clusion, and every day's experience justifies my first conviction, that of all I ever met, conversed with, heard, or read about, he is, before all and beyond all, the most thoroughpaced scoundrel; competent to invent any falsehood, and capable of committing any wickedness to attain whatever purpose he aimed at. I had not seen him three times when I took a fancy to study him; because it is not easy in a century to meet with such a perfect specimen of a rascal. And yet, entertaining this opinion of him, and desiring to comprehend him fully in all his varieties of villainy, 1 must admit that I find it most difficult, if not impossible, to give a categorical answer to all your questions. Perhaps you would dispense with any vow not to taste another drop for six hours, and let me take one more pull at the usquebaugh, just to give a flavor, strength, and richness to the epithets I desire to apply to a miscreant, who is like to Sejanus, because his will is in wickedness: Neque Sejani voluntas, nisi scelere quærebatur."

"Not another drop, if you please, Murfey. The questions I ask you respecting that terrible old man deeply affect me," observed

Fitzgerald. "Deeply affect you! aye, and me, too: aye, and that proud, dull, dry Cromwellian, Captain Ludlow, who rides behind us, and thinks himself too proud to hold conversation with us; even he," observed Murfey, " for aught I know, may be, like ourselves, nothing more than the instrument of that scoundrel Ger-

aghty in going upon this expedition."
"Oh! that is an absurd supposition of yours, Murfey. There cannot possibly be any bond of union between the rich Ludlow and the poor Geraghty. I have some reason for supposing they have never seen each other."

"Mine is only a supposition, I admit." replied Murfey, "but your suggestion is no answer to it. What did you know of Geraghty when a message from him brought you to listen to his lying stories about Miss Lawson? and what did I know of Geraghty, when I first quarrelled with my bishop? And yet he found me out; and supporting, or rather getting support for me, so incited me to carry on the war against the bishop, until bad became worse, and at last I was excommunicated; and then, to revenge myself, became a witness, and now am on my way to see the man who was once kind as a father to me, arrested like a felon. The Lord forgive me!"

"True-true-most true," said Fitzgerald. sighing; "it was Geraghty suggested to me what evidence I was to give as a witness, in order that I might, as a witness, have the means at my disposal of effecting my marriage through an abductiou. But why has a man in Geraghty's condition all this influence and power, and why is he using both for some personal purpose of his own?" " Why did you and I grasp at influence and

power, and then seek to employ both for purposes of our own; you, to promote your marriage with a rich young woman; I to gratify my hatred and revenge against my Archbishop? The puzzle to me is," said Murfey, "not that Geraghty should employ the in-tluence he has obtained and the power he wields, for the attainment of his own personal ends, but what these ends can be. There. I confess to you, I am completely builted. How he has gained influence is easily seen. He is one of the agents in this country of that party in England, who have resolved per fas ant nefas, to keep the Duke of York from the throne; and, as I think, setting that Duke aside, either to establish a republic, or what will be the same as a republic, retaining all the powers of government in their hands, putting upon the throne the Duke of Monmouth, giving to him the name of 'King,' and so through him, and in his name, ruling over the three kingdoms. Now, I think that Geraghty is a trusted agent of that party—the same party that have got up the Popish plot. It is through Geraghty—his very obscurity rendering him unsuspected—that Lord Shaftesbury given to you for Geraghty's power and influence, the motives for his aiding to entrap me, the motive for his trying to entrap you. That he is more astute than both of us he has already proved by his suggestion to us, if any attempt was made to rescue Miss Lawson when you seized her, to declare she was a party in the Popish plot."

"But then, why keep the girl in custody?" impatiently asked Fitzgerald. "The purpose has been accomplished for which the outrage was committed upon her. Why not restore her to her father?'

"Well," added Murfey, "if you will force a reason from me, whether I will or not, I must endeavor to give one. None of us are so wise as to foresee all the consequences of our own acts, and Geraghty, with all his cleverness, may be in that position with Miss Lawson. She may be a burden upon his hands, and he does not know how to get rid of her. Either he may fear the consequences of sending her back to her father, for her father, you will observe, is no more a Papist than yourself, and, therefore, to commit an outrage upon a member of an English Protestant family may be a far more serious matter in these times, than if the girl and her relatives were Papists. You may be sure Ebenezer Lawson would punish with the law, or if the law would not do, with his own sword, the man who had acted even for an hour, as the jailer of his daughter; or, the reason why Geraghty had her seized, and so befooled you into taking part in her capture, was with an ultimate view to the making money of her; that is, of getting a large ransom for her release. Avarice is the common vice of old men, and this may have been the great motive, beyond all young woman, whose tongue I can say, from experience, is as sharp as her arm is strong, and who, if you had married her, I had not the slightest doubt, would have led you the life of

a dog." The observations of the sage and sober Murfey were interrupted by a loud whistle, and before its shrill sound had ceased to vibrate on the ear, or a word could be spoken to inquire the cause, he was surprised to find that the horse which he rode had been seized by the bridle, and that a man without a hat on his head, or shoes on his feet, had grasped the wrist of his right hand.

Upon looking at his companion, Fitzgerald, he saw that he was placed in the same predicament, his bridle-rein seized, and the wrist of his right hand grasped; and on looking back he observed his leader, Captain Ludlow, arrested in the same manner; and on looking before him, he perceived the few of his party who were in view had in the same manner been detained by wild, savage-looking, halfnaked men, who wore long knives in their

The captors and the captives were alike

silent. The captives were silent, for they were horror-stricken at the suddenness of the surprise, and the consciousness that the men who held. them could by a single movement plunge their long knives, that had not yet been un-sheathed, into their bodies.

The captors were silent, because they acted. five minutes, when it was interrupted by the

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following words, spoken in a tone of command: "Remove the prisoners right and left from the centre of the road, in order that their number may be ascertained."

No sooner had this order been obeyed than Murfey and his companions heard the noise made by an advancing body of horsemen A portion of them appeared to be halted in front; and then they saw a gentleman in a rich, green, military uniform, with cuirass and helmet, advancing, and at a few yards behind him thirty well-mounted and fully armed horsemen, who passed to the rear, and there halted.

"May I never sin," whispered Murfey to his companion, "but we are surrounded on all sides—back, front, sides, and rear. We are caught as completely as a fox in a trap, a fish in a net, or a fly in a bottle."

"If you want a knife put into you, before I'm ordered to do it, you will dare to speak another word," whispered the rough-haired man who held Murfey's wrist. "Who is in command of the prisoners?

Who is their leader?" asked the commander of the captors.

"I am," announced Ludiow.

"Bring the gentleman forward," said the commander. "Now release him. I wish to speak with him alone."

The prisoners were withdrawn on one side, and the cavalry of the captors fell back about a hundred paces on the other. The following conversation then passed

between the two leaders:— "Your name and rank, Sir?" "Edward Ludlow, formerly a captain in the

army.' "In the Cromwellian army?"

"Yes." "And nephew to Lieutenant-General Ludlow ?"

" The same."

"Look at me well, Mr. Edward Ludlow; for there are reasons you should never forget "I have seen you before, I am sure, but

where I do not recollect." "I will remind you. I once stood upon the camparts of Dublin Castle; that was the first time we met. A second time I stood before

you in a coffee-room in Dublin." "Ah!" exclaimed Ludlow with a yell of frantic rage, "I do remember you-well-welloh! how well. It was your accursed hand inflicted upon me this horrid wound in my and crossed into Zululand to reconnoitre face. It was you who dashed a wine glass | fires have been observed burning the previous

brawl. Yes, miscreant, I do remember you." "Moderate your language, Mr. Ludlow, unless you are prepared to abide on the spot | Finding none of the enemy there, the whole the consequences of your own words. Once | party advanced at a smart pace, the Natal we met as strangers, a second time we met as enemies, a third time we met as mortal foes. We are now here face to face. If you have the courage of a man, and the spirit At the river which runs at the bottom of of a soldier draw, I say, draw at once. You are challenged to conflict by Redmond O'Hanlon."

"Redmond O'Hanlon!" said Ludlow, and as he repeated the words, his lips trembled with us at a safe distance under a tree. One more terror at that fearful name, although he did his utmost to conceal his apprehensions by a blustering tone "Redmond O'Hanlon! a Rapparee! a tory! a highway robber! a awful. Before us lay the camping ground, cattle-stealer! challenges an English gentleman to fight a duel with him! . You may assassinate me with your Rapparee's knife if you so please, but never shall you be able to boast that a man of my birth, rank, and position met you as his equal."

"Oh! I see," replied O'Hanlon. "Mr. Edward Ludlow is fastidious on the point of honour. He compares his life with mine, and he finds his past career so pure, and mine so dishonoured, that he will not cross swords with me! Come, Mr. Ludlow, we must see which of the two can best boast himself to be a gentleman. I have the time to spare to do so, for I own I have sought this interview with the purpose of fastening a quarrel and his lordship's agent, Hetherington, are stirring up a Popish plot in Ireland. If I am right, and I am pretty sure I am, in this convillain, but still perferring to do so by my upon you, of compelling you to meet me as own hand, because encountering you on equal terms, with equal weapons, and with no undue advantage on either side.

"You have," said O'Hanlon, sheathing his sword as he spoke, "chosen to apply various opprobrious epithets to me, and you have in the same breath boasted of your birth, your rank, and your position. If you know any thing of my past career, and I believe you do, then you must be well aware my birth is equal to your own. As to your rank, you have been an officer in the Gromwellian army, and I have been an officer in the service of a foreign sovereign, as well as the ever-faithful adherent of my king, whether that king was a prisoner, a victim, an exile, or on the throne; and for my services I have been honored with the title of a count. And now as to your position in society. What is it? In what respect is it siderable time spent in this way, found at superior to my own? The estate of my ancestors—that which should be mine, as it was theirs—was taken away, not on account of any vice or crime on their part or on mine, but by a band of rebels and of robbers, who, gaining possession of the government for the time, took from us our lands, because we were loyal to our sovereign and true to our God. And what have I done? and wherefore is it that you brand me as a Rapparee, a tory, and a cow-stealer? For no other reason than this: the wrong that has been done, that I will not allow the thieves who are the receivers of until on emerging from the Bashee Valley six stolen goods, who hold possession of our lands, to have quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of the produce of those lands; that three p.m. Some of those who had remained where I can, and when I can, I take that produce from them of which they have not the honesty to make restitution, nor the courage others, for his conduct with respect to that to defend. That I wage a war of life and death against these spoliators of our property and that as long as I have life I will, with my own right hand, and my sword, vindicate our rights and punish our wrong-doors. Is it because I do this, you and your republican gang of invaders apply injurious and opprobrious epithets to us? but, at the same time, in your craven fear, and in the hope of being allowed to retain a portion of the spoil you have unjustly gained, you are forced to pay me tri-bute, and although you have what you call law courts in Dublin, still, in the midst of your abuse, you tremble at my name, aye, and shrink from a conflict with me. You abuse me privately, though you dare not denounce me openly; and sure I am, that if you find the opportunity of destroying me, the wicked purpose will be attained by base means, and the hand of an assassin effect what the sword

> nor the arm of a partial and unjust Government have the power to execute. "I seek, by open, undisguised war to recover what is my own; to punish trangressors, to aid the helpless, and to protect the weak, and for doing this you call me a Rapparee, a tory, and a cow-stealer.

of a soldier would not venture to attempt,

6 You know that your are telling falsehoods of me, but these falsehoods your party purposely circulate to disguise from the world their own iniquitous spoilations, and as a palliation for cruelties which innate cowardice urges you and them to perpetuate.

"This, then is my position; by open hosunder the orders of a strict commander.

This terror-inspiring silence lasted for full tility I am seeking to recover what is my own. (Io be continued.)

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The Ekowe Garrison Safe Out of Zululand - King Cetywayo's Retreat -Prince Imperial at the Front-An Advance to be Made on the King's Kraal-Troublesome Boers-A Visit to the Field of Isandula.

CAPETOWN, April 8 .- The Ekowe garrison reached Tugela yesterday. Lord Chelmsford and staff are on their way to Durban. It is stated that the Zulus now occupy Ekowe, but King Cetywayo himself has retired beyond the Black Umvolosi River. The rumor that the Boers intended to detain Sir Bartle Frere is unfounded.

New York, April 29 .- A despatch to the Standard from Capetown, April 8th says the Zulus appear to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at Gingelova, as large numbers are reported in the neighborhood of Ekowe. Sickness is reported more or less prevalent among the British forces.

A despatch to the News from Capetown, dated 8th instant, says a strong British force will be despatched in a fortnight from Tugela to fight its way to Cetywago's Kraal at Ulundi.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON was at the relief of Ekowe with the Artillery

and behaved gallantly. It is stated from Pretoria that 4,000 Boers have assembled near that place, and that hostilities between them and the British may rise at any moment. They seem anxious to avoid firing the first shot. Col. Rowlands, of the 80th Regiment, who commands the column in that vicinity, has made ample preparations to give the Boers a thrashing when they are so disposed. Col. Wood's column holds its position on the Kambula Hill, acting strictly on the defensive. Thousands of

Zulus of Umbelini's command are in the neighborhood, but since their last assault on the camp they have shown no inclination to repeat it. Their losses were enormous, and their slain still lies unburied.

On the 4th of March (says the Daily News correspondent) a party, consisting of four officers of the 24th Regiment, twelve officers and neu-commissioned officers of the Natal native contingent, and eleven of the Natal native police, the whole under command of Major Black, of the 24th Regiment, proceeded at 7 a.m. from the camp to the Buffalo River, at me, and sought to provoke me to a tavern | night. After crossing, Captain Symons pushed forward with the police to examine the valley at the foot of Bashee Height. native contingent in front and the police in the rear, and proceeded in close order along the vailey, their destination being Isandula. the ascent leading to the camp they saw three Zulus a considerable distance ahead. On seeing us (says the narrative of one of the party) they ran to the right and watched good pull of our horses, and we were in the neck between the two keppies. The scene that struck on our view at this spot was

> THICKLY STREWN WITH THE REMAINS of those who fell. Waggons were standing in every direction, many having moved a considerable distance from their original position. Some stood as they were left when the oxen were outspanned. All had been emptied of their contents, which were lying thick on the ground. Tinned fish, meat, jam, milk, &c., were in abundance, but the tins in many cases were pierced by assegais. Letters, papers and photographs were mixed up with brushes and boots of every description. Saddle bags and saddlery of all sorts were lying about, generally cut well to pieces. Scarcely a square foot of tent canvas was to be seen, and only one water-proof waggon cover was left. The service the men had belonged to from the uniforms, but they were

LONG PAST OTHER RECOGNITION.

Birds of prey did not appear to have been at of the pickpocket, he was told that it was their horrid work inside the actual camp, beyond the power of the police to redress his but there were undeniable traces of them outside, and along the way the fugitives took. After a good look, having first posted vedettes, our whole party dispersed through the camp. One of the first things picked up was a sling of the colors of the 24th. Many of us recovered letters and photographs very little the worse for the six weeks' exposure. Some regimental books were found, together with a considerable amount of money, cheques, and other some distance from the camp one of the Royal Artillery gun carriages, but no trace of the gun was to be seen. On quitting the camp shots were fired at us by the Zulus on the hill beyond the camp, but the bullets did not reach. On leaving a detour was made to the left along the path the fugitives took,

HERE MANY MOBE BODIES WERE LYING, and the other Royal Artillery gun carriage, with the horses and harness a little in advance, was discovered, though again no trace that I will not tamely and patiently submit to of the gun. Our return journey was effected in the same uninterrupted way as the advance or eight shots were fired from the heights. No damage was done. We arrived back at in camp looked considerably pleased on secing us again safe and sound."

Latest Advices from the Cape.

Latest Advices from the Cape.

CAPETOWN, April 15.- There is no news of importance from Natal. Lord Chelmsford has arrived at Durham and starts for Pietermaritzburg on the 17th, whence he will go to Dundee. Sir Battle I rere arrived at Pretoria on April 16th, after a satisfactory interview with the Boers on April 8th.

The Colonial forces unsuccessfully assaulted the stronghold of the Basuto Chief Moriose. They lost two officers and a friendly native Chief killed, and an officer and 22 men wounded. The special correspondent of the Cape Argus telegraphed from Durban on the day of the saling of the "Conway Castle" that the leading place in the summary of events must be given to an unexpected disaster in the northern district of the theatre of war. This event, although it occurred on the 12th instant, was not heard of here until a week afterwards, and the official intelligence was even then anticipated by news received through private sources. The scene of the disaster was at a drift on the Intombi River, where that stream is crossed by the road leading from Luneberg to Derby. It appears that, in the early part of the month. Major Tucker, 80th Regiment, commandant of Luneberg, sent down to the Drift, four miles distant, a small detachment to await the arrival of a number of waggons expected from Derby. Believing the position unsafe, he reported on the 5th that the detachment had been with drawn. The waggons arriving on the 17th, having narrowly escaped capture on the way down, the detachment was again tent out as an escort and to assist in getting the convoy over the river, which was so much swollen that its passage was interrupted when only a few of the waggons had got across. Captain Moriarty, with 70 men besides those belonging to the waggins, remained on the Derby side of the river, Lieutenant Howard, with 84 men, beling on the Luneberg side. The drift was but four miles from The Etronghold of Umbelling.

THE STRONGHOLD OF UMBELINI, ુન્હના મુદ્ર કહ્યું છે. હોંગ વેલેન્ક્રો

made to throw up earthworks. The river continued to flow for several days, and on the 11th it was reported by native waggon drivers that the Zulus were collecting in the immediate neighborhood, an intimation of which no notice appears to have been taken beyond one solitary sentry posted at fifteen yards from the camp formed on the Dorby side. When warned, Captain Moriarty gave orders for his men to stand to their arms. The alertness seems, however, to have been of no long duration, for at half-past five, when the Zulu attack was made, our men were surprised and our men were surprised and

BUTCHERED IN THEIR TENTS.

BUTCHERED IN THEIR TENTS.

Ten only were saved out of Captain Moriarty's party, himself, with Civil Surgeon Cobbin, being among the siain. The men, who escaped by swimming the stream, were covered by Lieutenaut Harward's party, and the whole number then fell back upon Lunebers, from which place the two companies of the 80th went out and burled their fallen comrades, and recovered the rockets, powder, guns ond ammunition, but not the cattle. Major Tucker's report of the disaster on the Intombi river has now been received. It states that Captain Moriarity's party leit Luneberg on the 7th for the purpose of bringing in from Derby the waggons, variously loaded, with which he had then arrived at the Drift. Owing to the state of the river it was found impossible to get the waggons across. Licutenant Harward's report of what occurred on the morning of the 12th will follow. Major Tucker states that Moriarty's order was to laager his waggons, and this appears to have been done. The camp was taken by surprise, and Major Tucker is of opinion that the result would have been the same if

THE DEFENDERS HAD BEEN DOUBLE their actual number. There are no mounted men at Luneberg, and on the news being brought in by Lieutenant Harward the officers' horses in by Lieutenant Harward the officers' horses were saddied, and a small party left for the scene with instructions for 150 of the 80th Regiment to follow. The Zulus were observed retreating when Major Tucker arrived in the river, which was not crossed till the Luneberg party came up. The langer was then found to be completely wrecked. The bodies of the killed upon our side were brought over the river and at once interred. Twenty-five dead Zulus were discovered, and from two mounted men't was ascertained that Umbellin led the attacking party, which also included mounted men it was ascertained that Umbelini led the attacking party, which also included some of Manganyoba's men. Meanane, the Prime Minister, had been asked to let his men take part in the attack, but he refused. Major Tucker states that it was only due to the fact that a portion of Moriarty's men were upon the left bank of the river that any of the ill-fated party escaped. Major Tucker has saved rockets, gun ammunition and powder, but the cattle were carried off, and the waggons, with much of their contents, sull remain on the scene of the disaster.

Rewarded for Their Gallantry.

LONDON, May 3 .- Lieut. J. R. Chard, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieut. Bromhead, of the 24th Regiment Foot, who defended the post at Rorke's Drift so successfully against the Zulus on January 23rd, have received the Order of the Victoria Cross.

A Greenhorn's Dilemma. One of the many hardy sons of toil who daily till and cultivate the rocky soil of this Province without any greater success than obtaining a daily supply was seized with a fit of reading lately. He subscribed to several agricultural magazines, and plodded through them carefully. One prominent feature of these journals was to describe at length the great farms, and their lavish adornments, common to Minnesota. The verdant youth longed to be "one of them," and after months of hoarding succeeded in massing sufficient of the "filthy" to transport him to this Far West elysium. He also induced several of his neighbors to embark their fortunes in the same. As prime mover of the scheme, which would so suddenly enrich them all, the stricken youth was entrusted with the care of their tickets. After the usual farewells and conventional partings, the combined forces departed for Montreal by the Eastern train, which arrived here on the night of April 30. They refreshed themselves with sundry drinks and viands, and then prepared to take passage by the Western train for their "Eden of the West." After entering the cars "Verdant" searched his pockets for the tickets, but without producing any. Hastily he dived into his pants' pockets, ransacked his coat, and thinking they might, through some unaccountable means, have entered his valise, he instituted a search, but still without revealing the interesting objects. It was only at this moment that the thought subject of a robbery. With blunched face to give any clue which would lead to the arrest

St. Bridget's.

From an early hour Thursday, May morning, crowds of sturdy workmen were to be seen wending their way with picks, axes, shovels and carts, in answer to the appeal of their worthy pastor, Rev. Father Lonergan, their object being to commence the excavation of the new St. Bridget's Church, corner of Craig and l'anet streets. At 9 o'clock the Rev. Father arrived on the ground and opened the work, making a few short, but eloquent remarks. He immediately proceeded to give the customary blessing to the place already marked out by His Lordship for an Irish Church; then taking a spade, decorated for the occasion, with the skill and dexterity of a professional digger, raised the first spit. His example was followed by his assistant clergymen, five in number, by the committee of management, the contractor and other prominent parishioners, several of whom, by way of compensation for the earth dug out, threw in bank notes, till at last a wag requested to be allowed a shovelful and very adroitly raised up a spadeful of notes worth \$50. We noticed that several women insisted on using the spade and giving their mite.

The English speaking Catholics of the East End are very jubilant over the prospects of their new church, and feel a legitimate gratitude towards their zealous pastor for his unwearied efforts in surmounting so many almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of getting them the church which they have been trying to obtain for over twenty years. The plan of the new building is original and very beautiful, and the edifice, when finished, will be one of the handsomest in the city, and will, we hope, supply the want so long felt in these suburbs.

and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balsam. It has cured cases where all other remedies have failed. It is

From the easy expectoration, increased respiratory power of the Lungs, and the removal of irritation, manifest from cessation of Cough and other alarming symptoms, after using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is clear that the formation of tuberculous matter is not only stopped, but that already deposited is being carried away.

Madrid, May 1.—It is reported that a matrimonial alliance is contemplated between Christine, of Austria, a young lady whose full name and title is Archduchess Marie Christine Desiree Henriette Felicite Reviere is daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria. She is now nearly

regil, la le ra la receptura la latela trawates telebras quare elatera an quaj race. Ma un mana apticación electromación

"Bridget Maloucy."

We must do justice to foe as well as to friend. Here is what the Kingston Daily News says of the "Bridget Maloney" incident :-

V. C. BLAKE.

The Evening Post suggests that the brother of "Bridget Maloney" horsewhip Vice-Chancellor Blake, who, it says, should be made to dance an Irish jig to well-applied music of a cow-bide" on account of the expressions used by him in the Mercer trial, at which a nun gave evidence. It is charged that when the lady in question was on the stand about to give evidence she was asked her name. She gave that which is applied to her as a nun, when the Vice-Chancellor made the remark that "it was one of those high sounding Italian titles to cover a Bridget Maloney. If the Vice-Chancellor did so he was guilty of a very discourteous and ungentlemanly actan act unworthy of one occupying his judicial position. We do not know what the law is in regard to religious ladies giving evidence; but be it what it may, if the Vice-Chancellor used the expression attributed to him. his conduct was as undignified as it was insulting and unmanly.

The College of Ottawa,

An appeal was recently made to the congregation of St. Joseph's, by Rev. Father Barrett, O.M.I., in favor of a very deserving work now going on in the College of Ottawa. After devoting 17 years to the education of the youth of Ottawa, this his first appeal from the pulpit for college purposes will doubtless elicit a generous response. He would have the favored sons of fortune share his earnest desire to see the college prosper and progress to the extent which its university powers require, and by their generous encouragement enable it to shine with all the lustre becoming the chartered college of the Capital of the Dominion. Having explained the object of his appeal, and shown what the fathers of the college do for the benefit of religiou and socicty, by devoting their time and talent with admirable disinterestedness to insure the future success of the youth confided to their care, he continued :-

The great benefits which a thorough college education confer upon its possessors, lead me to make the following remark, and to draw from it the lesson it suggests. There has hitherto been and still is considerable discontent in the ranks of the English speaking Catholics of the Dominton, especially among the Irish Catholics, with regard to Parliamentary representation and the distribution of State offices. Allow me to call your attention to what, in my humble opinion, is the only sure way to remove all cause of discontent in this regard. It is to give to the rising generation the education our means will allow. The glories of Ireland's golden age, which began with St. Patrick and ended with the downfall of Ireland's great schools, caused by foreign invasion and persocution, plainly show the great influence of Irish talent when thoroughly developed by superior education. In the glorious days of Ireland's educational supremacy, the scholars of Ireland were the acknowledged leaders of nations in the path of Christian civilization progress and prosperity. The crowds of Irish saints and scholars who evangelized Scotland, England, France and other countries of continental Europe, spread everywhere they went the knowledge and love of the useful and liberal arts. They were the counsellors of kings and nobles as well as the constant friends and educators of the people. Then all, without distinction of party, sought their valuable services. And would it not be so now, if as then we could count by the hundred men of brilliant attainments, men with talents fully developed by long study and excellent training, men whom all could look up to as reliable leaders? Our Canadian countrymen who differ from us in religion have many well endowed and well flitted across his mind that he had been the trequented colleges and universities; and so are far shead of us in social, professional and level country; It has an altitude of many political positions. But let us encourage to hundred feet above the level of the country, and trembling hands he staggered up to a political positions. But let us encourage to Grand Trunk policeman and announced his the best of our ability our colleges, the trainloss, which amounted to \$150. Being unable ing schools for every high position in the ing schools for every high position in the land, and this state of things will surely change. This desirable change we cannot expect as long as the Catholic colleges of the English speaking provinces of the Dominion are not better attended by our young men. say of the English speaking provinces, for the colleges of the province of Quebec are numerous and well attended, and this enables our French Canadian brethren to put forward their fair share of able claimants for every high office in the gift of the State. We should, therefore, do all we can to encourage the College of Ottawa. This encouragement is necessary to hasten the day when the University College will exercise all its charter powers by inaugurating its Faculties of Law and Medicine. The improvements now going on in our Museum and Physical Cabinet, in favor of which I now appeal to your enlightened generosity, are a step in advance towards the inauguration of the two aforesaid Facul-

ties, which with the Faculty of Arts and

Science now successfully established, will

render our University complete. To attain

an educational blessing of similar magnitude

Catholic France, even since her late disas-

trous was has spent millions of francs, and

thus has munificently endowed not one but

several Catholic universities. Every parish in

poor Catholic Ireland yearly offers its gene-

rous contribution to sustain the yet unchar-

tered university of her capital. These noble examples of generosity you will, I trust, imi-

tate on Sunday next, when a collection will

be taken up at the eight and 10 o'clock masses

for the museum and physical cabinet of

the college. That it should be no ordinary

collection may be seen from the object in

view, when complete attainment requires an expenditure of several thousand dollars. Our

right reverend and beloved bishop has well

understood this; for, notwithstanding the

costly improvements now going on in the Ca-

thedral, he has contributed the sum of \$100

towards the college improvements. Not satis-

fied with exhorting you most earnestly, on the occasion of his late public reception at

the College, to encourage, as far as lies in your power, what the Fathers of the College

do to advance education in your midst, he

has added generous example to earnest exhor-

tation, thus showing you how delighted he

will be to hear that you generously respond

to the appeal 1 now make. Your generous

offering on Sunday next at the 8 and 10

o'clock masses will be an excellent practical

proof of the interest you take in the all impor-

ant cause of Catholic education, the success

of which will insure the temporal and eternal

interests of the rising generation, and draw

down upon its promoters the blessing of God

-Ottawa Citizen.

were and the bearing and bearing

Physicians having Consumptive patients, harmless to the most delicate child.

King Alphonso and the Archduchess Marie Christine.

-A duel between the editor and the publisher, in which both were wounded, was recently tought in the editorial rooms of a newspaper, at Pesth. "May it please your honour" said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from the jail on a habeas corpus." Well," said a farmer in an undertone, who the famous Swazi renegade, to dislodge whom several attempts had falled. Captain Moriarty's twenty-one years of age, having been born amp had its back to the river, but was dominated by high ground on every side, besides being surrounded by long grass and weeds. The wag gons were loosely packed, but no attempt was

North Mark

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

THE CAUSE OF NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS .- It is stated as a peculiar fact that myopism or nearsightedness is exclusively an attendant of civilization, never being found among savages, and rarely among the peasantry of any country. Investigation shows that the region of the macula lutea, or "yellow spot," opposite the pupil of the eye has the greatest percipient power but is peculiarly liable to disease, and that in myopic persons this part of the eye may become congested, resulting perhaps in partial or even total blindness.

WILD OLIVES IN BURMAH .- Groves of wild olives have been discovered in British Burmah, the trees flourishing with particular luxuriance in many parts of the new district of Tharawady. The Burmese olive appears to be for more rapid of growth than its Italian contemporary, as it bears fruit after three years' existence, while the Italian olive takes from ten to fifteen years to arrive at maturity. Moreover the Indian plant seems especially hardy, as its situation in the plains near Thongrai is exposed to the heavy monsoon rains and the great beats of March and April.

CHINESE OVSTERS.—Like so many peculiar things in the Celestial Empire, the system of breeding the above named bivalve differs which from that pursued in Europe and America. In the southern part of China "collectors" of bumboo are placed in the ovsterbeds, much after the same fashion as the elaborate tiles and "hives" employed in France. These oysters catchers are, however, prepared in a curious manner. The canes are exposed for about two months in the rays of the sun, and then placed for a similar period in salt water, after which they are again dried for several days, the object being to preserve them from decay and prevent the twisting or warping of the bamboo. Notches are then cut in the canes, into which empty oyster shells are fixed like so many cups, and thus prepared they are driven to the sea-shore between high and low water mark, and left standing to catch the young spat Those localities are considered the best where the rise and fall of the tide is the greatest, so that the bivalves may be alternately covered by the flood and exposed to air on the ebb. There the young oysters thrive well and develop rapidly, and are quite ready for the market when they are two years old. A large trade is carried on by the persons who pursue the calling, and who have many thousands of these collectors planted in favourable situations, and some successful breeders have been known to realise large fortunes.

Extinct latabutians.—I find here a field for the seekers of science, says a Hickory Valley, Tenn., letter. In this yard are numerous little graves about twenty inches long. They are lined at the sides and ends with flat rocks. set up edgeways. Many years after the house was built, they were discovered by the dirt wearing and exposing the rocks. Most of them have been examined. They find in them diminutive skeletons, but they show to have been full grown people, having a full set of teeth and mature proportions. These graves are found in various places in the country. Who they were or in what age they lived I have been unable to learn; history gives no account of such a race. They must have been a superstitious people, from their made of burial: perhaps believing they would be transmitted into another existence. In the graves are found various earthen vessels of singular shape and material, also numerous shells and ornaments. Shells that have been taken out-one, a large seashell, with pictures and peculiar designs carved on it, supposed to mean something if anyone was able to decipher them; they show ingenuity and mechanism. This place is at the foot of Milksick mountain. The mountain is some fifteen or twenty miles in circumference, and surrounded by a comparatively and can only be ascended with difficulty by footmen. I was one of the number to scale the summit; found it pretty steep and rugged. On top there is two or three acres of level land; from here you have a splendid view and pleasant breeze.

FATHER RYAN'S LECTURE. The Dignity of Labor.

The Rev. Father Ryan lectured on "The Dignity of Labor" Thursday night to a select audience in St. Gabriel's school house. There were present on the platform the Rev. Fathers Hogan, Brown and Salmon, Alderman Mo-Shane and several of the Presidents of the Irish Catholic Societies, as well as the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Father Salmon occupied the chair, and introduced the reverend lecturer by saying that it was Father Ryan's first appearance in the lecturing field; but the audience would have reason to conclude, before the lecture was over, that they had listened to an eloquent and lcarned gentleman.

Father RYAN—who, on coming forward, was received with loud applause—said that man was a rational being, endowed with noble qualities, if he made proper use of them. He then pictured, in glowing language, the works he had accomplished in all ages, in all climes and in all nations, hewing down forests and building beautiful cities in the places where they had stood, hewing his way through natural difficulties to success and glory, and conquering them by the sweat of his brow, and the strength of his hands, and the skill of his brains. In order to achieve success, men out of employment should not wait at the corners of the streets until competence and fortune would visit them. It would not do to succumb to difficulties; if they failed once, twice or three times they should try again and not lean against a lamp post. When a man drinks he loses his dignity; let him keep a good clear head and a stout heart and he will win his way. He pointed to the Valley of the Ottawa as the field where competence and success might be won, a place that was waiting for the right class of men to make it a garden. People, continued the lecturer, spoke of the middle ages with contempt, but it was not deserved. Look for instance at the work accomplished in Ireland at that period. It was because men did not know the real dignity of labor that so many were idle. After a most interesting lecture a vote of thanks to him was moved by Father Salmon, seconded by Ald. McShane, and carried with enthusiasm.

DREADFOL.-An organ has been erected in London quite recently which is said to have a hundred and twenty stops. This beats all the other organs out and out—even the organ of speech in woman, which, by the way, has no stop at all.

An interesting military ceremony took place at Dundee on the 22 nd ult, the occasion being the presentation of silver medals from "Well," said a farmer in an undertone, who stood at the back of the court, " these lawyers duct by Colonel Erskine Paterson, of Liniathen, to Sergeant-Major Ponton, Sergean Ruffel, and Sergeant Kemp.

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ner experience the they were easily as much than a