed colonel who had fought with him at Austerlitz. He was black. I went to the Propaganda College, in Rome, where the sons of princes are educated for priests and bishops; and the man who took the third prize was a native of Africa, and went out of the building arm in arm with a Duke. I was at St. Peter's, the Cathedral of the Christian world. I heard the beautiful Latin service of the Catholic Church chanted most musically; and, when the nobles of Rome knelt round, I went nearer to see whose voice was so melodious. The Priest was black; and I said to myself:—This must be four thousand miles from Boston. Loud applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Phillips' lecture.

DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—There are probably few who are aware of the amount of destitution which exists in the city of Montreal, this winter. The story is a harrowing one, but it is as nothing to what is daily to be read in the papers as to the amount of positive starvation which exists in the city of New York. The poor of New York largely consist of a class who, till this season, have been far removed from anything approaching hard times. Many who, up to the recent monetary panic, were esteemed wealthy are now reduced to the direst straits, and their cases and the number of them are exciting the liveliest sympathy of all. Night after night the station houses are crowded with men, women and children, who, piled one on top of another, consider themselves even happy in that position, the only alternative being to sleep in the gutters, or on the door-steps, or tramp the streets all night. Cases have been discovered where whole families have been starving for weeks on one meal per day, and other cases where no food had been tasted for three or four days, when they were only discovered in time to save life by administering relief. The various charities of the city are making large disbursements for the relief of labour. The situation has undergone but slight improvement lately, and it appears that until the spring trade fairly opens the present sad condition must continue. *—Mont. Herald.*

The past year has been remarkable for the fact that most of the "strikes" organized by the workmen in this country have proved failures, as well as most of the "demonstrations."

The Indian war continues, and the list of murders by the red-skins increases daily.

THE HEALING PROPERTIES OF CABBAGE LEAVES.—The therapeutic value of cabbage leaves, which has long been recognized in household medicine, is discussed at considerable length by Dr. Blue in the *Revue Therapeutique*, and the conclusions to which he comes are stated, as follows:—1. The cabbage leaf excites and augments suppuration of the secretion of ulcers, abscesses, vesicles, and pustules. It has the same action on the integuments acted by an erysipelas or furunculosis inflammation, but removes tissues in a morbid condition. 2. This augmentation of suppuration is constantly followed by an amelioration and often by a cure. It is the condition necessary to the result, and the property of the leaf which determines this result is an indirectly curative property. 3. This property does not consist in any principle which the leaf yields for absorption, but rather in an affinity which the leaf has for the vitiated secretions. 4. The leaf exercises its affinity on open ulcers, or on ulcers covered by a thick or thin scab or crust; it exercises it on the thickened epidermis, or where it is converted into thickened rim-like membranes; in simple or compound variola, throughout mortified tissues, though the integuments are not inflamed or non-inflamed, but removes tumors capable of absorption. 5. When the tegumentary action is widespread or general, the action of the leaves on the parts where they are applied benefits the whole disease. 6. The matter in the parts not covered by leaves is absorbed, and at once directed under the leaves, to be immediately excreted at the part. 7. Treatment by the leaves of suppurative affection prevents re-absorption and consequent pyemia. 8. The cure obtained by this means is more complete and certain than by any other, because it is brought about only when the cause and products of disease are eliminated from the system. 9. This mode of treatment is in perfect harmony of action with the *remedial action*. 10. This essay, in skin diseases, to exert from the system their causes and effects while the leaves aid this action. 11. The cure of an ulcer by the leaves, however wide spread and long standing it may be, is without danger, and relapse is very rare. 12. The cicatrization obtained by the leaves is remarkable for the degree of deformity. 13. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, treated by applications of the leaves, have a favorable prognosis, phthisis is not to be feared.

SOURCES OF TYPHOID.—Among the papers read at the late meeting of the American Hygienic Association in New York, was one in which it was argued that water and food are common mediums of spreading typhoid fever. It has often been said, and is now said, that in farming and dairy districts, where the air is cool, typhoid fever often prevails. The paper read before the Association traced the origin of fever in one instance in a community healthy in locality to the arrival of a person who had had disease at the village of Lathrop, and of it afterwards extending to all the families in the neighborhood who obtained water from the well of the body, which those who did not were unable to exempt. That water infected with the excreta of cholera patients is the most effective of all things in the propagation of cholera is regarded as high medical authority as one of the facts most certain with regard to that disease. This is said to be true, even if all trace of the feculence, as far as the senses can judge, had disappeared from it, and the presence of dangerous organic matter can be detected only by a chemical test. That water contaminated by sewage is apt to produce and propagate typhoid fever, and other diseases has long been believed on grounds which appear to be sufficient. Typhoid fever is often alarmingly prevalent in cities and country towns, and whenever a case breaks out another seems sure to follow, till it goes through a whole neighborhood, although it often occurs that those who are in personal contact with the patients, as nurses and relatives, often escape. In addition to the effect of the impurities in water, a new source of danger has recently been discovered. That excellent London monthly, *The Food Journal*, has an article from which it appears that disease may enter our houses in the milk which we purchase, not only as the milk may have received infection from the air of the farmers or the dairymen's houses, which may perhaps be possible in the case of scarlet fever and a few other diseases—but as it may contain sewage-contaminated water, with which it has been fraudulently mixed. Several recent outbreaks of typhoid fever in England have been unquestionably traced to this source. The facts establishing this are set forth in full in the article of *The Food Journal* referred to, and amount to demonstration. The discovery that disease may be propagated in this way seems to have been made by more than one person about the same time, and having been made, it has been confirmed by new cases occurring from time to time in the towns both of England and Scotland. A satisfactory explanation for the cause of typhoid fever will probably be often found either in the food or drink.

MACMAHON'S DUELS IN 1827.—He was then a straight, tall boy of nineteen, with wide blue eyes, light flaxen hair, and a demeanor somewhat solemn and thoughtful. Little given to dissipation, he preferred riding and the manly sports of his boyhood to the gambling, hard drinking, and frivolous gallantries in which most of his brother officers indulged; but, on the other hand, he was a noted and skilful duelist. This was one of the necessities of his position. An officer who went much to court and had personal reasons for being attached to the King, could not, in those days, stand by indifferently while the royal family were assailed by the liberal journalists, and by Bonapartist officers of Napoleon's old army. MacMahon made a point of attending the Cafe Valois, in the street of that name, which was then the headquarters of the royalist officers, and there duels were arranged almost every night, as coolly as pique matches would be in these our times. It was the custom for the liberal papers to be placed in a heap on the central table. At five o'clock officers dropped in, and at six, when the room was full, the papers were read aloud, and if any of them contained anything offensive to the King, the officers drew lots among themselves as to who should go and challenge the editor. Important journals were then provided with a responsible fighting editor, whose sole mission it was to accept challenges. He was generally an old half-pay officer or sergeant, and now and then it happened that he could not even read. MacMahon fought seven of these gentlemen in the course of five years, and it is on record that he was never once wounded, nor did he ever kill his man. He was singularly expert in the art of pinning his adversary in the fleshy part of the right arm, just above the elbow, inflicting a wound that was not dangerous, but which obliged his adversary to drop his fist like a live coal, and to keep his arm in a sling for six weeks. This thrust got to be known as "la botte MacMahon," and it earned the young officer many encomiums, for which he little cared, being in his heart averse to duelling.

There was a Dutch woman whose husband, Diedric Van Pronk, died and left her inconsolable. He was buried on Cop's Hill. Folks said that grief would kill that woman; she had a figure of wood carved that looked very like her late husband, and constantly kept in bed for several months. In about half a year she became interested in a young shoemaker, who took the length of her foot, and finally married her. He had visited the widow not more than a fortnight when the servants told her they were out of kindling stuff, and asked what should be done. After a pause, the widow replied in a very quiet way, "Maybe it ish well enough now to split up old Van Pronk vat ish up stairs."