The Irish Language

The council of the society for the Perservation of the Irish Language met on Tuesday at No. 9 Kildare-street, at four p. m., Rev. John O'Hanlan, M. R. I. A., in the chair. There were also present :- Rev. M. H. Close, M.A., Professor O'Looney, M. R. I. A., Dr. Ryding, and J. J. MacSweeney, secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and signed, communictions of great interest having been read relative to the progress of the movement the reports of the special committees were received and adopted. The following notice taken from a foreign paper, shows how the question of the Irish language is being taken up by persons outside of Ireland:—"Gaelic Revival-We are glad to know that the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is making such rapid progress wherever Irishmen are to be found. A society has been founded in Paris to serve as a rallying point for the writers and artists in Brittany and the friends of Celtic studies." The Highlander also refers to our society in an article, of which it will be dead at any rate in another generaquarters sometimes assumed to be high; although we can testify that never within the last sixty years have these prophets been so much out of accord with the real intelligence of the age. We can assure those who are in a hurry to bury Gaelic out of their sight that so far from being the advance guards of intelligence they are really the laggards behind.' After the transaction of important business the committee adjourned until Tuesday next at the same hour.

### Mr. Costigan.

We are pleased to receive confirmatory intelligence of the rumor that Mr. John Costigan, MP., is shortly to be given a seat in the Cabinet. This information will be gratifying to nearly every Irishman in the Dominion, regardless of party attachments. Mr. Costigan has, during a number of years past, pursued an honest, honorable and straightforward course in and out of Parliament, which has earned for him not only the love and admiration of the people of his own nationality, but the esteem and respect of his friends and foes alike. His career has been marked by a degree of manly pluck, that could not fail to command the admiration of every person. He has never swerved from the path of duty, and amid the plaudits of his friends he has borne himself in a modest, unassuming manner, that has contributed to elevate him in the estimation of all thinking men. Mr. Costigan stands pre-emineutly in the foreground to-day as the popular representative of the Irish in the Dominion, being fully as popular in Ontario as in his own Province. In inviting him to a sest in the Cabinet Sir John will, at the same time that he is paying a compliment to Mr. Costigan's merits, recognize the voice of the Irish people of the country.—Ottawa Herald.

# "The Devil Captain."

The late Gen. Donovan, known to almost every one some years back, in the city of Capetown, etc., as the man with the lion's voice, for many years commanded that famous corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles. As an evidence of the strength of his lungs, it is stated that he could drill his regiment with perfect ease a quarter of a mile off. He was at the time of the first Kaffir war a captain commanding a troop in the above named regiment He was over six feet in height, perfectly proportioned, and posessed of muscular strength rarely given to human beings. Scarce knowing what fear meant, a consummate horseman, well skilled with his weapons, he invariably defeated the enemy whenever they had an encounter, himself coming off scatheless, so that he got | dust. to be regarded by the natives as bearing a charmed life.

dress and determination, and were, and are, peculiarly cruel to their captured. If not immediately and humanely slain by innumerable stabs of the deadly assegai, they were usually reserved for the fearful torture of being flayed alive after suffering nameless indignities.

The Kuffirs, particularly the Zulus, made a vow that if ever the "dovil captain," as they called Donovan, or what was equivalent in their gutterals, fell into their hands, his fate would be worse than any that preceded him, and he knew they were men of their word.

In one of the fights that took place in the up-country, not far from where the present tragedies are being enacted, the captain's luck seemed to have deserted him, and he and his command fell into an ambush, in a gulley between two rifts of hills, common in that country. His men were almost all killed or wounded, his horse shot from under him, sabre broken, and pistols empty. He apparently was at the enemy's mercy.

Donovan knew that small mercy would be accorded him, and as the two Zulu chiefs, famed for their strength and bravery, advanced to capture him alive, he seized one literally in each hand, and with his enormous strength, doubled by the despair of the moment, brought their heads together with a deadly crash. One of his wounded men afterwards said that it was like the sound of broken bottles. One chief was killed and the other so maimed that he lived only a day or two. The rest of the band fled with terror, now thoroughly convinced that he was not a man, but a demon. The survivors and the dead chiefs were shortly after brought in by reinforcements of the regiment. Donovan was hardly ever again opposed during the continuance of the war.

# The City of Cabul.

The city of Cabul, towards which our troops are now advancing, stands mostly on the southern side of the river bearing the same name. Snow generally covers the hills round Cabul about the beginning of October, but in the plains it seldom snows before December. Then it remains on the ground until the middle of February. After the cessation of the snowy season the wet ensues, and generally continues until April. The remaining months of the year are dry. The city is 6,247 feet above the sea. The founding of Cabul is lost in the mists of antiquity. It has its traditions, and there is a common belief that it is a most ancient city. Its age is even given at six thousand years. But it is not one hundred years since it became a capital for the first time. The principal articles of commerce are fruit and merchandise from India. An active trade is also carried on with Bokhara and with Candabar. One of the most remarkable sights is the public cooking-shops, which are very numerous, as few people cook at home. The kabobs, or cooked meats of Cabul, are famed far and wide. To these must be added a list of delicacies in the shape of fruits, sweets, and cooling drinks, that have earned for Cabul an imperishable name as a place where good quarters and good living can be obtained at a very moderate cost. The popu-60,000 people, and the number does not appear | period in which Saint John Damascenus wrote too great. The gardens of Cabul are well the lineaments of this remarkable figure conknown for their beauty. Burnes and tinued to be the same as they are to this day, committed suicide.

other travellers have discoursed of the beautiful view that is to be obtained from the towers and hills of the city for twenty miles round, and these who have approached it from Jellalabad have told us of the favourable impression it has made upon them after traversing the barren and rugged country of the Khurd, Cabul and Jagdalak Passes. Cabul improves also on acquaintance, for, except in the wet weather, it Europeans. Cabul is enclosed on the south and west by rocky hills of considerable altitude. There are walls round the city, but these are in the most dilapidated condition. The defences of Cabui are contained and summed up in the capacity of the Bala Hissar to resist attack; and that is very meagre indeed. Situated on the eastern extremity of the town, and on the summit of the hill, the Bala Hissar, with its great walls and lofty buildings, is a conspicuous object enough; and it commands also refers to our society in an article, of which the following is an extract:—"'What is the use of trying to preserve the Gwlic language; divided into two partions, a citadel within a fortress. The former is small, and tion?' A statement to this effect meets us in | could only hold a limited number of men. It is probably here that Yakoob Khan has taken refuge. The main portion of the for-tress is large and commodious, and could hold 5,000 men. Despite, however, its imposing appearance and its elevation above the townstands 150 ft. above the plains-the Bala Hissar is in too dilapidated a state to be held for any legth of time against an English army. The only occasion on which the Bala Hissar has undergone an assault in modern times was when Dost Mahomed besieged it fifty years ago, and captured it by blowing up one of the towers. It will probably surrender to us without any attempt being made to defend it. The Afghans, as they have always done before, both in their wars with England and among themselves, will evacuate it on the approach of an Euglish army. The Cabul river is crossed by three or four bridges, and one of these is in the heart of the Kizilquarter of the city. The Kizilbashes are of Persian descent, and have always been considered an industrious portion of the community. There is also a large Hindo element in the population, but the most numerous and the most aggressive class is that of the Afghan nationality, who are term ed Cabulees. Cabul is, after Bokhara, prohably the city in Asia where the fanatical zeal of the Mussulmans runs highest. The Mollahs are a numerous and all-powerful class, and dervishes are met with in great

## A Farmer's Wife.

numbers.

Matilda Fletcher thus describes a farmer's wife who is not only beautiful and wise, but nossesses several cardinal virtues in addition: The most beautiful women I have ever known was a farmer's wife, who attended to her household duties for a family of four, but also assisted in gardening and the light farm work, and yet I never saw her hands rough and red, and never saw even a freckle on her nose. Impossible, you say; how did she manage?

I never asked her; she had some envious neighbors who went slouching around with red, scaly bands, sunburnt faces, and hair matted with dust and oil, who let me into the dreadful secret They informed me with many an ominous shake of the head, that she was just the proudest minx that ever lived; that she actually wore Indian rubber gloves when she used the broom and scrubbing brush, and always when she worked out doors; that she also had a bonnet made of oil silk completely covering the head, face and back, leaving only apertures for seeing and breathing, thus securing perfect freedom from sun, wind and

Did you ever hear of such depravity? She also fastened her dish-cloth to a stick so that The Kaffirs, then as now, fought with ad- she used not put her hands in hot water. For n she accomplished her laundry work with a machine and wringer. And then to see her in the afternoon tricked out in a fashionable white dress with a bright-colored ribbon at her throat, and a rose in her hair, entering the parlor, as though she was the greatest lady in the land, was more then their patience could endure.

And her husband had such a satisfied expression that it was a perfect aggravation to ordinary people to look at him. He deserved to be happy, because he encouraged her to cultivete beauty in herself, her family and her home; and I don't know but her success principally belonged to him, because he bought all new inventions that could lighten her labor, and all the delicate and pretty things she needed to adorn her home, and when she was sick he wouldn't let her touch work until she was well and strong. Strange as it may seem, at such times he actually devoted himself to her with as much care and tenderness as he would if she had been the most valuable horse on the farm.

# Personal Appearance of Christ.

(From Bohn's Illustrated Library.) The following description was sent to the Roman Senate, by Publius Lentulus, pro-consul of Judea before Herod. Lentulus had seen the Saviour, and made him sit, as it were, that he might give a written description of his features and physiognomy. His portrait, apouryphal though it be, is at least one of the first upon record; it dates from the earliest period of the Church, and has been mentioned by the most ancient fathers. Lentulus writes to the Senate as follows:

"At this time appeared a man who is still living and endowed with mighty power; his name is Jesus Christ. His disciples call him the Son of God; others regard him as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, and heals the sick of every description of infirmity and disease. This man is of lofty stature, and well proportioned, his countenance severe and virtuous, so that he inspires beholders with feelings both of fear and love. The hair of his head is of the color of wine, and from the top of the head to the ears, straight and without radiance, but it descends from the ears to the shoulders in shining curls. From the shoulders the hair flows down the back, divided into two portions, after the manner of the Nazarenes; his forehead is clear and without wrinkles, his face free from blemish, and slightly tinged with red, his physiognomy noble and gracious. The nose and mouth faultless. His beard is abundant, the same color as the hair and forked. His eyes blue and very brilliant. In reproving or censuring he is awe-inspiring, in exhorting and teaching his speech is gentle and caressing. His countenance is marvelous in seriousness and grace. He has never once been

and long, his arms beautiful. Grave and solemn in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet. He is in appearence the most beautiful of the children of men." The Emperor Constantine caused pictures of the Son of God to be painted from this anlation of the city is generally estimated at cient description. In the eighth century, the

seen to laugh, but many have seen him 'weep.

He is slender in person, his hands are straight

VARIOUS SPONGER.-The coarse, soft, flat sponges, with large pores and great orifices in them, come from the Bahamas and Florida. The finer kind, suitable for toilet use, are found in the Levant; the best on the coast of Northern Syria, near Tripoli, and secondary qualities among the Greek isles. These are either globular or of a cup-like form, with fine pores, and are not easily torn. They are is a clean town, and the air is at all times got by divers plunging from the boat, many salabrious. It is particularly well suited for fathoms down, with a heavy stone tied to a rope for sinking the man, who snatches the sponges, puts them into a net fastened to his waist, and is then hauled up. Some of the Greeks, instead of diving, throw short har-poons attached to a cord, having first spied their prey at the bottom through a tin tube with a glass bottom immersed below the surface waves.

Seaweeds .- There was a time, not very long ago, when seaweeds were the most despised of vegetable lite, when professors of botany gnored them, tossed them aside as children's playthings, and only mentioned them as lowest in the scale of creation, if not absolutely noxious. The epicure, however, found out that one seaweed made an appetising sauce. The Englishman calls it laver, the Irishmen. sloke, the Scotchman slaak and the scientific name it porphyra. But all agree in dressing it with lemen-juice, spices, and butter, and like it well. Most people know how excellent for invalids is jelly made from the carrageen, or Irish moss. It abounds on all our coasts as Chonduis crispus—sold at one time as high as two shillings and sixpence per pound because it was a fashionable dish for invalids. No seaweed, however, is more useful and interesting than the very brown common sea-weed that is passed by as useless for the album, and of no beauty whatever; and yet its fructification is of the highest order, and its importance to the agriculturist so great as to render it very precious to the Channel Islands, Ireland and Scotland.

THE INSTINCT OF CATS.—Baron Von Gleichen, a German diplomatist, used to tell a story of a favourite cat, as a proof that the feline race can think and draw practical conclusions. The cat was very fond of looking into mirrors hung against the walls, and would gnaw at the frames, as if longing to know what was inside. She had, however, never seen the back of a mirror. One day the baron placed a cheval-glass in the middle of the room, and the cat instantly took in the novelty of the situation. Placing herself in front, and seeing a second cat, she began to run round the mirror in search of her companion. After running around one way several times, she began to run the other, until fully satisfied that there was no cat beside herself outside of the glass But where was the second cat? She sat down in front of the glass to meditate on the problem. Evidently inside, as she had often imagined. Suddenly a new thought occurred to her. Rising deliberately, she put her paws on the glass in front and then behind, walked around to the other side, and measured the thickness in the same way. Then she sat down again to think. There might be a cavity inside, but it was not large enough to held a cat. She seemed to come to the delicate conclusion that there was a mystery here, but no cat, and it wasn't worth while to bother about it. From that time the Baron said she lost all curiosity about lookingglasses.

A NATION RUINED BY A SPIDER.—Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain, but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, has studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of impriment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways, In D-cember of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French general- prepared to retreat, but the spider warned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen and its generals, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the waters would again be passable by troops. They de-layed their retreat. Within twelvedays the frost had returned—the French army triumphed, Disjonval was liberated, and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

THE MINUTE ORGANISMS OF WATER .-- Mr. Starr, New York, some time ago exhibited in Hartford, Conn., through the compound microscope, a water insect, contained in a drop of water, and in size 1-3000th part of an inch, which the microscope revealed as a large, hungry fellow, carrying in front of his mouth a very complete water-wheel. This apparatus was seen to be in motion, like an old fashioned mill wheel turned by a dam of water, but with this difference—that in the case of the insect's wheel it was made to revolve by swimming through the water. The revolutions of the wheel, by creating a partial vacuum, drew into the creature's jaw certain minute living organisms too small even for the compound microscope to determine much about them, beyond the evident fact that they were eaten alive, and that this water arrangement—itself all invisible to the naked eye—was one of the endless wonders in Nature's provisions for the support of her infinite forms of animal life. Another invisible inhabitant of the water world was developed by the microscope into a creature with a graceful, swan-like neck. Another -brought up frem the bottom of Narragansett Bay, and invisable, if we remember rightly, to the unassisted eye—was one of the Tinapetra, a creature of bright bues, and marked on its back with as perfect an anchor as was ever forged. This insect's colours were produced by polarising the light, and making a double refraction.

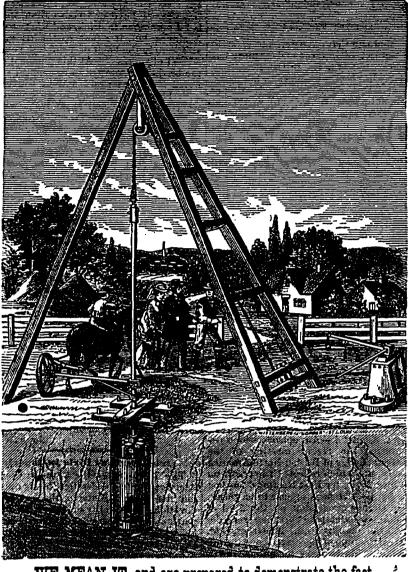
## Miscellaneous Items. "Helen's Babies' are now digging clams for

The reigning beauties of England are

daughters of clergymen. Emma Patterson was the daughter of a poor man at Bethalto, Ill., and nearly all of ner associates were in good circumstances financially. Her good looks and intelligence made her a favorite, and the attention that she received led her into vanity. John Shelton was one of her suitors. He left a watch and \$130 with her while he went on a short journey. On his return she made trivial apologies for not giving them back. He learned one day that she had engaged herself to marry Mr. Montgomery, and he peremptorily demanded his property. She had spent the money, dollar by dollar, in buying bits of finery, and as she could get no help from her father, she whs unable to repay Shelton, who threatened her arrest. She went to St. Louis

# \$25 to \$50 PER DAY

# CREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

# They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable ! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS,

State in what Paper you saw this Advertisement.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

# FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICELTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE HAY RAKEN, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.



The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

The Beam is of Wrought Iron; Mod-board and Landside of Steel, and Handles of the choicest film Wood. For particulars, address

LARMONTH & SONS.

33 COLLEGE STREET, SONTREAT.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL

(PAGE'S OLD STAND)

Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including

MOWERS AND REAPERS, PLOUGES. CULTIVATORS CASTINGS, &c., &c.



The above cut represents our improved SCOTCH-CANADIAN PLOUGHS. We have several styles of this prough,—made from the best stock; steel an chilled-from mouldboards and landsides, and best white oak handles. We also manufacture the relebrated American Pattern Chilled Iron Plouzhs. These ploughs are the best in the world- no farmer should fall to give them a trial. Send for our "Farmers' Gazotte," with prices and terms to agents. ADDRESS:-

EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTRFAL.

For Sale.

# For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING, MOULDING. And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

Soap Candles &c.

PHELAN,

July 22.

MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street.

MONTREAL.

Legal.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, I istrict of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Mathilde Menard, of the St. Jean Esptiste Village, librrict of Montreal, wife of Moise Ouimete, Contract r, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. 'The said Moise Ouimet, of the same place Detendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this ca. se.

ETHER & PELLETIER.

Montreal, February 19, 1879.

PROVINCE OF QUESEO, DISTRIOT OF Moureal, Superior Court. Dame Philomene Labello, of the City and District of Moureal, wife of Francois Onesine Moquin, book-keeper, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Francois Onesime Moquin, befordant. The Plaintiff has instituted this day an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th Santambar, 1879.

Montreal, 15th September, 1879.
TAILLUN & NANTEL,
-5-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Bells, &c.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

ec. (Atalegue with 10) testimonials, prices, etc., etc free, Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, C

MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells,
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS,
239 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-28

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO.,

Aug 27, 1875.[ Baitimore, Md

Furniture

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from MCGILL),

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. 14-g

Musical Instruments.

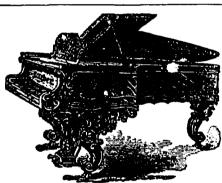
# <u> NORDHFIMFR'S</u>

# PIANO WAREROOMS.

Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respectfully inform the Public of Montreal, and vicinity, that they have opened their NEW WARE-ROOMS in Nordhelmer's Hall, for the sale of the justly celebrated Planos of CHICKERING & SONS, STEINWAY & SONS, DUNHAM & SONS, HAINES BROTHER 4, and other firstclass makers. The assortment is the largest and be t selected ever seen in the city, and comprises Squares, Uprights and Grands. Terms of sale liber d. Pian is for Hire.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

General depot for Estey's celebrated Organs,



ALBERT WEBER.

NEW YORK, Maker of the finest PIANOS in the world, has his Whotesale and Retail Store for the Romin-ion in their beautiful Rooms, 183-t. James street, Montreal, where and styl can be seen and prices compared.

PRINCIPAL CONVENTS

In the United States; the leading Musicians of Her Majesty's Opera, of the Italian Opera, and all celebrated Planists declare them unequalled by any other planos for

Durability, Power and Purity of Tone.

Liberal terms made to Dealers, Convents and Musical institutions. For Catalogues and further particulars, apply to NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

183 St. James Street Montreal.

Circular. Lowest prices ever given 0 gans Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing

Banks.

# City & District Savings Bank.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice this Bank will receive on special deposit, upon very favorable terms the notes and deposit receipts of the Consolidated Bank. E. J. BARBEAU.

Hats, Furs, &c.

## WURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER, MeGill & Notre Dame Streets



Respectfully informs his friends and the public, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unutually good.

FUR CAPS, &c., for Laties, Get itemen and thildren at lowest prices. Funs of all kinds made up and altered to

THE NEW HAT MAN order at short notice.

Baking Powder.

THE BEST IS THE

CHEAPEST. THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER Never fails to rise! Never Disappoints! Guaranteed free from any injurious ingredi

ments.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY W. D. McLAREN, 55 College Street, Retailed by all Grocers.