

letter, who stopped, shook hands with him, made some passing remarks on the weather, and after a few pleasant words passed on. The Protestant gentleman asked his friend who it was that had spoken to them, and was astonished to find that it was Father W., the Provincial of the English Jesuits.

London, May 20, midnight.—In the House of Commons to night, an amendment of the Reform bill, granting female suffrage, was rejected by 132 majority. A division also took place on the amendment proposing a copyhold franchise, in which the Derby Government was defeated.

London, May 22.—Earl Derby says officially that the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case, has been refused.

OPPOSITION TO TRADE UNIONS.—The operatives in several parts of the country are at last giving a pronounced resistance to the despotism of trade unions, and at Manchester a Central Defence Association of master engineers, millwrights, machine makers and ironfounders is being formed to oppose the action of these unquestionably powerful bodies. The promoters of it have drawn up a statement of principles in which they set forth that, as regards the artisan, as long as he is a member of a trade union he is not free individually to embrace any opportunity of procuring increased remuneration, though better educated, more skilful, or more industrious than his fellows.

Counting has published a book called *The Last Times*, and fixes the date for its occurrence between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1858.

Taking an average of ten years, from 1855 to 1865, it is said there has been a decrease in England in the number of candidates for the holy orders at the rate of 60 a year; but during the past two years the decrease has nearly doubled so that now, instead of the decrease being 60, it amounts to a 120 a year.

A correspondent, remarking on the petitions which are being got up in favour of Lord Shaftesbury's bill, says: "These petitions are being signed by Tom, Jack, and Harry, by respectable folks, and by tag, rag, bobtail; by so-called Churchmen and by Dissenters, communicants, and non-communicants—and, in short by any one who can be pressed into service for the nonce. Now, the charge is an ugly one to make; but there is small doubt that an immense number of persons attach their names to these papers, under a misrepresentation to them of the nature of their object and the circumstances under which they were devised. The English Church Union should expose the trickery of the Shaftesburyian tutors, and I submit, meet their subtuges by counter-memorials, in which would a legitimate *locus standi* as to grievances, gross ignorance of the subject in dispute, and malevolence, should not be so clearly dominant as they are in those got up by the rich heroes of the shoe-blacks."

Major O'Reilly has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, that whereas, by the law of England, no man may be forfeited of life or limb but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land; and no commission for proceeding by martial law may issue forth to any person or persons whatever by color of which any of Her Majesty's subjects may be destroyed or put to death contrary to the laws and franchise of England, and the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws by legal authority without consent of Parliament, is illegal; this House would regard as utterly void and illegal any commission or proclamation purporting or pretending to proclaim martial law in any part of England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that among other gentlemen called to the bar on Tuesday last at the middle Temple was Mahometan—Budrodeen Tyabjee. He is the first person of that persuasion who was admitted to the English bar. The oaths were administered to him in the usual terms, but he was sworn on the Koran. He attends to practice at the bar in Bombay. In that province there are Voksees who are Mussulmans, but Budrodeen Tyabjee will be the first member of the bar in India who is a disciple of the Prophet.

VICTIM.—Serious apprehensions are entertained as to the issue of the Commission on Ritualism should impede the passing of the very simple and useful bill which Lord Shaftesbury has introduced, for the purpose of declaring the law with respect to clerical vestments. No true friend of the Church of England can desire that it should occur, or that the Commission should unduly hasten or abridge its inquiries into, or its deliberations upon the wider and deeper, though cognate, questions, which the commissioners may fairly be expected to probe and to report upon. And after all the commissioners can only report, and their report can only be a preliminary to legislation; while that which is eminently needed, is immediate legislation in restraint of the use of vestments and of ceremonial, which are by many considered disgraceful and fantastic, and by others as emblematic of a deep apostasy. If these things are trifles, trifling matters which affect the religious feeling of a sound member of the Church of England, they ought to be forbidden. If these practices have a deeper import, they ought to be arrested until their legality has been tested by the inquiries of the Commission, since if they are illegal, as alien to the

common law of the Church, they imply dishonesty, inasmuch as the abuse of property, enjoyed under a sacred trust, is thought to be implied by them. There could be no fairer mode of ascertaining the general bias of public opinion, especially that prevailing in the Church than to arrest by law, and thus suspend the use of these vestments, and of the innovations in ceremonial with which their use is connected. The attendance in church by the congregations during such suspension would afford a fair criterion of the feelings and opinions of Churchmen generally; and the public opinion of the majority of the Church, including both the laity and the clergy, ought to have great weight in the final decision of the questions. There would be nothing novel in legislation preceding the report of the Commission, for rightly or wrongly, in the matter of Parliamentary and other oaths and tests, the Legislature has during the last two or three sessions largely dealt with most important items on the very subject upon which the Commission on Oaths has been deliberating. The Parliamentary oaths have been fearlessly—not to say rashly—but extensively manipulated by both Houses of Parliament and the Crown, as though no Commission had ever been appointed or was sitting upon the subject of Oaths.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT BY SEIS.—If the Government held since last September the threads of the Penian issue and wicked conspiracy in their hands, why did they allow it to come to a bloody issue? Not much blood, indeed, has been spilt; but some lives have been lost, and why any chance given for any spilling of blood? Why were Massey, and Burke, and McCaffery, and Doran, and the rest, whose seizure would have infallibly frustrated the whole affair, allowed to range up and down the country concerning their rebellious plans during the whole of January and February? What were the Government doing all this time? What use were they making of the information Mr. Corydon was giving them? Can it be as some of the most respectable and loyal Irish newspapers ask, that the Government were deliberately allowing the rebellion to come to a head that it might be crushed the more effectually in the field? One can hardly believe it possible that any Government of our day could be guilty of reviving a treacherous and barbarous policy which was the familiar trick of Governments in less humane and familiar times. But there is a strange contrast between the story now told by Corydon, and apparently endorsed by the Irish Executive, and the conduct of the Executive in last January, February, and March. In her speech at the opening of Parliament on the 6th of February, Her Majesty was made to congratulate the country on the restoration of tranquility and confidence in Ireland and to express a hope that the exceptional legislation which suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in that island might be dispensed with. But in the early part of the previous month, Corydon says, he was at a council in Liverpool, in which Burke, McCaffery, and others took part, and where 'fighting' was resolved on; and he says he kept the government regularly supplied with all the information he got. There is surely something in all this that needs early and full explanation. It may be said that the government did not at first believe the man's strange revelations. But when he told them there was a plan to attack Chester and they acted on his information, and his statement seemed to come true how was it that they then attached no importance to his other stories, but allowed the 'generals' and 'colonels' and 'centres' of rebellion to have full swing with their war councils and military preparations for nearly a whole month? If Corydon's stories are true, the government could at any moment have seized all the leaders and thrust them into prison, and thus choked off the movement before one single drop of blood had been shed. It is frightful to think what slaughter might have taken place if the wretched dupes of Massey and Corydon had anywhere made a determined stand. In such a case what language could be too severe to condemn the conduct of a government which might a month previously have utterly paralysed the whole affair before a single life had been lost, but which preferred to wait and wait, and give the wretched rebels room enough in order that they might hang themselves. But to free themselves from a suspicion of it, they must assuredly give some explanation which will discredit the story of their witness Corydon. And if any part of the man's story be proved a falsehood, what becomes of the rest of his evidence?—*Star.*

A GLIMPSE OF THE TRUTH.—If Mr. Beales has been anxious to disgust all English Catholics who happen to be members of the Reform League, and to induce, if not force, them to secede from the association, he could not have done so more effectively than by proclaiming 'General' Garibaldi to be president of that body. In home politics, Catholics may, and do, differ. There are amongst us followers of Lord Derby, admirers of Mr. Bright, Adullmiters, 'Tea party' men, and others. But to have any followers to do with a political league which has declared by the mouth of its chairman that the avowed enemy of all we revere in the name of religion should be its Honorary President is what no Catholic can or will do. To believe our faith to be wrong as to many honest well-meaning men in England, is quite different from declaring open war against the priests and the sacraments of the Church, as does the infidel 'hero' of Aspromonte on every possible occasion.—What good Mr. Beales can expect to effect by such utter folly is quite incomprehensible. Even very many Protestants begin to see that the 'General' has much more to boast about him than Englishmen believe to be an attribute of really great men. So far as Catholics are concerned, Mr. Beales has done a vast deal of good to the anti-Reform party. As our Catholic contemporary, the *Liverpool Northern Press* says, with Garibaldi Catholics can have no participation; '*acc tunc auxilio, neque istis defensoribus.*'—What between red flags and the cap of liberty in Hyde Park on Good Friday, the *Marcellino Hunt* being sung last Sunday at Clerkenwell, and General Garibaldi being now named president of the League, the cause of Reform has certainly not gained in the eyes of sensible men during the last fortnight.—*Lancet.*

BEALES PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.—When Mark Topley, elevated to the position of partner with his quondam master was rebuked by Martin Chuzzlewit for an indiscreet expression of his opinion, the junior of the firm at once acknowledged his error by saying, 'The Co. is putting his foot in it already.' Mr. Beales, as the wonderfully active partner of the Reform League, is also, it is to be thought, putting his foot in it too. What it is that could induce any sane man to make Garibaldi honorary president of the English Reform League must for ever transcend the boldest conjecture of common sense. Now, in our effort to arrive at a solution of this enigma, we can take no account of the redoubtable General's military renown. Even this latter, Englishmen are at length becoming sceptical about. The brightest of Garibaldi's laurels were won in encounters with men in whom the quality of discretion was highly developed, and who, well knowing that there must be two parties to a quarrel, wisely determined that they would not make one. One of the most experienced of Italian correspondents, the 'special' of the *London Telegraph*, has recently informed the world that the hero of Aspromonte conquered at Naples, 'not because he fought well, but because the Neapolitans did not fight at all.' Unless Mr. Beales intends to utilize the General in the subordinate character of 'marshal' at the next Reform parade in Hyde Park, we see no scope for the exercise of Garibaldi's military 'role.' If we seek for another explanation of the proceeding in any similitude between the General's political 'prestige,' and the objects of the Reformers—if we are not equally perplexed, our discoveries are far less reassuring. The man whom every Italian politician and all the London 'specials' regard as certain to make a fool of himself, if ever he has the indiscretion to occupy a seat in the Chamber

of Italian deputies cannot in the estimation of any one, except Mr. Beales, be supposed capable of adding a satisfactory clause to an English Reform Bill. We believe that any effort of the ex-member for Mantua to amend the British Constitution would display about as much legislative capacity as Sancho Panza exhibited in the government of his island. If Don Quixote had half the experience of Italian affairs that seems to be so utterly thrown away upon Mr. Beales we are quite sure the 'Knight of the Doleful Countenance' would never in similar circumstances make so egregious a blunder.

But the real explanation of the matter is that the importation of the principles which the name of Garibaldi symbolizes upon the Continent, it is thought, will popularize and give *etclat* to the working of the League here. If this be the notion that dictated the choice of the author of this extraordinary appointment has made a most infelicitous estimate of the British character. The 'role' which Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and Co, have been encouraged to play in Italy would not be tolerated for four-and-twenty hours in Her Majesty's dominions.

Revolution, as long as it means only the overthrow of Catholic sovereigns, and is separated from us by the breadth of the seas, is a congenial and safe game for the inhabitants of the British Islands to indulge in. Sympathy with the modern archetype of irreligion, who blasphemously elevates the president of a republic to a co-partnership with the Godhead and baptizes in the name of a sacrilegious king the child whom Christ bade to come unto him, is all tolerable enough so long as it only plants disorder abroad and another thorn in the crown of the afflicted Vicar of Christ; but when it comes to mean the introduction of similar communistic principles into this country, the prospect of such a thing is quite sufficient to restore Englishmen to their reason. Sufficient relic of the good old faith once planted here by Augustus still is left to make the deeds of Continental conspirators abhorrent to true English sentiment. Even in Catholic influence alone there is power enough to stem the tide of such an invasion. The teaching of the Church has ever stood Christian society in good stead through every crisis of its history. The same Catholic instinct that nerved the arms of the warriors that struck down the Mahometan at Grenada and Lepanto inspired the constancy of a Clement against Henry, and of Pius VII. against Napoleon for the protection of the marriage law—still survives in the warnings of Pius IX. against the revolutionary doctrines of the present day. Whatever sympathy we may have with Reformers, whatever wrongs we may have to redress or rights to restore, we cannot seek our remedy by debauching the loyalty of the people towards the first principles of Christian society. With Garibaldi Catholics can have no participation, *non tali neque istis defensoribus.*—*Liverpool Northern Press.*

A PRODIGY.—A boy preacher has appeared in Wales who, according to his admirers, is to extinguish Mr. Spurgeon. This promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his 11th year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist Chapel at Glastrey, Radnor. A local print says of him:—'He has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvellous truths from a boy of such tender years.' After preaching two sermons on Sunday Master Probert spoke at length on the following day to the Sunday scholars.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

At a meeting held a few days since in aid of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the following facts were mentioned by the honorable secretary.—Taking an average of ten years from 1855 to 1865, there had been a decrease in the number of candidates for holy orders at the rate of sixty a year; but during the past two years the decrease had nearly doubled; that now, instead of the decrease being 60, it amounted to 120 a year. In the diocese of Oxford the decrease was the lowest. While in 1856 the number ordained in that diocese was 106 in five years it had sunk to 92. In the diocese of Exeter, taking the same periods, the decrease had in round numbers been from 150 to 100, and then down to 50; that being the diocese in which there was the greatest decrease.—*News of the World.*

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—There is still room for a Reform Bill, and, this once granted, no one knows how much more may be gained. It is conceivable, indeed, that woman may one day get the upper hand altogether, and in their turn exclude men from the legislature, from the franchise, from office, from personal rights, from we know not what. It is said that the Equator was once under the Polestar, that Albert and Victoria Nyauze were full of white bears and icebergs, while crocodiles and tigers disported themselves in the Arctic Circle. By some like mighty progression, in the course of ages, women, once duly enfranchised, trained to command and to public work, and inspired with self-confidence, may develop into the superior sex, and leave men in the dragging rear of growth and progress. The puny creature may atone for his long career of cruelties and villainies by equal ages of subjection, we will hope, to a more merciful mistress. As we, long ere that, shall be fossils or bones in the drift, this mighty change does not concern us. We only observe that the movement is progressive, and that it affects the entire position of the sex. The prospect, therefore, only brings us back to the question whether or not it is really in woman thus to turn the tables on her former master, and whether she is qualified for even the comparatively slight promotion and easy task Mr. Mill demands for her.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—Dr. Harris the registrar of vital statistics, states in his report to the New York Board of Health that the number of deaths in the year 1866 was 21,260; that would make the death rate about 34 per 1,000, which is a large death rate, greater than that of London, and double what is considered a normal rate in England. It is encouraging that the average of deaths by zymotic or preventible diseases, such as scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid, and others is less than that of London being apparently somewhere about 24 to 29 in the English city. Nearly one half (43 3/4 per cent.) of all the deaths are of those under five years of age, amounting to 10,123; while 29 1/2 per cent. are those of the first year of their existence. Dr. Harris states that there is little doubt that of the 2,500 children born alive each year, death takes nearly one-third before they reach their first birthday day. In New York, one child is lost for every 75 or 80 of the population. There is no such infant mortality known any where in the Christian world; and, as the registrar observes, it is justly considered the most indication of the growing insalubrity of our city. Among the most prolific causes of disease and death in our city Dr. Harris alleges 'the unventilated condition of the tenement houses.' Of these dwellings there are some 16,000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five-sevenths of the whole population of the city; and in the cellars, some 16,000 more poor and wretched people live, often in dens without air or light. The registrar earnestly calls upon our wealthy gentlemen to imitate Mr. Peabody and Alderman Waterston, of London, and establish improved dwellings for the poor, and well conducted lodging houses for the laboring man.—*New York Paper.*

THREATS OF DEMOCRACY.—NEW YORK, April 13.—The fact of truth telling which has suddenly seized the leading American journals can scarcely fail to be attended with some good results. English politicians who take a pride in pointing to American institutions as examples of purity will be a little disconcerted at the revelations of their friends on this side the water. It should be observed that all the recent disclosures of bribery and corruption have

been made by Radical journals—the journals whose Party are in power; and, consequently, the complaints cannot be ascribed to the malice of partisans. The Democrats have nothing to do with the charges brought against Radical politicians. They proceed from the party which has received and divided the spoils. Unless, said one of the most experienced members of the Republican party to me yesterday—'unless we can put an end to this wholesale corruption, it will bring about our ruin. It has been going on from bad to worse until at last no one thinks of making a secret of taking money for his vote.—State legislators, and not a few members of Congress, notoriously sell their influence to the highest bidder.' This is not said of bribery at elections.—In England the custom of paying an elector to vote for a certain candidate is not unknown, but when once a man is in the House of Commons he is believed to keep his hands clean. He does not vote for a particular measure in return for a bribe of £5,000. It is of this practice that the *Radical Journal* has recently been complaining here. The *N. Y. Tribune* began the exposure, and it has been continued by other influential journals of the ruling party. It is absurd to pretend any longer that this scandalous corruption is confined to the city or State of New York. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens made similar accusations against his own State of Pennsylvania a short time back, and proved that the State Legislature had elected members to the Federal Senate in return for heavy bribes. The leading weekly *Radical* journal, the *New York Nation*, disposes to day of the plea (raised chiefly in England) that political impurity is one of the exclusive monopolies of some English journals, 'the electors vote according to their convictions. They act conscientiously and return representatives who would scorn to sell themselves for gold! How very different is the testimony of the American Radical paper, which may be assumed to speak upon proper information and authority. 'The main body of the corrupt drove,' says the *Nation* of this week, 'are lawyers, farmers, and what not from the interior of the State, Republicans in politics and sound enough on all the great issues of the day to please Thaddeus Stevens himself.'—This sad and humiliating story, the writer further says, 'and let us add, New York is not the only State in which it may be told—is related with becoming horror by men who, in the same breath, decide the notion that a candidate's private character is of any consequence as long as he has been regularly nominated.' This latter sentence, I may explain, is an allusion to the *Tribune's* advocacy of the shrewman Barnum in his canvass of Connecticut.—Before the election in that State the *Tribune* said that upon it would hinge the contests of the autumn, and possibly the next Presidential election.—*Times Cor.*

New York, May 20.—The *Herald's* special says:—Though Surratt's trial is set down for Monday week, there is reason to think that the prosecution will not then be ready. 'I have given bail,' said one of the solid men of Richmond, 'not for Mr. Davis, but that the United States may appear in Court in November, and justify, if that is possible, the two years' incarceration declared to day to be illegal.' This is the view of the case taken by Mr. Greely and many other Republicans, who aver that the precedent established therein is a bad one for the country. The laxity with which legal rights and political morals have been held since 1860, is the worst feature of our times. In England the Fenian prisoners have been promptly tried and punished: but in this free country, where we have well defined law and a written Constitution, a state prisoner is incarcerated and held by the military for years. This public scandalous use at last been stopped; but its long continuance will constitute one of the most disgraceful features of this era of America's history.

CONSEQUENCES OF PCRIAN TEACHINGS.—Published statistics have often been referred to, showing twice as many paupers, and three or four times as many criminals, in Massachusetts, in proportion to the population, as in any Western or Southern State. But they show the still more appalling fact, that the number of births of living children among the native population of that State (and of that State alone) fall far below the number of deaths.

Thoughtful men there have become alarmed at the rapid decline and probable extinction of their native population at a very remote period; their places to be filled by the Irish chiefly, and with other foreign elements as the future inhabitants of that State.

Appears as if we being made to the clergy and others to unite in a common effort to suppress the terrible wickedness that threaten the extinction of the Puritan race in that locality.

There would have been no necessity for the appeal if the Massachusetts clergy had labored with half the zeal for the last ten years in suppressing the terrible crime of destroying the white progeny of that State that they have to rob four millions of well-fed contented colored people of their happy homes, and drive them, in a state of helpless ignorance of the world, to the like wickedness of the destruction of their offspring to avoid that starvation brought upon them through Abolition philanthropy, by dissipation, idleness and crime.

Upon this subject the *Republican*, an abolition paper published in Springfield, Mass., makes the following remarks:—

THE SAGA OF THE URBAN.—There are social vices and crimes that it is difficult to expose and correct without shocking the sensibilities of the virtuous, and suggesting evil to the innocent; and on the account they are so often allowed to extend themselves without resistance until society is threatened with utter corruption and decay. Such is the fact now with the crime of infanticide before birth, or, more accurately, foeticide. So general and destructive has this crime become as to cause reasonable alarm and at length the silence is broken and the doctors of medicine and divinity unite in solemn remonstrances and appeal against its guilt and danger. A most impressive article on its subject appears in the *Boston Congregationalist*, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield. Dr. Morse Stewart, an influential physician has contributed a paper discussing the physiological effects of abortion as well as the moral guilt of the practice, and making startling disclosures as to its prevalence, and immense amount of disease and death resulting from it.

Dr. Stewart declares that his statistics, confirmed by the observation of physicians, prove that there is no crime more surely punished in the presence of those committing it, than the crime of abortion, and that more lives are lost by it than by childbirth.—Of those who survive the operation, the majority are made invalids for life by a complication of incurable disorders that break down the constitution, and often produce insanity. When the attempt fails, the child that escapes the fate plotted for it and often the succeeding children, will be deformed, idiotic or diseased in various ways. The crime is never safe, and when the evil consequences of the unnatural act are apparently evaded at the time they are certain to be developed later, and to bring terrible retribution upon the mother.

There is general concurrence in the opinion that the practice of abortion has rapidly increased within a few years, until it may be said to be common. Dr. Stewart declares that if every mother guilty of it should be hung for murder, the married women would be almost decimated, for the criminals are chiefly married women. For the single woman deceived and betrayed, there would seem to be some excuse in resorting to this means to conceal her shame. The wife who desires to escape the pain of childbirth and the trouble of rearing offspring; or who ruthlessly outrages her maternal instincts and destroys unborn children, cannot satisfy her conscience with the selfish and cowardly reasons which move her to the unnatural crime.

A New York physician states that there are in that city over four hundred professional abortionists.

most of whom do an extensive business, and some of whom advertise in the leading papers. There are establishments for the purpose adapted to the different classes—some fitted up luxuriously for the rich, who pay as high as five hundred dollars for the service. Besides the professional abortionists, there are some regular physicians who secretly assist their patients to the commission of the crime at their own homes; and hundred of ignorant quacks, men and women, to fall into whose hands is almost certain death, and whose sole recommendation is that they do their terrible work quickly and cheaply. The specifics advertised in the metropolitan papers for causing abortion are generally but baits and advertisements of the practicing abortionists, for the almost invariably fail of their purpose, while the directions accompanying them point to the establishments where the work may be surely accomplished.—In addition to these systematic methods of procuring abortion, the physicians say they are called to prescribe for many women who have attempted the crime upon themselves, with such crude means as were in their power.—*Columbus Crisis.*

QUININATI ON A BENDER.—WHISKY AND WATER.—A quantity of whisky was destroyed in Cincinnati the other day, by throwing it into Deer Creek, from whence it found its way to the city hydrants. The effect is thus described by the 'Fa: Contributor':—

The demoralization which has resulted to this community from the mingling of that Deer Creek whisky with hydrant water is almost beyond calculation. It was not known for some time why a boozey atmosphere seemed to hedge us all about.—Men who never drank liquor in their lives, knowingly went home for several days in succession so bloated that they were hardly to be recognized, although they assured their weeping wives, as they helped them off to bed—'hadn't touched (hic) drop to-day, ma'am—hoop' dief' have.' Then waking up in the morning with throbbing temples and bewildered brain they tried in vain to recall any occasion during the previous day, when they had wandered away from the established principles of a life time and taken to the bowl—what drugs what charms, what conjurations, and what almighty magic, had got them on a 'bom?'

One aged and highly respectable citizen, who never tasted liquor in his life, and consequently could belong to a temperance society with impunity, was seen winding his way homeward the other day, with his hat jammed down on the back of his head, and his face redolent and jolly, while he was singing:—

'Lan'lord, fill'r flowin' bowl,
Old Uncle Johnny's warsteh' home.'

His wife didn't know him at first, as he entered the house, his countenance was so changed, and then the ends of that white cravat, which he always fastened every morning with so much care, were lying in the most unhandish manner about his left ear; his clothes were disordered and soiled, and that hat—she had never seen such a sight in all her born or married days.

He pulled it off, swung it wildly around his head with a whoopee and shed it with scientific exactness upon the bust of Douglas, giving a horrible grotesque tinct to that late distinguished statesman, as it dropped over his left eye. He offered to bet two dollars and a half that 'he knew who he was, and could whip any man that wasn't.' Then looking round upon his weeping family with a slight gleam of returning reason, he yelled: 'Oh, I'm a wreck' and, bursting into tears brought the oldest girl to bring in a gutter, for him to 'wallow' in.—He felt that he must wallow. He was lugged up stairs to bed, insanely shouting, 'gutters for one!'

It fortunately came out in the papers the next day (it would have appeared before, but the editors, who it is well known imbibe extravagant quantities of water, were incapacitated from work themselves) that great quantities of whisky had become mingled with the hydrant water. It had floated down Deer Creek from a burning distillery to the river, where the city have the most complete and effective arrangement possible for stopping anything of damage order that finds its way down the creek and punting it into the reservoir.

The excellent old gentleman above alluded to had determined to put an end to his worthless existence, when he came to a full realization of what he had done, but looking over a morning paper to see if it was going to be a very good day for suicides any how, he read about the Deer Creek whisky. That explained the whole business at once, and gave him a renewal of life. He danced wildly around the room; embraced his family with the most ecstatic joy, and invited them to join with him in a glass of water all around.

Since it has become generally known that there is whiskey in the hydrant water there has been a wonderful increase in water drinking. People drink it now who haven't tasted it before in ten years. They get up in the night to drink it. At barn they oil for 'Deercreek straight! The Water Wokks have been compelled to keep all their engines at work pumping day and night to supply the demand. The old play says, 'wine works wonders; but it has recently been demonstrated that water works wonders also. Ask the Water Wokks if it don't. Men have been caught filling their flasks with it to take along on a journey.

The effect among the female portion of the community was scarcely less terrible than among the men. What do you think of a company of the nice old ladies getting bilious at a water party, the dear, innocent creatures, unconsciously putting themselves outside of a glass of hot whiskey in every cup. The hostess grows lubricous, hospitable and pines her guests to 'try just another cup' which they can't refuse; it is such a beautiful treat, where did you get it? Is it the Long Ark Champagne?

One old lady remarked that she 'hardly tasted such (hic) biculca t'a'n' 2-3 y'ears half' cup 'it please.' Then as the evening wore on, they had toas with their tea, and songs, keeping time with the tea cups, triumphantly on the table. It was a jolly old party. And then when the carriages came to take them home, they sent word back to the 'old man' that they 'woni go home till mornin'; and finally wind up by embracing all the tea things.—Terrible thing wasn't it? and the dear old or wares not knowing that barrels and barrels of whiak, had been pumped into the hydrants.

Kitchen girls were great sufferers from the fumes of boiling water. Washerwomen in the city, handling over their wascups which were nothing less than great wooden bowls of hot whiskey punch, dropped down in a helpless state of intoxication, and had to be put to bed and dosed with valerian and assafetida pills.

Temperance folk are dismayed. A lodge of those worthy people attempted to hold their regular meeting the other night, not having been as yet of the Deer Creek calamity. The meeting very nearly broke up in a row, each brother clamorously accusing some one else of coming there 'in a state of (hic) intoxication.' An influential member offered a resolution to '(hic)apel every one on us?'

I was a most unaccountable state of affairs, but they settled it at length by agreeing to forgive each other, if they wouldn't do it again. They initiated a new member, pledging him several times in champagne. Deerecreek He was finally moved to make a speech. Said he 'Gen'lmen I'm (hic) d'ighted.—I'm hap', dis (hic) p'ated. Folks said if I 'need Sons could' have no fun.—'J'iel! Never enjoyed self's much in my (hic) life. Gen'lmen!'s 'hap-pest day I ever 'ppreciated. I give a toast.—Here's to col' (hic) water an' death to King Alkali!'

The (hic) waer was drank in goblets of water standing, except in the case of those who couldn't stand any more, who had retired. They then dispersed after singing—