

Mrs. Courtenay, who was close by with Miss Moore, unobtrusively remarked: "But Eva is really an amiable child, Mrs. Logan—she took to Dora at once."

"Why don't you win her like Dora?" good-naturedly replied Mrs. Courtenay. "She cut up her white silk to dress a doll for Eva, a wide she was, and of course, childlike, Eva fell in love with both doll and giver."

"A bride!" repeated Mrs. Logan. "What a strange idea Mrs. Courtenay!"

"Very natural, you know. Even little girls think of marriage, and as for grown-up ones, they hear of nothing else—especially when they are pretty. Indeed, I think they have no comfort of their lives till they are really married. And as they must go through it, why, it is like extracting a tooth, the sooner it is over the better."

Mr. Templemore laughed at Mrs. Courtenay's philosophy of marriage, but as the garden was getting chill, he suggested that they should all go in. Only Miss Moore accompanied him to the drawing-room, however; Mrs. Courtenay confessed she was sleepy, and Mrs. Logan had already retired.

The drawing-room of Les Roches was a large, old-fashioned apartment, with ancient furniture, a room which Florence had always liked. Her father having suddenly married again, and been presented with two sons by his second wife, Mrs. Logan's expectation of fortune were no longer what they had once been. Her present income of a few hundreds and her little villa near Les Roches, did not satisfy her. She liked a chateau like Les Roches (especially to date her letters from), or a beautiful place like Deenah, with a lake and waterfalls, to live in. She liked lofty ceilings, and large rooms, and old furniture, not that she really admired these things, but because she had heard them praised, and especially because they represented affluence and simple means.

The drawing-room of Les Roches was, therefore, a favorite apartment with Mrs. Logan, but for once it had lost its charm; and as she entered it, and sank into one of its deep chairs, there was something so like a frown on her smooth brow as it was possible to see there. But Mr. Templemore, who had never seen the fair Florence do more than raise her dark eye-brows in childish wonder, and who had no experience of anything like displeasure from this light but naturally amiable little creature, now read nothing save a slight degree of gravity on her fair white forehead.

So whilst Miss Moore discreetly sat as far away from them as politeness permitted, he did his best to amuse and entertain his fair mistress. Mrs. Logan could not resist him. The cloud passed away from her face, her pretty mouth relaxed, her cheeks got back their dimples, and her laughing black eyes looked as full of fun as if she had been the wisest of women. Hers was not indeed the brightness of Dora, that fine light from within which gave so wonderful a glow to her whole countenance, and transfigured it as if by magic; but it was brightness too, it was gayety; it was mirth, and Dora herself had often felt its power. A comparison between these two women now rose to Mr. Templemore's mind, not for the first time indeed, though it had never been spoken before; but as his ill-luck would have it, he expressed it now.

Without saying a word he rose, went to a cabinet, opened a drawer, and drew out something with which he came back to Mrs. Logan's side. If Mr. Templemore had hung a pearl necklace or a diamond bracelet on the lap of Florence, and informed her that it was destined to Mrs. Templemore, all would have been well between them. But though his intentions on that score were as liberal as even Florence could wish them to be, the subject was one utterly remote from his thoughts just then. He quietly placed an old morocco case in her hand, and without noticing how the sparkling light died out of her black eyes, he laid her open it.

Florence obeyed with a pouting lip, expressive of disappointment, but smiled as she saw a lovely enough miniature of herself in powdered hair and white satin.

"But that is not my portrait," she said after a while.

"No—it is like you, but it is not your portrait. I bought it at a sale in England, on my way here, so struck was I with the likeness. It is a good enamel, too, though not equal to this, and taking it back from her, he handed her Nanette's legacy. Mrs. Logan's color rose.

"Dora sat for this," she said quickly. "You made her put on that blue dress and that old lace, but she sat to you for this portrait."

"Did you put on pink satin and sit to me?" he asked, amused at the question.

"You had it done from my photograph," she persisted.

"I give it up," ruefully said Mr. Templemore, throwing himself back in his chair, and laughing, spite his vexation; "I have no doubt my lady in blue is damaged, and my lady in pink cracked through—I give it up!"

(To be continued.)

CANADA AT PARIS.

A FRENCH OPINION.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following translation of an article entitled, "La Confédération Canadienne," which appeared in L'Europe Diplomatique of the 13th July—a journal having a large circulation, especially in literary and scientific circles. The article in question is from the pen of M. Emile Reaux, a distinguished savant, and a member of the International Jury. Despite some few inaccuracies, it is intelligently written, and gives, in the main, a correct idea of the country. We produce it in its entirety:—"In the whole foreign section there is for France no more interesting study than that of the country known formerly as New France, but which to-day, under the name of the Canadian Confederation, shares with the United States the northern part of the American Continent.

In the short space of a century, the 70,000 French, ceded with our former colonial possessions to England, have become a people of a million and a half of souls, having acquired political freedom, conserved their customs and traditions, and, above all, their love for the Mother Country. But to-day especially it is a gratifying spectacle to find loyal to its kindred sympathies, an entire branch of the great French family forgotten in America. However, the sole merit of this Exhibition is not in this respect alone.

In passing through the galleries of the Canadian Section, the careful observer is struck with the rapid and material development of industry in this young country. The woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, clothing for both sexes, hardware, leather goods, carriages, and agricultural implements are very remarkable. The furniture, rubber goods, products of hunting and fishing, wheelwrights' work, and all the machine tools Canada exhibits are in the highest degree worthy of the visitors' attention. But it is on reaching the Education Department—in the organization of the different methods of instruction—that the results obtained do undoubtedly the greatest honour to our cousins of America.

We were especially struck with a map of the Canadian Confederacy, measuring ten metres long by five wide, and prepared expressly for the Universal Exhibition by the Minister of Public Works, Canada, from data altogether new, the results of careful surveys. This map gives at a glance an exact idea of the immense stretch of the Canadian territory, which from the coast of Newfoundland to Vancouver Island measures no less than 3,726 miles in length, and in width from the 42nd degree of latitude, i. e., from the parallel of the Pyrenees to the North Pole, thus giving a superficies of nearly 31 million miles square or the superficies of two thirds of Europe.

What next attracts the attention are plans and sections of the works executed by the Canadian Government for the canalization of that giant river St. Lawrence, and which to-day admits of vessels of 1,500 tons, penetrating 1,863 miles into the interior of the American continent. This is a gigantic enterprise whose study we would recommend to the engineers entrusted with the canalization of the Seine. Our Minister of Public Works is alarmed at the task of dredging this river to a depth of nine feet. Canada, with her population of four millions did not hesitate to dredge the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec to the depth of twenty-three feet. Thus the first of these cities, which twenty years ago could not receive vessels of more than 400 tons, or drawing more than eleven feet of water, to-day shelters in her harbour, and at the season when the water is lowest, vessels of 4,000 tons. But it was necessary to excavate from the river five million cubic metres of earth. The falls and rapids which divide the great lakes offer insurmountable obstacles to navigation. Canadian engineers have overcome the difficulty by digging canals at a cost of one hundred millions, and which admit vessels loaded with 19,000 bushels of corn, taking in their cargo at the extremity of Lake Superior and conveying it without transhipment to European ports. Models, plans, and sections of these canals are exhibited in the Canadian Court, with diagrams and specimens of locks and their working gear. One seems to see the outline of these canals, like an immense Jacob's ladder; 24 successive locks managing to overcome a difference of level of 325 English feet.

The immense prairies of the West with their troops of buffalo, await but European immigration for their development. These 200 million acres of the finest land are offered by the Government to settlers; each year thousands of new arrivals contribute to the growth of the country's population. Thus it is that Manitoba, the capital of the new Province of Winnipeg, which seven years ago was but a straggling village of 500 souls, possesses to-day a population of 7,000, two railway stations, four steamboat lines, large hotels, and a telegraph line, stretching on one side to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and on the other, connecting the Province with the Federal capital, Ottawa.

Canada then is far from being, as certain persons yet imagine, a "wild country covered with inextricable forests and marshy savannahs, shrouded for seven or eight months of the year under a thick covering of snow, and where the colonists must always be on the alert to defend his life and property against the incessant attacks of savage and half-civilized tribes."

A visit to the exhibition and its agricultural and industrial products demonstrates the incomparable fertility of its soil, the incontestable salubrity of its climate, and the relatively prodigious growth of its manufactures. An inspection of the school and exercise books sent by the department of Public Instruction proves moreover that education attains in Canada a standard at least equal to the European States, for if it is considered that in Prussia and Switzerland, whose school system is with justice lauded, the average of children attending school is but 17 for every 100 of the total population, and in France 13 to every 100 only—one easily understands the enormous interest which the Canadian Government takes in popular instruction, since, according to recent statistics, there is given for all the Provinces of Confederation an average exceeding 19 per cent. There will be seen also, in the cases appropriated to primary instruction, the copy-books, books, and even needle-work, embroidery, and crochet work, of blind children—on one side are the daily exercises of deaf mutes in French and English, together with needle-work, specimens of linear drawing, ornamental design, architecture, geographical tracings, prepared plans, and books for bookkeeping. The handwriting is especially remarkable, both for elegance and correctness, the majority of the copy-books resembling lithography. In passing, we may remark that in Canada primary instruction is obligatory, so that every father of a family is required to pay a certain annual contribution, applied to the maintenance of

schools in his district, for each of his children from seven to fourteen years of age, whether these children go to school or not.

The furniture of these schools is very ingenious, and very practical. Each seat folds up to permit of sweeping out and circulation; hand-rests, large enough to hold the pupil's book, are fitted to the benches used during oral lessons, and backboards, in conformity with the age and height of the pupil, permit him to take a few moments rest in the intervals of written exercises. These folding seats, with table and fittings, do not cost more than 10 francs per pupil.

The class furniture is completed by charts of natural history, botany, elementary anatomy, mechanics, and numerous models of drawing.

A professor, delegated by the Canadian Government, furnishes to all visitors the necessary explanations. Near the most interesting exhibition—a description of which we must abstain, since other branches demand our attention—we can admire some fine specimens of photography. In the first place, all hail to the charming prima donna whom we all applauded this last winter, Mlle. Emma Albani, alias Emma Lajeunesse, a native of Chambly, in the Canadian Province of Quebec. This portrait, life size, is the work of an artist. Magnificent, too, are the pictures styled "The Snow-shoe Club" and "The Curling Club." These measure no less than a yard square, and reproduce more faithfully than the best draughtsman could do the features, attitudes, and the individualities of 300 persons differently occupied—the first group fastening on the ample snow-shoes which are to support them in their long excursions over the surface of the snow; the second preparing to shoot across the even sheet of a frozen lake the block of granite, a substitute for the ancient quarry, and which the hand of a European could hardly stir, but which these stout Canadians hurl a hundred yards.

Another of the amusements peculiar to the country is the skating carnival, which, like our winter balls, is held in a magnificent room, but whose floor is formed by a sheet of natural ice. The coloured photograph which reproduces this singular entertainment is most curious, and may be considered a veritable masterpiece. Some magnificent albums, richly bound, contain objects yet more curious and instructive, reproductions of the great industrial works which the Canadian Government has accomplished during the last twenty years. Turn over these albums, gentlemen who are engineers; you will find there bridges, with arches of as much as 150 feet span, and swing bridges whose abutments have 32 feet pitch.

In conclusion, behold an evidence of the indestructible attachment of French Canadians to the Mother country. The reproduction of an ancient map of Canada, with the French names which the places bore from the date of their discovery until 1760.

The mineralogical specimens exhibited in the neighboring show-cases promise a fine future to the mineral industries of Canada. In addition to some auriferous and argentiferous beds there is found in abundance the Canadian Provinces copper, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum, sulphur, mercury, and iron which competes favourably with the renowned Swedish article.

In the West, three hundred spouting wells of petroleum yield daily thousands of barrels. Salt pits yield also an enormous quantity of salt of great purity, and which is highly prized in trade. Some of the specimens on exhibition have been brought up by an ingenious boring process from a depth of 1,500 feet. Near this argilline specimens of marble work, among which must be remarked a certain variety designated "half mourning," and altogether unknown in France. The slate quarries and the utilization of mica furnish excellent results; the slates are strong, full, and close-grained, some sheets attaining the size of one foot eight inches, and the crystals of phosphate of lime giving 75 per cent. produce. Twenty-seven coal mines are now in working order in Canada on the shores of the two oceans. In the western prairies there is said to be a vein of the thickness of 5 feet. At Picton, Nova Scotia, coal is delivered on board ship at 7 francs 50 centimes per ton.

The facility for procuring raw materials in Canada presents an advantage so incontestable that it is easy to predict for this country a great industrial future. Already there are in full activity a sufficiently large number of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, paper, boots and shoes, furniture, nails, &c. Canadian cloths rival for cheapness those of Luxembourg. Important orders have been taken on the strength of the samples exhibited. The wood-work and cabinetware are very beautifully finished. The style of furniture is somewhat old fashioned, but the workmanship is irreproachable, and the wood of a very superior quality. The immense virgin forests which still cover the major part of Canadian territory will be for a long time to come a great source of revenue to the country. To be convinced of this, it is sufficient to visit the very original trophy which the Canadian Commission have erected in the right-hand corner tower of the Grand Vestibule of Honour. There are exhibited specimens of Canadian woods, pine, larch, maple, wild cherry, elm, and walnut. One of these blocks of fir, by its colossal dimensions, reminds us of the famous Orme des conferees, of which French chroniclers speak, and which the knights of King Philip Augustus, out of spite, one day cut down, swearing by all the saints of France that no more conferences should be held there. This elm, says the chronicles, was more than eight arms length in circumference, and its foliage covered a space so great that seven hundred horsemen could find shelter under it.

This Canadian pine measures more than seven yards in circumference. An examination of its concentric coatings shows it to have existed 556 years. It was consequently 183 years old when Christopher Columbus discovered America, and already two centuries old when Jacques Cartier landed for the first time in Canada. This specimen is not an exception. Thus each year 120,000 pieces of wood are prepared in Canada for ship-masting, and the exports of products of the forest alone reaches over 120 million francs.

The products of the chase and of the fisheries give likewise good results. Canadian furs and skins are very valuable; the fisheries are, without gainsay, the most considerable and the most valuable. The length of seaboard without taking into consideration the sinuosities of the coast, is estimated at over 3,000 miles. Moreover, the collective superficies of the Canadian portion of the great lakes, and the immense sheet of salt water land locked by the territory of the Confederation, is estimated at least 87,360 miles square. This field is sufficiently large to admit of Canadian fishermen deriving large gains from their industry. The produce of the fisheries sent to market attains annually 60 million francs. A growing trade in the preparation and preserving of lobsters is in a way to make considerable extension. Last year this branch produced six million francs.

Canada exhibits also samples of her agricultural products, and a remarkable collection of native fruit. Her exhibits of carriages, sleighs, fishing canoes, machine tools and agricultural implements is very worthy of remark.

By reason of the relatively high price of manual labour and the difficulties which Canadian farmers have to procure the necessary hands at harvest time, they are obliged to have recourse to perfected agricultural implements; thus in virtue of the proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention," their winnowing and reaping machines, horse rakes, mowing and threshing machines are of the finest finish. These occupy an honourable place in *annexes* to the English section. Canadian international commerce, which in 1870 summed up 375 million francs for imports and only 367 million francs for exports, rose in 1876 to 466 million francs for the former and 404 for the latter. It had moreover during the intervening years reached a much higher figure, but at the end of 1875 a decrease is noticeable, due to two causes; in the first place, to the financial crisis which has prevailed for several years in the United States, and whose effect the Canadian Provinces felt immediately; second, in the too great increase in the importation of English goods, with which the higher branches of Canadian Commerce had enumerated its warehouses during the preceding years.

But it is a surprising fact, and to be regretted, that commercial France appears to be completely ignorant that her ancient North American colony offers—more than any other market on the American continent—a sure and advantageous outlet for her articles of export. For until now, with few exceptions, these articles have been turned to account and monopolized by English houses.

In yielding to this commercial monopoly on the part of England, French trade proves incontrovertibly on its products imported into Canada a dead loss of at least 10 per cent., a sum equivalent to that which brokers make on the expense of transport, loading and unloading; in a word, all the expenses which accompany transport in England.

We hope sincerely that the Universal Exhibition—showing the advantage that French commerce will derive from the embarkation of goods by direct route—will establish solid and profitable relations between France and her ancient colony.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Correspondence between United States Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury in regard to Condon, the convicted Fenian, is published. Welsh writes, August 8th, reminding Lord Salisbury that former appeals for the release of Condon had been refused, but since then the action of the British Government has brought it so much honor that he (Welsh) thought the moment might possibly be a particularly agreeable one for the exercise of clemency, especially in answer to the prayer of a friendly Government, which has shown so deep an interest in the case as to have already proffered the prayer three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it is granted. The brief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who served most honorably in the American war, was the victim of circumstances in his wrong-doing, and having been eleven years in prison, and learned wisdom, may be well restored to his family in the United States. Mr. Welsh concludes by saying that he regards by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly action. Under date of August the 16th, Lord Salisbury replies that the Cabinet has carefully considered the request of Minister Welsh, and the fact that Condon's health is suffering seriously, and has been strongly moved to look upon the application in the most favorable light, in consequence of its being one to which the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cabinet will, therefore, recommend that Her Majesty remit the remainder of the sentence of Condon, and, as a necessary consequence, the remainder of the sentence of Melody, who was convicted of the same offence, under such conditions as Her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside of the British dominions for the remainder of the sentence, or for such shorter period as may be fixed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, August 28.—The Russians and Bulgarians had a sanguinary fight at Jamboli, because the Russians endeavored to stop the maltreatment of the Jews and Turks. Many Russians and Bulgarians were killed.

VIENNA, August 29.—A further mobilization is imminent whereby Philipovich's corps will be raised to 180,000. The transportation of troops and war material over the Southern railways is so great that other traffic is suspended.

LONDON, August 29.—Vienna despatches say all that is known there about General Szapary is that his position is critical. Disaster to him would threaten General Philipovitch. Reinforcements go forward slowly.

LONDON, August 31.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest says the Bulgarians appear determined to elect a native prince, while the Russians desire a foreigner, but so far they have nominated nobody.

LONDON, August 31.—A Pera despatch to the Telegraph, dated Thursday night, says it is reported that Gen. Toddloben has received orders to discontinue the embarkation of Russian troops because the British fleet had not withdrawn from the Island of Principos.

It is reported that Italy, while expressing sympathy with Greece, has advised her to come to some friendly arrangement with Turkey.

The Austrian Government has notified Count Zichy, its Ambassador here, that the convention is not yet signed. The proposal of Turkey that the number of troops occupying Novi-Bazar district be restricted, has been rejected; it is, however, possible that the Austrians may defer occupation of that district. Negotiations still continue. The Duke of Sutherland's scheme for an Asiatic railway is still under examination; the Council of State has rejected all others.

A Times' Vienna correspondent says—"According to advices from Constantinople, the Sultan, on first hearing of the fall of Scrajevo, flew into a violent passion and declared he would order open resistance at Novi-Bazar. The same correspondent says all reports represent the resistance of the Bosnians, declaring many bands are dispersing. It is said Hadji Loga himself sent messengers calling the people to return to their homes.

The divisions of the Austrian Army mobilized by order of Inst Cabinet Council will reach their destination at the beginning of next week, when operations will be resumed on a large scale.

A despatch from Cetinje announces that the Turks will evacuate Podgoritz by September the 20th, when the Montenegrins will occupy the city.

ROME, August 31.—The Radical organ, *Davere*, announces the departure of a body of Italian volunteers from Arno, to join the Bosnians.

THE LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

THE LIGHT OF HISTORY GROWING DIM—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The New York Herald for something better to write about is at present engaged in fighting the war over again. Appended is a letter which appears in its columns for "Fighting Joe Hooker" meant the battle which, it seems was (not) fought above the clouds, with another from the pen of an ex-lieutenant.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir—My attention has just been called to an article in your paper over the name William F. G. Shanks in regard to the battle of Lookout Mountain. After the lapse of so much time since the battle was fought (if ever) I am sorry he seems to have forgotten some of the circumstances necessary to a correct understanding of the fight, and I have only a moment to call your attention to a few of his more prominent omissions in his narrative, but will refer you for fuller details to my report of that battle, now on file in the War Department, should you desire to inform yourself further on the subject. On the whole, however, I cannot do less than to thank Mr. Shanks for the kindness in his motives in espousing the controversy General Grant has thought proper to open with me and my command in regard to the fight. The interview said to have been held with that gentleman by a correspondent of the Herald I have always seriously doubted, and shall continue to do so until more fully confirmed respecting it. Interviewers have of late displayed so much cunning and mischief making in the practice of their pursuits that I think my incredulity will not appear strange to you. General Grant has held such high positions that I am unwilling to believe that he will voluntarily go back on himself, or on the troops that served him with all the ardor and devotion of their natures, as he seems to have done, and which I can account for in no other way than that he was in his cups; and that the prospect of a third term had crazed his brain. Of course General Grant will never be charged with having written or spoken the substance of the interview as reported to us, for that is foreign to his style, as any one who has either read or listened to him can readily discover. I strongly suspect that the interviewer was "coached" by another officer of the army, of high rank, whose peculiar mode of warfare for some time past has been of this covert character.

But before calling your attention to some of what I consider inaccuracies in Mr. Shanks' letter, I may promise briefly by saying that it was not the intention of the General-in-Chief for any part of the Army of the Potomac to take a leading role in the operations around Chattanooga, which fact I was not aware of until my command was divided and the Eleventh corps of it sent across the Tennessee to reinforce General Sherman, who with the Army of the Tennessee, was operating on the opposite extremity of the enemy's line; and then you will see by my report that I applied to go with the Eleventh corps, as they were going to battle.

Subsequently the river got up, carried away the driftwood and broke the bridge before all of Sherman's army had crossed, and then it was determined, and not till then, that I might make, with one division of the Twelfth corps and two divisions of other armies, a demonstration on Lookout Mountain. General Grant had previously communicated a design to attack Lookout Mountain, but after a division of my command, it is equally clear and satisfactory that his original design had been abandoned, and it was only through the intervention of Divine Providence that an opportunity was presented me for attack. Thus you see a man often proposes, but God disposes.

I did attack and carry Lookout Mountain, and this was the first assurance to General Grant that he was to be successful in all his operations around Chattanooga, although General Sherman had repeatedly informed him of successes which were never realized; Chaplain Van Horn's history of the Army of the Cumberland will present you with all of the facts, and I know them to be facts. General Grant and General Canby else to the contrary notwithstanding. General Grant, as well as some other officers high in rank, is famous for after-thoughts, as you will find on critical examination. We had, and I presume still have, rings in the army as well as out of it. I have not written so much about the fight at Lookout since the war as I now have, as I am anxious that you should know all the facts. My fight at Lookout might have equalled General Grant's in the Wilderness had I chosen to advance in front on the enemy behind their intrenchments, which seemed to be his favorite mode, but which his whole army revolted at at Cold Harbor. But I had no particular desire to be considered a butcher in my mode of making war. Some time I do hope that a committee of intelligent and fearless Congressmen may be appointed to investigate this subject and to report not only on this battle, but Shiloh, the losses in the wilderness, &c., &c., as in no other way can the truth of history be made out. General Ingalls, Grant's own Quartermaster, informed me that he furnished transportation for 99,000 men to go north between the Rapidan and the James rivers, and, of course, this number could not embrace all the casualties. If General Grant expects to reach the third term by the circulation of such imposing and alarmable statements I am inclined to think that he will find it rough travelling before he reaches that time here. But you may feel assured that these are not his statements. Some one is "hull dozing" him the same as was the case among the politicians while he was administering the government as President. You probably saw an account of an interview with me at Saratoga, in which I ignored the war, General Grant and pretty much every thing else. I had learned early in life that the best mode of fighting the devil was with his own weapons.

But before writing more let us turn to Mr. Shanks' letter. Not a man of Howard's command was in the fight at Lookout Mountain, and if I had advanced in front at the base of the mountain I might have lost half of my command and in the end have been unsuccessful. It was under the influence of my success, too, that Thoms' command made its glorious assault on Mission Ridge, as they had all been witnesses of our achievements on the 24th and 25th, while the army on Grant's left had accomplished nothing it was sent to do.

Yours as ever,
J. HOOKER, Major-General.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 17, 1878. "THE BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS" AS WITNESSED BY A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

COLUMBIA, Ga., August 10, 1878.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Please permit an ex-rebel to make a suggestion—i. e., let one of your ubiquitous correspondents interview Major General Walthall, C. S. A. General Walthall, from the day when he so gallantly covered the retreat of the Confederates after the death of Zollikoffer until the close of the war, was always to be found in the front. Cool and courageous, by his magnificent presence and magnetic control of men he always carried his command into battle when ordered and brought it out when ordered and not before. At the "skirmish" on Lookout Mountain General Walthall, with the remains of his Mississippi brigade, 1,500 strong, occupied the intrenchments on the point of Lookout Mountain. Hooker with a corps and a half attacked him. Walthall held the position until 900 of his men strewed the ground, sending aide after aide to the top of the mountain for help. Finding that no reinforcements were sent him he brought off the 600 men left him in good order, being himself shot in the heel (like his prototype, Achilles). General Walthall can tell you if Hooker did any fighting and, if so, what sort of fighting he did. Ask him and you will get truth.

ONE WHO SAW THE "SKIRMISH."

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. World says: Dr. Ornelas, Consul of Mexico at San Antonio, now in Washington, says there is a large and growing annexation or war party in Texas trying to produce a rupture between Mexico and the United States. War is possible, but not probable. General Ornelas' instructions have been so modified that he is only to cross the border when he knows no Mexican troops are stationed on the opposite side.

GENERAL NEWS.

Silver is said to have been found in Ottawa County.

The Italian Charge d'Affaires at Tangiers has been stoned by the Moors.

The Spanish Bank of Havana will negotiate the new colonial loan of \$25,000,000.

The investigation into the charges against the Ottawa police commenced Thursday.

Five hundred and forty-eight journalists in Europe are going on a pilgrimage to Rome.

The handsomest girl in Virginia is a blonde.

Lady Dufferin held a farewell reception at Quebec Thursday. It was very largely attended.

Seventy-five petitions in bankruptcy were filed in New York Thursday, most being for large amounts.

The North Hastings Railway is to have engines fitted up with steam pumps, and thus do away with tank houses.

Mehemet Ali Pasha has formally notified Montenegro of his arrival with authority to adjust the frontier dilitantly.

It is not true, says an Albany despatch, that navigation will be suspended for a week or so for repairs to sixteen locks.

The Union Français, of New Orleans, appeals to other French Benevolent Societies for aid for the yellow fever sufferers.

Traffic was suspended on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway Thursday, and there were consequently no mails from the East.

There are so many counterfeit \$1 and \$2 Dominion notes circulating that the Government is about to make a new issue.

The hat worn by Napoleon I. throughout his Russian campaign was recently sold for 175 francs.

The President of the Central Pacific Railroad, a few months ago, purchased for his wife a diamond neck-ace for \$75,000.

English servant girls receive on an average \$1.50 a week. A head cook in the family of the Lord Chancellor received less than \$3 a week.

The President of the Midland Railway has resigned, and has been replaced by Mr. G. A. Cox, of Peterboro, with Mr. Charles Percy as manager.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway has again been successful against the Western Counties Railway in an appeal from the former judgment in its favour.

It is believed that all Dickens's characters had real names. "J. Quilp, Esq.," is down for £50 in the list of subscribers to a charity in the London Poet.

Chief Justice Cockburn of England is 76 and has been on the bench 22 years. While presiding in Liverpool lately he was too unwell to remain in court.

Cardinal Franchi left no will. His fortune is valued at about \$160,000, which will be divided between his brother, Signor Curzio, a notary of Rome, and his three married sisters.

The winners of the medals presented to the Canadian Educational Institute of Ottawa by Lord Dufferin, have been invited to send their photographs to him, as he is making a collection.

As Cardinal Franchi, according to the *Fenella*, lay dying, a doctor on either side of the bed watching him and Mgr. Kasanki, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in an arm-chair opposite, he suddenly raised himself and asked: "Some one coming?" "No," answered the priest. At that instant a secretary entered with a despatch announcing the meeting of Mgr. Masella and Prince Bismarck. Lifting his head from the pillow Cardinal Franchi said, "Good! I am satisfied!" and in a moment was dead.

Madame Thiers is making extraordinary preparations for the commemorative services in Notre Dame Cathedral, on the anniversary of her husband's death. The proceedings will be of an exceptional character. The immense aisles of the cathedral are to be entirely hung with black draperies. Select choirs will execute several pieces of funeral music; and all the departments which have at any time elected the great statesman as their representative, will send delegates to be present on the occasion.

Up to twenty-five years ago, before Roman Catholics in England acquired the power and position they now enjoy there, it was an understood thing, when Catholic and Protestant intermarried, the boys followed the father's faith, and the girls the mother's. But of late years, Rome says: "All must be Romans." A case arising out of this has just been before the English courts. Agn. Ellis married Miss Stonor, and, according to the statement of her counsel, agreed that all the children should be Catholics. A son, now dead, and three daughters, 12, 11, and 9, were accordingly brought up as Catholics, but recently Mr. Ellis made arrangements to send the girls to a Protestant clergyman, with the expressed intention that they should not return until good, sound Protestants. Mr. Ellis denied that he had ever agreed to his children's being brought up as Catholics, but on the other hand, his cousin, the Duke of Sutherland, a Protestant, said that he (Ellis) had consented, though very reluctantly, to his first child being baptized a Catholic. The Vice-Chancellor said that the principle of the court was that children must be brought up in the faith desired by the father, who, as the head of his house, had control of his family, and whose right was never interfered with unless where there was an abandonment of parental duty, as in the case of the poet, Shelley, or where the father had been guilty of gross misconduct. Mrs. Ellis' application is, therefore, dismissed with costs. "She is daughter of Lord Canoes," who has been a lord in waiting to the Queen, and delivered the Henley Cup to the successful Columbiads last month.