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IS NEW HAMPSHIRE INTOLERANT? The other side of the question—A Letter from a Catholic Resident in New Hampshire to the "Pilot."

The following letter appears in the Boston Pilot of this week:—

A Manchester correspondent this week, in the Pilot, states that the "religious test" was abolished, but that the word "Protestant" was retained in an article governing the public schools, so that the effect is, "to-day, under the constitution of New Hampshire, none but Protestant teachers can be employed in the public schools."

Now, to show you how that correspondent is in error, and to prove that the article in question is relating to Protestant denominational societies, and not to the public schools, I quote from the Bill of Rights, constitution of New Hampshire:—

PUBLIC WORSHIP OF THE DEITY TO BE ENCOURAGED.

ART. VI.—As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society, by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower the Legislature to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality.

RIGHT OF ELECTING RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. And no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay toward the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

FREE TOLERATION.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good subjects of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the law. And no subscription of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

EXISTING CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTED.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the Ministry; but all such contracts shall remain, and be in the same state as if this Constitution had not been made.

Now there is the whole article. It has nothing to do with the schools: it has nothing to do with Catholics, who, of course, never make such contracts with their priests. There is an old saying that it is an ill bird that builds its own nest; and how any one who has made his home here can say that the people of New Hampshire are more intense in their prejudices towards Catholics than the people of other States, is more than I can understand. They are the same here as in all parts of the country; no better, no worse: only as I wrote you before, it can be said of New Hampshire, that her citizens have never shot down Catholics in cold blood, as was done in Louisville, Ky.; in Baltimore, Md.; in Philadelphia, Pa., and in many other parts of the country in the Native American and Know-nothing days. No priest was ever abused here, as one was in Maine in 1855. No convent was ever sacked and destroyed, as in Massachusetts. No community of Nuns were ever exposed to the violence of a Smelling Committee, as in the old Bay State; and no Catholic paupers were ever shipped from New Hampshire to Ireland, as was done in Massachusetts by Gardner of "blessed" memory. For one, I think our condition will compare favorably with any other Commonwealth in the Union.

IRISH-AMERICAN.

A Romance of Royalty. (From a New York Letter)

In the list of arrivals in this city at one of our principal hotels appeared, lately, the name of "Richard Vaux, Philadelphia." A simple announcement, that of the arrival of a plain citizen of the United States, and yet if fate had not been set dead against him, Mr. Vaux might have been the consort of a Queen. Ever so long ago Richard Vaux was a remarkably handsome and fascinating young man. He went to Europe, and, being possessed of large means, had access to the best society, and even attracted the notice of the young Queen of England, who had but then just come to the throne. It is said—the story being told to me by persons high in authority in England—that her heart's first affections were given to Richard Vaux, of the Quaker City, and she would have married him too, if she had been allowed, but state reasons prevailed to deter her. The Queen of England could not marry a subject, even of royal blood, and, therefore, she was forced to forget her fancy for the American—or not quite forget it, for in memory of it, my informant says, she has permitted her children to marry according to their heart's choice rather than for ambitious's sake. Vaux lingered in England until her marriage with Prince Albert put an end to his wildest hopes, and then returned to his native land. Among his many gifts was a splendid voice, and the old ballad of "I'll Hang my harp on a Willow Tree" was composed by him, she being the heroine of the plaint:—

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree, P'rfess to the war again; For the lady I love will soon be a bride With a dagger on her brow!"

—Monten, (N. B.) Daily Times.

A Naples journal asserts that there are members of the Parliament at Rome who literally do not know how to read, or write, and that corruption and mediocrity are the characteristics of the entire body.

Gen. Grant Accused of Bigotry. (Letter to the New York Herald.)

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Having opened your columns to the discussion of the Cork Common Council in their act of ignoring General Grant, will you allow me a few words in justification of the decision of that body? In this day's Herald appears a very long letter from D. P. Conyngham relating to this subject. He states that his face tingles with shame, that he was three years in the field, and that all the Irish nationalists are potrooms or knaves. Mr. D. P. Conyngham is a Federal officer-holder, and, of course, grateful for favors to come. His shame may be caused by his having to write such a letter. He does not state that his three years with the army was in a clerical capacity, and that he never served a day as a soldier. As for his attack on the Irish nationalists, that subject "is not before the house." Can he, however, even from his clerical standpoint, mention a single instance of General Grant ever having mentioned in orders, or recommended for promotion, a single Irish soldier?

I will, with your permission, give a few of the charges of bigotry and prejudice that have been made public with respect to the actions of General Grant, the knowledge of which has undoubtedly influenced the Cork authorities in their action to let that gentleman severally alone.

No. 1. When General Grant was commanding the army a Dominican priest in Washington called on him at his office. He stated that his Order were building a church on "the island" that it was largely attended by soldiers, from whom they derived no income, and that he called on the head of the army to honor him with a subscription. Grant turned round in his revolving chair and said, in a most insulting manner, "I won't give you a damned dollar, sir, nor for any Catholic objects whatever," whilst round again, turned his back on good Father W., not even asking him to take a seat.

No. 2. When Grant became President the grounds around the White House were kept in order by an old Irish Catholic named Matthews, who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson, and who had retained his position through all administrations until Grant turned him adrift, notwithstanding the efforts of several republican Senators to have the old man retained.

No. 3. Ever since President Grant's term has attended the annual commencement at Georgetown Catholic College and distributed the prizes. General Grant refused as brusquely as he refused good Father W. his subscription.

No. 4. A committee of officers of the Irish Brigade went to Washington and called on President Grant. Their chairman stated that the Irish Brigade, notwithstanding the service it had done the country, had never received any recognition of its labors by the promotion of its officers, nor even a position in the regular army having been given a member of it; that General Meagher was recognized as the representative Irish-American soldier, and, as he was then recently dead, asked that the President would appoint his son to West Point. The chairman stated further that they could get an appointment from a Congressman, but asked as a compliment to the brigade and Irish-American public that he would appoint him at large. Although Grant had twelve appointments at the time in his gift he refused.

No. 5. The Sisters of Charity in Charleston had their convent and hospital burned in the siege of that city. Knowing the charitable manner in which those good ladies attended to Union and Confederate soldiers alike many Congressmen interested themselves to pass a bill for their relief. It was included in the Omnibus bill on the last night of the session, and when the committee on the House (I believe Smith Ely and Mr. Blaine) called on the President at near midnight he stated that he would not sign the damned bill giving "those women" this money, but that it was too late to send it back.

No. 6. Is his Des Moines speech, which was a bid for another Know Nothing proscription movement. Now, will the editor of the Herald mention a single graceful act to either Catholic or Irish people of the country on the part of General Grant in his long career?

The Herald in its editorial, stated that Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Tom Murphy were Catholics and yet were the great friends of Grant. It does not, however, state how much Catholicity there is in the illustrious trio for Grant to take exception to. Sheridan did for Grant what Sherman permitted to do—appoint his son on his staff, green from West Point, over the heads of deserving officers during the war. The writer of this desires no notoriety, but if any one disputes any of the facts stated in the above letter the editor of the Herald is at liberty to give them my name and I will undertake to substantiate them.

IRISH BRIGADE.

New York, Jan. 8, 1879.

Death of McCarthy Downing, M.P. for Cork.

(New York Herald, Saturday.) A special cable despatch announces the death at Skibbereen yesterday of Mr. McCarthy Downing, a well known Irish Home Rule member of Parliament, one of the representatives of the County Cork. He was a solicitor in practice at Skibbereen and Dublin and chairman of the Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland. He was also a local magistrate and was active in support of local interests. He was returned at the head of the poll as eminently the tenants' and tenant farmers' representative, as he professed himself strongly in favor of legislation on the subject of tenant right in Ireland. He was the second son of Mr. Eugene Downing, of Kenmare, County of Kerry, by a daughter of Mr. Timothy McCarthy, of Kilduffmore, in the same county, and was born in 1814. He was married to a daughter of Daniel McCarthy, of Air Hill, County Cork.

ALBANI AND PATTI. (London Correspondent Globe.)

Albani and Patti are to be prima donnas at the Italian Opera next season. The former is at St. Petersburg, for the present, with her husband, a son of the late Mr. Gye; but it is expected that she will return immediately to allow her husband to join his brother in making the arrangements for the coming season in connection with the Opera House, which it now devolves upon them to manage. There is some talk of continuing the work of erecting the opera house on the Thames embankment, an unfortunate undertaking in which Mr. Mapleson and much mourned Titians sunk a pot of money.

A NEW ENVELOPE. Important Discovery.

A post office clerk in France has invented a new sort of envelope which will record the post-marks in color on the letter inside, even more legibly than the original stamp, which is often blurred and rendered indistinct by too much or too little ink. This result is accomplished by applying to the inside of the envelope a cheap preparation by a process that does not increase the price of the envelope. The pressure of the dark stamp contains marks on the letter inside, in a distinct and durable manner, the figures and letters of the stamp. The introduction of this envelope would be a boon to business men who have correspondents who forget to date their letters.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. What the Liquor Traffic Does.

Neal Dow makes the following suggestive comparison:—In 1856 Portland, where I reside, was visited by a tremendous conflagration. Ten thousand people were turned out into the streets, and ten millions of dollars went up in smoke in a day. But, notwithstanding that, the valuation of the city was never so large as now, and last year its valuation was increased by the sum of \$180,000, while Boston, with free rum, ran down \$70,000,000, and that city and New York have run down their valuation in the last five years many hundreds of millions of dollars. They have been wasting the products of their industries in the purchase of alcoholic liquors, while we have been saving as well as earning, by putting the liquor traffic under the ban of the law, and crushing out the grog shops and the beer shops—those horrid instrumentalities for the pauperizing, the brutalizing, and criminalizing the people—all of them who come under the malign influence.

A Great Question for Humanity. (From the Physico-Medical Recorder, Cincinnati.)

"The liquor interest" is rapidly growing into a moral and physical blight to our country. On one hand it corrupts and endangers our political liberties. On the other hand it bears down true hearts, bright minds, strong bodies, and throws them as wrecks upon society. No person so deeply knows and understands the extent of this blight as the physician. And no one so well as he understands that tampering with mild drinks is concentrated folly, and that any attempt at regulating the traffic is little short of public idiocy. Corporations have but one regulation against the encroachment of the yellow fever. They do not license certain vessels to import it from New Orleans and Grenada to Newburgh and Memphis, and so make the disease eminently respectable. Quarantine regulations make a clean sweep of it, and protect the healthy citizens of the whole prohibition of infected vessels. In a like sweeping manner should it protect decent people and the rising generation from the fatal liquor contamination. While humanity caring for the deceased bodies and souls of those now stricken down with drink, let the fatal supply be stopped by a moral quarantine that shall enforce total prohibition.

The Pope's Encyclical.

Rome, January 11.—The Pope's encyclical occupies seven columns. The Pope inveighs against Socialism, Communism and Nihilism, which militate no longer secretly but openly against civil state, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the gates of scepticism, till godless governments have arisen, wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world is ignored. Youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present, and without any hereafter; hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense. Thus the natural development of the Reformation was indicated by previous pontiffs, from Clement XIII. to Pius IX., in their allocutions and encyclicals; but the Church's warning is more than ever required. Equality, desiderated by sect, is contrary to Scripture. There are distinctions between the angels in heaven; a fortiori must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, then the Church shields the oppressed; when the tyrant is too strong, she enjoins resignation. The Pope justifies Christian marriage and the subservience of woman to man, of child to parent and of servant to master; such interdependence, rightly observed in state as in family, would operate on earth as it does in heaven. Poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church, which, besides her own charities, enjoins almsgiving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is the solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all principalities and powers accept the Church as the safeguard of earth and the surety of heavenly things. The Italian newspapers regard the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against modern institutions, and with that object to participate in political elections.

Newspapers.

In 1828 New York, with a population of 169,000, had 30 newspapers. It was estimated at that time that the United States had 1 paper in every 13,800 of population; England, 1 in 48,500; France, 1 in 65,300; Prussia, 1 in 43,500; Austria, 1 in 400,000; Russia, 1 in 672,000; Sweden and Norway, 1 in 47,000; Portugal, 1 in 207,000; Spain, 1 in 868,000.

The Fisheries. (Toronto National.)

The Yankees want damages because their fishermen were not allowed to fish at Fortune Bay on Sunday contrary to law. Our customs are too modest. When Yankee bargainers are caught breaking the law here they are interfered with, and Brother Jonathan should demand damages in every instance. It is intolerable that free and independent citizens of the land of freedom and wooden nutmegs must be held subject to the law of the Britishers.

Religious Procession of Colored Ladies.

On Tuesday, Dec. 10th, at St. Mary's (Archbishop's) Church, New Orleans, La., three postulants in the Order of the Holy Family (colored), made their solemn vows of profession. Their names are Sister Mary Joseph, Sister Francis of Assisi, and Sister Bernadine. At the same time Sister Mary Ignatius (Miss Anna Jones), Sister Mary Austin (Miss Helen Jones), and Sister Mary Angela (Miss Ophelia James), took the holy habit. The Very Rev. G. Raymond, V. G., officiated on the occasion.

The Living Skeleton.

The "champion" living skeleton just now is a man of 40 years, named Isaac W. Sprague, who was born in Massachusetts, and since the age of 12 has possessed a remarkable "inside." He weighs in his tight and spangled jacket 45 pounds, and thinks he will never kick the beam with a more generous allowance of avoirdupois. He eats three good meals a day, but gets no more nourishment out of them than Col. Sellers gets out of turnips and water—perhaps not quite so much. What becomes of all the nitrogen, carbon and other things that a rousing and continuous appetite tempts him to stow away within himself, Sprague doesn't profess to know.

Comparative Poverty of the Germans.

The comparative poverty of the German people is shown by their income tax returns. There are only 175 persons in the entire kingdom of Prussia who have an income of more than \$26,000 per annum. This number includes two members of the Rothschild family and Herr Krupp, of Essen. On a descending scale it is found that only 1,240 individuals report annual receipts of over \$12,000. On the other hand, probably 2,000 persons in New York City alone will this year have net incomes of not less than \$12,000. This state of things justifies the statement of DeQuincy—that an English country gentleman was a more important personage than a German nobleman.

England's Financial Distress.

The news from England continues to be doleful. There is a general feeling among the people that the commercial supremacy of the country is passing away. The London World says:—

Every person one meets in the city has the one doleful tale, which is wearisome through its sameness. We have had bad times, dull trade, declining enterprise and low (or no) profits now for years, but matters have been going on from bad to worse lately with accelerated velocity. There is audible now, too, a new tone in the monotonous refrain—a tone of impatience and irritation, as if hanging some one for these gloomy days would give sweet satisfaction. A paper has just been read on the subject before the Manchester Statistical Society, the writer of which—Stephen Bourne—estimates, after making all necessary ratifications of the published figures so as to assure the correct result, that the adverse trade-balance of England was a hundred million sterling in 1877, and will be as much in 1878; in 1871 it was only \$15,000,000; in 1872 it was nil; in 1873, \$19,000,000, and from thence it has advanced year by year until it reached the large maximum of \$100,000,000 last year.

Murdered in 1878.

The Cincinnati Commercial thus summarizes the murders and homicides in the United States in 1878:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes: Persons poisoned (25), Women killed by abortion (12), Persons killed by thieves (57), Killed in political quarrels (14), Fathers kill sons (18), Insane murders (13), Prostitutes killed (17), Mothers kill their children (37), Bagnio fatal quarrels (10), Men killed in common quarrels (258), Bar-room and drunken quarrels (74), Wives killed (68), Child murders (9), Accidental killing (69), Justifiable (28), Killings on account of dogs (4), Killings on account of wives (64), Cards and gambling quarrels (15), Poets (56), Parricides (8), Fatal quarrels about property (55), Mobs kill (29), Wives kill husbands (11), Officers kill persons (53), Officers killed (36), Prostitutes kill men (2), Fraternal fatal quarrels (14), Seduced women kill seducers (6), Thieves shot (27), Negroes killed (112), Negroes kill (102), Raped and killed (10), Persons killed on account of language, or opprobrious epithets used (13).

PLUCK.

The Prince of Wales.

Of the Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Playfair, it is told they were once standing near a cauldron containing lead, which was boiling at white heat. "Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?" said the Doctor. "Certainly," replied the Prince. "Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal and ladle out a portion of it?" "Do you tell me to do this?" asked the Prince. "I do," replied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed unharmed in lead boiling at white heat, being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this let no one underrate the courage of the Prince of Wales.

The Gold Room in New York.

What is known as the "Gold Room" in New York City was a peculiar institution that had its origin in the war, and thrived and flourished as long as the influences of the war were stronger than the countenancing conditions of peace and recovery. It was the scene of the wildest speculations of the speculative era from 1861 to 1873, and during eight or ten years made and unmade more fortunes than the stock and commercial exchanges combined. It started on a street corner, rose to the dimensions of a news-stand, descended to the depths of a dark cellar, and finally occupied expensive quarters, and established exclusiveness by fixing the price of \$10,000 a membership. This was its rise, and its fall has been marked by successive reductions in importance and quarters until the fund of the Gold Exchange was divided, and the business relegated to one room of the Stock Exchange. But it has taken fourteen years to break down a practice of gambling that attained national dimensions in three or four years.

The Walled Lake in Iowa.

(From the Dubuque Herald.) The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa, and perhaps any other State, is what is called the "Walled Lake," in Wright county, twelve miles north of the Dubuque and Pacific railway, and 150 miles west of Dubuque City. The Lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the lake is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom and five feet wide on top. Another fact is the size of the stones used in construction, the whole of them varying in weight from three tons down to one hundred pounds. In the spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm, and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as twenty-five feet. The water is clear and cold; soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain what the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

Socialism.

(Catholic Herald.) "There is no civilized country to-day free from the danger of Socialism," says the Catholic Herald. "We hear on all sides much talk of the inferior condition of the working classes in intelligence and knowledge. We can, however, see nothing in all the changes of late years to diminish the pang of poverty, and much to increase the fear of it, and the hatred which the individual who has caused it, however unjustly, provokes. We suspect that of late years, instead of diminishing, it has increased, developing in a few intense thrift, but in the many a malignant dislike of those removed from this source of suffering, akin to the dislike born of envy and suffering which the deformed occasionally feel for the straight. It is a lamentable passion, but it is a strong one, and before it is spent it will have altered, or at least affected, many institutions throughout the world. The root of Socialism, Communism and revolts against political economy is mainly this—a dim sense that while so many inequalities have been removed, the inequality between poverty, however temporary, and comfort was never so immense. The temporary character of the poverty is no palliative, but only deepens the sense of wrong. Why should a month of illness destroy me when it destroys nobody else?"

The English in the Black Sea.

From the Correspondent of the Boston Journal. If the Russians fight the English they fight a people who have done a great deal for them. The English paved and lighted Odessa, they built the docks at Sebastopol, they built the railroad by which I have just come from Tiflis to Port, a work of great engineering difficulty, and the only railroad in the Caucasus, 193 miles long. An English architect designed the celebrated palace of Prince Woronzoff at Alupka, and the English engineer established the Berlin-Fendler foundry at Odessa, the largest in the south-west of Russia, and the one that made the torpedoes which blew up the Turkish iron-ship in the Danube. "Hughes' Works, a little way north of the Sea of Azov, is an English enterprise, employing 3,000 workmen, many of whom are English. It lies in the great bituminous coal-fields of South Russia, which, besides supplying the interior demand, will eventually banish foreign coal from the Azov and the Black Sea, and perhaps become a great source of supply for all English Europe. (Hitherto its railway connections have been with the interior only, but now they are about to be extended to the water's edge.) Three-fourths of the foreign carrying trade of the Black Sea is in the hands of the English, and without the English the Russians would have had great difficulty in transporting their troops from Turkey home. England may yet be obliged to seize Constantinople for her own protection in dealing with the Sultan; but enough of that—I am using up ammunition I was reserving to fire on a future occasion.

Condensed Telegrams.

Tuesday, January 14th. The wife of a respectable farmer in Norfolk Co., named Hyslop, was on Saturday frightened to death by being chased by a horse in the field.

The Toronto Mechanics' Club was opened informally yesterday; the inauguration takes place on the 21st instant. The Club already numbers 300.

John Morris, of Toronto, the ex-whiskey detective, charged with stealing a revolver, was allowed to go free on his promising to leave the country.

A convict named Frederick Rignold, who was sentenced to eight years for burglarizing in London (Ont.), in 1876, has been released. He is said to be dying of consumption.

John Taylor and Thomas Fallon, well-known citizens of Freehold, N. J., were arraigned yesterday, charged with offering money for votes in the November election. The penalty is \$1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment, and forfeiture of elective franchise. Both pleaded "not guilty." Trials, the 30th January.

A couple of justices of the peace in the county of York, after sentencing a woman for contravening the Dunkin Act, said, on the conclusion of the case, "Come, boys, let's have a drink," and the crowd complied, and they went to the tavern of the woman they had just fined. The matter is to be looked into by the Local Government.

The tanners in the employ of Joseph Nevill & Sons, and E. A. Smith & Bros., morocco manufacturers, of Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday struck for an increase of 10 per cent. They struck for a 10 per cent increase two weeks ago and were successful, and now they intend striking for another increase. It is thought the strike will become general.

A body of men, estimated at over a thousand, yesterday, arrived from the opposite side of the river at Albany, N. Y., and interfered with the men cutting ice for Parker Hall, inducing them to stop work. They did the same with the men working for Mullon & Sons. The police arrested the leaders, James Collins, James Lyric and Morris. The strikers wanted \$1.50 per day instead of \$1.

The World says the Colorado Ute Indians, after weeks of negotiation, have agreed to sell to the government an area of four miles square of their lands in Cummy Valley, demanded by the people working mines in that district, which are inaccessible except through these lands. The three tribes of Utes of Colorado sell altogether 12,000,000 acres of their reservations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 13.—The Russian Ambassador has accepted all the articles of the definitive treaty of peace as agreed to by the Porte, but the clause relative to Russia's supervision over the execution of the treaty of Berlin is only accepted ad referendum. The scheme for the organization of a gendarmerie, adopted by the Eastern Rounellian commission, provides that the commander and instructors have to be Frenchmen.

Eleven battalions of British troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy Adrianople as soon as the definitive treaty with Russia has been signed.

LONDON, January 13.—Moulders, fitters and blacksmiths of the Railway Rolling Stock Works at Barrow have struck against the extension of hours of labour.

The strike of cotton operatives at Preston is feared on the 23rd inst., when a 10 per cent reduction will be enforced.

Foundrymen, ship builders and house builders at Bangor and vicinity have struck. The strike will affect other departments of the mills. The strike commenced in the wire trade. At Warrington 1,500 men are idle. The strike on the Midland Railway is virtually ended, the men at the Central Station at Derby, by whose action a number of other places agreed to be governed, having unexpectedly resumed to-day. Nearly all the men at Stately, Hasland and Clay Cross followed suit, and the block to traffic is disappearing. It is anticipated that the failure of the strike among the guards will prevent a strike of the signalmen.

"Keep Your Own Side" at Sea.

Says the Buffalo Courier.—The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to an international roadway on the high seas has just been published, and contains many practical suggestions. The Government of the latter country seems to have taken the initiative in the matter, and to have framed most of the propositions, to which almost every maritime nation appears ready to give assent. The enforcement of such a code as is proposed would undoubtedly tend to lessen the number of ocean disasters, without either causing much loss of time or extra expense. The object sought is to compel vessels plying their trade on a much frequented ocean pathway to sail in a prescribed track. Vessels going east, we shall say, must take the northern course; those coming west, the southern one. By this means such calamities as that of the sinking of the Ville de Havre in mid-ocean some five years ago would be rendered impossible.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious & Purgative Pills.

Is there no cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child.