CALADIAN NEWS.

OUEBEC, July 2.—Pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Philomine in the Church of St. Petronille de Bantieu, Island of Orleans, seem to be becoming popular. A few days ago a party of eight hundred composed of parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. Etienne and St. Lambert, under the direction of their respective duties, went in procession with banciers and bands to lay two crowns respicificant with times on the shrines. One of these browns ibone the following inscriptions: "Project against the cholera the parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. Etienne and St. Lambert."

G. L. Duhamel, s' cheese manufacturer of St. Simon, county of Bagot, who was married a couple of years ago at St. Thomas, Montmagny, but described his wife after living with her for nive months, was arrested at the latter place a couple of days since on the wife's complaint that he had refused to support her and her child, and, after the preliminary examination, was sent up to the criminal court for trial at the next assizes.

Adelard Robert, the Montreal burglar, who stole the watch and other property from Rev. Mr. Allnatt, Mr. James Patton, Jr., and Mr. Cote, grocer, was, upon his own plea of guilty, condemned to six years in the peni-tentiary yesterday.

The dinner to Major Wasson, the retiring United States consul, last night, was a decided success. Mr. Downs, successor to the

Major, was present. The steamer Annie Stewart, just purchased by the Garanment in Neva Scotia for quarantine service at Grosse Isle, it is said, will have to be docked for repairs.

The body of Joshua R. Meade, the young law student who committed suicide about a fortnight since by throwing himself from the deck of the steamer Quebec, off St. Nicholas, has been recovered as low down as Les Eboulements, the parish between Baie St. Paul an | Murray B.y. At the inquest before the Baie St. Paul coroner it was fully identified.

the other, a Russian sailor, who had been languishing in durance vile since September last awaiting his trial for lurceny, is still at

Newshas been received from Belgium of bec, and for a number of years director of the congregation de St. Roch. He was a renowned preacher. After leaving Quebec he resided successively in French Guiana, at Constantinople, in France and in Belgium.

\$200.

Hon. Mr. Robertson having notified the offer for a settlement of its indebtedness to the municipal loan fund, because of the stipulation in the town council resolution to the effect that Levis should benefit by any advantages hereafter extended to other still indebted municipalities, the town council on their part have decided to adhere to the conditions of their offer, and have notified the Provincial Treasurer that they will make no change in the wording of the resolution.

After the breakup at the armory yesterday Lient. Pelletter, who was wounded at the battle of Fish Creek, and who is still very lame and e cak was shouldered by four of his companies and carried in this way to the residence of his father, Senator Pelletier, in St. Ursule street.

It was His Grace the Archbishop who officiated at the solemn Te Deum sung yesterday at St. Roch's church in honor of the return of the Nuch. His Grace also addressed some

cided to give a grand ball to the officers of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, and the 65th Battalion, Montreat, on Friday evening and the first allows a grand ball to the officers of the note went as most of such things do, and the first allows. In a venue of the process of the such as finally resurrected. In a venue of the process of the such as finally resurrected. Lizotte's hotel.

QUEREC. July 22 .- Messrs. Tessier and Pelletier, the joint secretaries of the Riel defence fund committee, Quebec, are in receipt of several despatches from Messrs. Lomieux, Fitzpatrick and Greenshields asking for immediate aid to bring up Riel's witnesses, who have a long and expensive journey to make to re cen Regina.

TORONTO, July 22 .- Lieut. Governor Robinson this attenuous gave a reception at Gov-ernment house to about 250 school teachers from various parts of the province, who are attending the summer course of instruction at the Ontaine School of Art. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, and Dr. May, of the education department. This is the first occasion that the school teachers have been received by a representative of Her Majesty at Government

Dickisson's Landing, July 22,-On Monday that an Italian named Pietro Rich shot and killed another Italian named Severio, the ball passing through the heart. The row was apparently over the sum of \$6, which Severio owed Rien One of Rich's accomplices was commuted to Cornwall jail to await trial.

Rich is still at large, ST. THOMAS, July 22.—The recount of the ballots cast at the recent Scott Act election was finished yesterday. The result, as declared by the returning officer after the election, showed that the petition had eleven of a majority. The ballots, deducting the bad ones counted by the judge, show a majority of twenty one against the petition, but the sworn evidence of the deputy returning officers and scrutineers show that the ballots have been campered with, and that thirty eight ballots for the petition and six against it have been spoiled since they were placedin the cavelopes by the deputy returning Grant was dumfounded when he got the news. officers. The proceedings were adjourned to A "star" was something beyond his wildest officers. The proceedings were adjourned to Saturday, when the judge will hear argu-

ments on several disputed points.
PORT HOPE, July 22 - Early yesterday afternuon a man named Thomas Haddon, brother of Captain Haddon, of this town, committed suicide near Millbrook by throw ing himself down on the railway track in front of a freight train. His body was badly

HAMPTON, July 22.—David Taylor, a young man about twenty years of age, was found dead this morning in the barn of Mr. Geo. Langdon, south of the village, where he had hanged himself to a ladder, having used the leather lines of the harness for the purpose.
London, July 22.—While James Brodie

East waterworks yesterday, he discovered a nugget of gold worth about \$150. He is now digging for more, and thinks he has indeed

majority against the measure of 60. In the north riding Bracebridge gave a majority for the act of 31, MacAulay 22, Brunet 22, Mc-

Lean 18, Stephenson 7.
HAMILTON, July 23.—Mr. Wallace, super intendent of the Hamilton asylum for the insane, has been summoned by the Crown to give evidence regarding the mental condition of Riel. He started for Regina to-day.

GEN. GRANT DEAD.

Old Diok had no encouragement for any body Washburne was importunate, but he was only a member of Congress and could only a commend Captain Grant. Yaterwas

the State was struck with the way this humhis office. He got Governor Yutes to appoint | ticle-" Uncle Sam." Lee asked : him to a clorkship there. Grant know all about troops and how to handle them. One day he went out to Camp Yates with the Adjutant General. He made several remarks. He pointed out a good many things that might be improved; his ideas were practical. In a day or two Mr. Grant got a request from the Adjutant General to go and inspect cer tain troops which had just come in raw and exuberant but very patriotic. He went and made his report. All this time he was working in the State Adjutant's office at \$3 a day. Mr. Washburne was very triend-Two prisoners confined in the Chicoutimi ly. He had an idea that there was jail lately effected their escape during the absence of the keeper and his assistant. One, Louis Labrie, has since been recaptured, but commission. He knew why he had left the army originally. He knew the man's weak-ness, but he had hope, and he had a peculiar pride in wanting to make a hero of somebody from his district. The idea that a West the recent death there of Pere Faleur, one of the founders of the Jesuits residence in Queind Sherman, should not be brought to the front was repugnant to Washburne, and he strove hard for it. While hanging at the skirts of Dick Yates at Springfield, waiting for a commission, Grant heard that George The staff of Beauport asylum have contri- B. McClellan, his old class mate at West buted to the shrine of La Bonne St. Anne a Point (McClellen graduated third and got the engineers, white Grant, being twentystatue of the Sacred Heart made in Belgium, the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-measuring six feet in height, and costing first, it is take the infantry) was at Cincinnational Sacred Heart made in Belgium, the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first, white Grant is the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first in the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first in the engineers, white Grant is the engineers in the engineers in the engineers is the engineers. nati with a commission of Brigadier General from the Governor of Ohio, and was or-Levis corporation that he could not accept its ganizing Ohio's troops. Grant and McClellan offer for a particular of its indebtedness to were old friends. They were at West Point and had served in Mexico together. While waiting for Governor Yates' action Grant bethought him of another chance He took the train for Cincinnati to see McClellan, who had his headquarters at the Burnett House. His idea was to get on McClellan's staff as Quartermaster or something. He did not seem to care for rank or fame. He wanted a chance to earn a living for his family. He thought: "' Mac' and 1 know each other, and he'll give me an appoint ment." When Grant got to Cincin nati McClellan was away. He left his card twice at the General's hotel, but the lat-ter was not to be found. What changes in history might have resulted from the meeting of these two men at that time! Discouraged, disheartened, and with a very few dollars in his pocket, Grant, not daring to wait for General McClellan's return lest he should be feeling words of welcome and thanks to the stranded financially, left a note for his old comrade, asking his influence to get employ-ment. This note was left with the hotel

> replied to in a way that must have brought tears to Grant, as the writing of it certainly did to its author. Grant went back to Springfield sick, disgusted, and perhaps demoralized. Almost the first man he saw on his arrival was his old as a whip. He heard Grant's story, and said:
> "Pshaw! There's a regiment here for you now. Goode, of the Twenty first, has been off on another drunk, and Gov. Yates is even now looking for you. Here, where's your baggage, confound you? (let up here, and come up to the State House." Chetlain liked Grant and was determined to help him. He also wanted to get rid of the demoralized Goode. It was soon fixed, Governor Yates commissioned Captain Grant as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment. Chetlain became his Lieutenant Colonel, and the two started in to get military discipline out of the toughest lot of citizens that ever carried a musket. They were terrors. It took Grant four weeks to get them ready even to march, and then they were sent off into Northern Missouri. Before the regiment started it was necessary that the Colonel should have an outfit. Grant did not have a cent. Mr. Collin's, Jesse Grant's old partner, however, indorsed the new Colonel's note for \$300, and with this he bought uniform, horse and equipments, and had just \$45 left to send to his wife at Galena.

A copy of it was sent to McClellan and was

Grant had hardly got his regiment across the Mississipi River before, through the influence of Washburne, who had obseved how perfectly he was at home as a soldier, got him a commission as Brigadier General. hopes. But he kept his joy to himself. A district was created for him composed of Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois, his headquarters being fixed at Cairo. Here began that wonderful succession of military successes which led to his rapid promotion in

rank and to his final exaltation in the hearts of the people. Paducah, Ky., wa an important position, and, learning that the Confederate under Polk, were marching on it, Grant, on his own authority, crossed the river and took possession of the town. At Belmont, Mo., on Nov. 7, 1861, he won his first victory, defeating a Confederate force of considerable strength. in January, 1862, Grant marched on Fort was ditching near the old well of London Henry, a Confederate stronghold a few miles distant on the Tennessee River. On February 6, with 23,000 men, he made a detour inland struck a gold mine.

Lindsay, July 23.—Voting on the Scott fleet of gunboats, made a direct attack fleet of gunboats, made a direct attack in the County of Victoria took place to day, and up to 8 o'clock returns gave a impassable, and when the land forces at the fort it was found that for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of arrived at the fort it was found that the Confederates had escaped across the country to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. The gunboats returned to the Ohio River and thence proceeded up the Cumberland to the new theatre of conflict, while Grant, leaving 3,000 men in Fort Henry, marched his troops overland. Active preparations against Donelson commenced on the 14th of February, and after a severe

at one time as if the Union forces were everywhere defeated, they finally succeeded in with 27,000 men, 301 pieces of artillery and carrying a position of the fortifications, and 45,000 stand of arms. Grant became more of were in a position where on the following a popular ideal than every he was every where regarded as a hero and the whole enemy's position [Barly, the next morning, be country, rang with his prairies. There was love resuming hostillites, Buckner the Control of the was regarded. was only a member of Congress and could only accommend Captain Grant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. At the commander, addressed a grandilo quent and very diplomation of the grant suggesting commissioners to arrange an armistice and possible terms of surrender. Buckner's and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. The intermediate of the commissioners to arrange an armistice and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. The intermediate of the commissioners. The original possible terms of surrender. The

as a private." The very next day Grant got liar emphasis to the utterance, and a change to work in Governor Ystes office as a clerk at \$3 a day. The army lost a private but the state got a clerk but the state got a clerk. After writing and once regarded as the coming man. U. S. copying some letters the Adjusant General of Grant, "United States Grant," "Unconditional Surrender Grant," were the pet ble clerk made his reports. He seemed to terms applied to him. His old acquaintances know all about it. He made inquiries and of the Military Academy and in Mexico behe found the clerk was a West Point gradu gan to prick up their ears. Ewell, the rebol ate, and had held a captain's commission in General, hearing of Fort Donelson, remarked: the regular army. His name was Grant. The "That 'Sam' Grant is a fellow that we've Adjt.-General inquired further. He made up | got to look out for." Grant's nickname at his mind that Grant was a good man to have in the academy was 'Sam,' based upon his inithe 'Sam' Grant that was in the Fourth at Chapultepec? He was told it was the same. "I remember him," said Lee. "A very quiet fellow; but he seemed to have a good eal in him, and I'm afraid he's got it yet."

Buckner surrendered to Grant that day 13,000 men, 3,000 horses, seventeen siege guns, forty-eight field pieces, and 20,000 stand of arms. It was at the time the most decisive victory of the war. While the Eastern armies were idle and ineffective, reverse iollowing upon reverse, this splendid victory in the West roused the North to a wild pitch of enthusiasm. Congress at once made Grant a Major General of volunteers, and the President enlarged his command and gave him new

and greater responsibilities. The Federal victory at Donelson was decisive in its way. It saved Kentucky to the Union, advanced the Federal lines 200 miles, and prevented Albert Sidney Johnston from overwhelming Bacil and capturing Cincin-uati. Early in April, while Grant's forces was at Pittsburg Landing awaiting the seri val of Buell's command, the Confederates, 43,000 strong, determined to attack Bim. The history of the battle of Shiloh has been to recently written by the General himself and others that there is no need to more than refer to it here. Subsequent operations in 1862 were to clean out the rebellien in Northern Mississippi. Grant's command was extended over the whole territory, though he was subordinate to Halicek, who had command of all the Western armies, and he was required to report all his movements to the latter at St. Louis. Grant was fortunate in his subordinates. Rosecrans won him a victory at Inka, and Sherman had swept everything before

him on his way to Vicksburg. IV. The most thoughtful and best informed of General Grant's military critics, and even very many of his friends, have not regarded his Vicksburg campaign as the greatest of his exploits That was but the consummation of an idea which had been urged upon the government months before by Admiral Farragut, who had shown how weak were the Vicksburg defences by running past them twice advanced with the idea of driving Lee overcome the memories of his errors and pave with his first with but trifling loss. He had in the open field. The battle of Five Forks the way for his nomination for the Presidency as late as May, 1862, begged Halleck for 5,000 troops-a Brigadier's command-to assault and hold the place after he should have silenced its earthworks. It was not Grant's fault that those troops were not supplied. Halleck could not see his way clear to read them, and Farragut retired down the river in disgust. A few months terms accorded by the victor were generous, alem on his way north again, and was at Conlater, to wit, in September, the Government and his personal treatment of Lee was constantinople when the Russian army was at San awoke, and by that time the rebels were so siderate and courteous in the extreme. Sherintrenched and their force so augmented that man, who had succeeded to the command magnificent corps had vainly assaulted. It thus compelling the surrender of the last of was then that Grant conceived his movement, the imposing armies of the South. A few which by some has been characterized as weeks after the rebellion was ended, and which by some has been characterized as the first man he saw on his arrival was his old equal to Napoleon's strategic move at Ulm-friend, A. L. Chetlain, formerly of Galena, that of getting below Vicksburg from the west but now of Chicago. Chetlain was as sharp bank of the river and investing the works as a whip. He heard Grant's story, and said: from the 1821. There was nothing brilliant nor dangerous in that movement. General Williams, killed at Baton Rouge, had before conceived it. The famous Williams "cut-off," dug under cover of Farragut's guns, was the real inception of that idea. The one thing lacking then to make it a success was troops, which Halleck would not send. Admiral Porter, who was then aiding Grant, in order to magnify the importance of his own operations has invested this piece of strategy with a kind of wild remance and an appearance of great daring, but it was really quite commonplace. Grant had scores of transports. All he had to do was to ferry his troops across the river above Vicksburg and march them across the peninsula. The real point was then to run the transports past the batteries, so as to be on hand to ferry the troops over again to the east bank of the river below Vicksburg. These vessels did that. Porter convoyed them. They sneaked along the west bank of the river, and the Porter iron-clads simply ran the batteries in mid-channel and kept the

> his vainglorious way, and much to Grant's annoyance, heralded this to the world as a wonderful feat, and upon that idea Grant's coup d'état was magnified in the eyes of the It was during the prolonged siege of Vicks-burg that there was aroused the first criticisms. of General Grant's ability as a soldier. Both the country and the government began to fear that their first estimate might have been too hastily formed. Reports reached Washington that Grant's habits were not beyond reproach, and there was a question of relieving him from the command. General Banks, who then commanded the Department of the Gulf, at a latter period, told the writer of this sketch that he had had in May, 1863, a private note from Secretary Stanton asking if he would be willing to percede Grant at Vicksburg in case he should be ordered, but that he replied confidentially that he would much prefer to let Grant work out his own salvation, and that Port Hudson was quite enough for him to attend to. It is an open secret that Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, was sent by Stanton esten-sibly to make a general report on the opera-tions at Vicksburg, but really with private instructions to investigate the reports of Grant's habits and to observe in person the General's mode of life, etc., etc. While Dana found the reports to be greatly exaggerated, he did, however, observe facts which a man disposed to be unfriendly to the General commanding could have distorted to his disadvantage; Dana withheld all such, and claimed afterwards that Grant was ungrateful for the

fire of the batteries down. But that was

nothing. Farragut, with wooden vessels, had

don; that twice before, and reported to the

All these criticisms of the public and sus]

a popular idel than every fie was every where regarded as a hero and the whole country rang with his praise. There was then a vacant Major Generalship in the regular army which President Lincoln had pro-Tennessee.

Alter gaining several other important vic-

tories, the Army of the Cumberland, operat-

ing to the north and east of the scene of

Grant's recent triumphs, had been defeated under Rosecrans, at Chickamauga, and the Confederates had seized Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. To retrieve this mistortune Grant concentrated his armies, and on Nov. 25 one of the most brilliant victories of the war was won by him and his lieuteuants. Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge were stormed, and on the following day the enemy was relentlessly pursued south-ward. From the opening of the war the close of that campaign Grant had captured 472 cannon, 90,000 prisoners, and 100,000 stand of arms. On March 2. 1864, Congress conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant General, and he was given the command of all the armics in the field. Three years of disastrous experimenting had at last convinced the Administration that if a success ul issue of the war was to be hoped for, the supreme military command must be lodged with a soldier who would be free to direct operations from all points on a large scale. It this policy had been adopted earlier in the conflict, many thousands of lives might have been saved. Having been summoned to Washington to take immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, he arrived there on March 8, and had a long interview with the President and his Cabinet. He had no sooner gone to the front than he began to disthe feeble military pretensions of the War Department, which had proved such an unfailing source of annoyance and disaster to his predecessors. His command was a magnificent one, aggregating more than 150,000 men. On May 5 the bloody series of buttles embracing the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, began, Grant's policy being little else than "an attack along the whole line." By terrible blows swift flank marches he gradually torced Lee back to Richmond and thence to Petersburg. The advance was purchased at terrible cost, the loss of the Army of Potomae during the compaigns of 1864 aggregating 100,000 men. During the winter 1864.5 Grant remained in camp before glaring and his partisanship so zealous Petersburg. Lee at this time had 50,000 and narrow and unthinking that those effective troops, and he determined to fight who were not wholly in political sympathy or Grant curly in the spring of 1865, before all under obligation to him made no secret of the victorious Federal armies could concentrate upon his lines. He wished to cut honors being heaped upon him. To quiet through the Union lines and join Johnson in I this sentiment and to arouse a renewal of the North Carolina. This Grant was obliged to patriotic regard with respect to him, certain prevent. His purpose was to engage all shrewd triends organized his tour around the the Confederate troops at once and thus world. It was believed that public pride and make combinations impossible. He directed interest in the extraordinary reception which Sheridan to move upon the enemy, it was known would be accorded him by every cutting off his retreat, while Meade ruler and government on the globe would advanced with the idea of driving Lee overcome the memories of his errors and pave was the result, and the Southern commander, in 1880. Therefore, in May, 1877, he finding further resistance futile, evacuated sailed with his family from Philadelphia for finding further resistance futile, evacuated sailed with his family from Philadelphia for Petersburg and started pell-mell with his Liverpool. In Great Britain he was received broken columns for the mountains of the with distinguished consideration. From Eng-Southwest Then began a desperate chase, land he went to France and Italy, and sailed which ended at Appomattox on the 9th of for Egypt from Nice on a United States war April in the surrender of Lee to Grant. The vessel. He ascended the Nile, visited Jerusman, who had succeeded to the command it took the whole power of Grant's army to of the Western armies, soon after completed dislodge them. Even then his approach from his great march to the seaboard and the north was a failure. Sherman with his cornered Johnston in North Carolina, the last Confederate soldier laid down his

The tragic death of Lincoln at the close of the war left Grant the most conspicuous man in the country. The obscure citizen of four years before, who, though of middle age, was unable to command a greater position than that of a clerk in a leather store at \$500 a year; who had vainly asked for a captain's commission even, and who had been finally compelled to a cept a petty clerkship in an adjutant's office at \$3 a day, was now before the public eye as conqueror of the rebellion, Lieutenant General in the army, the only successor of Washington in that rank, and commander of all the armies of the United States. In three years he had spanned the chasm between obscurity and bsolute fame, and was but forty four years old. No such remarkable record had ever before been made in America. He was the idol of the country; the silent soldier was the most distinguished man of the republic. There could be but one future for such a man. He had to become President of the United States.

When the volunteer armies were disbanded General Grant established his headquarters at Municipality, the leading military and naval Washington, and on July 25, 1866, he was officials, and over 500 of San Francisco's dis-Washington, and on July 25, 1866, he was government that passing the fortifications was nothing—the thing was to get soldiers to hold the place. Admiral Porter, however, in commissioned by Congress General of the tinguished citizens went out to sea fifty miles United States army, an exalted rank created to meet Grant's steamer and escort her especially for him. When President Johnson into the Golden Gate. Scores of yachts suspended Stanton from the post of Secretary of War, on the 12th of August, 1867, he appointed General Grant ad interim Secretary of War, which place he filled until Jan. 14 of the following year, when the Senate having refused to sanction the removal of Stanton the office reverted to the latter. Grant's reticence on political matters was such that the country was completely in the dark as to his opinions. He had been formerly a Democrat, but like many other Democrats his partisanship was annihilated by the events of the war. Having reached his exalted position by and through the influence of the party which then controlled the government it was but natural that his sympathies should be with that party. Yet he kept quiet. Along in February, 1868, the Republicans became alarmed. They had reached a conclusion that if they did not nominate him for President quickly the Democrats would. They therefore stole a march on the Democrats and held their convention early in May, 1868, and unanimously chose him as their candidate. He easily defeated his Democratic \$250,000 as gift to the hero of the competitor, ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, and was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1869. On the very day of his inauguration it was demonstrated how illequipped General Grant was for civil administration. He knew nothing of statecraft-he was not even familiar with tho country's laws, as was shown by his remarkable appointment of A. T. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, when the law expressly forbade the appointment of an importer of foreign merchandize to that post.

struggle, in the course of which it appeared | picions of the government ended quickly | had been a subscriber to a fund for the purwhen on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surroudered chase of a house for the General. His ap-with 27,000 men, 301 pieces of artillery and pointment was notoriously made in grantude pointment was notoriously made in grautide for that act. Adolph E. Borie, a superaind, ated and retired merchant of Philagelphia. was a subscriber to the same fund. He was made Secretary of the Navy. Washingna, who had been of help to Grant when the lat-Inen a vacant Major Generalship in the regular who had been of help to Grant when the latter was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash great victory. Grant was just in time at burne promptly recognizing the improvious for had the surrender been deprived but a few days longer Meade would have won the prize at Gettysburg. The hero ter togethere indeed, there was scarce of the Wash have your transfer and the surrender to the prize at Gettysburg. of the West; however, was promptly come a manufamed for Grants first Cabinet whose missioned to the highest rank and given the solection did not at least seem to have command of all the Western armies. This freen made as a token of personal gratitude command was called the Mississippi and embraced the departments the very beginning the new administration of the Ohio of the Combarding and of the of the Ohio, of the Cumberland and of the was beset by scandals. Yet the people were fixed in their idolatry, and their taith in the nothing of this business, ask nothing of its great General was for a long time unimpaired. After two years of opportunity to judge their President's capacity for civil adhoristic many leading Republicans began to waver. Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, George W. Julian and believing fully that it would be remarked as purples of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a purple of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party and a number of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to be began to question the expediency of a released, rode down in his carriage and gave second term, already suggested, and by 1872 the check to Ward. That scoundred wrote this defection had assumed alarming propertions. The time was, however, not ripe for have old Vanderbilt's check for \$150,tions. The time was, however, not ripe for successful revolt. The Democrats were described and, in a toolish moment, indorsed Duped, wronged, humilated and ruined, after the nomination of Horace Greeley, already made by the Independent Republicans. A between Grant, the soldier, and Greeley, the derbilt, explained his position, and te impracticable, the people stood by Grant. Thousands of Democrats voted for the latter, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming

majority in the electoral college. The chief events of Grant's hrat term were his efforts to procure the annexation of San Domingo in 1870 71, the Cuban and Fenian filibustering in 1870, the treaty of Washington in 1871, the Geneva arbitration in 1872 and the progress of the work of reconstruc-tion, including the passage of the so-called Kukiux law, followed by a Presidential proclamation and the suspension of habeas corpus in the northern counties of South Curolina. His second term was marked by the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill, the veto of the currency inflation bill, the passage of the bill for the resumption of specie payments, Presidential interference in the local affairs of many Southern States, the exposure of the whisky ring, the downfall of Belknap (a member of the Cabinet), the attempt to inaugurate civil service reform, the scandals of the Navy Department under Robeson, and the memorable Presidential campaigu in 1576 and the seating of Hayes

When Grant left the Presidency in 1877 he had suffered the loss of much of his prestige as a successful General. The people were pretty unevenly divided. By a considerable majority he was regarded as much less of a hero than when he received Lee's surrender. His errors as Pred dent were many of them so their determined opposition to any further Stofano. He again visited Paris, and then went to Berlin. From Berlin he journeyed to Russia, Sweden and Norway, and then to Spain and Portugal, being received everywhere with almost regalhonors. Many decorations would have been conferred upon him had he been willing to receive them. Just before starting for India he visited Ireland, where he was well received except in Cork. Going to Marseilles, he was joined by several relatives and friends, and the entire party proceeded in the United States steamer Richmond to Bombay. In India General Grant received marked attention from the Viceroy, and thence he went to Siam, where he was dined by the King. In China and Japan, where he spent considerable time, he was treated with equal distinction, and was consulted by the highest officials of those countries regarding their domestic and foreign affairs. He left Japan on the 2nd of September, 1879, and arrived in San Francisco on the 20th. His progress while abroad was marked by every honor and attention that could be heaped upon a monarch or actual ruler. Indeed, some of the Oriental potentates could not believe that General Grant was not a real sovereign. They refused to accept the denials of his friends and insisted upon entertaining him as America's supreme authority. The public receptions which were given Grant at San Francisco and Chicago were the finest demonstrations that ever took place in either city. In San Francisco a 2,000 ton steamer, the China, was fitted out, and bearing the officers of the to meet Grant's steamer and escort her and dozens of steamers loaded with people met her at North Point, and with every flag flying, amid the thunder of artillery at the forts and from the naval vessels, the vessel bearing the chieftain entered the harbor. It was a magnificent marine pageant, and one of which the Pacific coast was justly proud.

VIII. The later events of the great General's career are too familiar to warrant repeti-tion. The ill-advised efforts of his friends to force his re-nomination for the Presidency in 1880 met with deserved rebuke by the better sentiment of the country. While the majority of those having authority and public sentiment generally repudiated the idea that any man in America could be so great as to merit so unprece dented an honor, there was no abatement of the gratitude and friendship of the American people of all classes for General Grant. Soon after his defeat for renomination war. In this there was no suggestion of toadyism to or consideration for an ex-President. It was a tribute to the former General of the armies—the man who had brought the war to a close and restored peace. John W. Mackey, the millionaire miner, gave \$25,000, Jay Gould gave the same, C.P. Huntington gave \$25,000, Cyrus W. Field gave \$10,000, George W. Childs \$10,000, and so it went on until the whole amount was made up. After that Gen. Grant lived in peace and comfort at his home in New York. His unfor-Some of his other Cabinet appointments were tunate connection with the firm of Grant & equally embarrassing to his friends. Stewart Ward, while it is to be deeply regretted, should

yet not be treasured against him by even his bitterest enemy. He had faith in the enter. prise, believing that his young friend Ward was all that he claimed that he claimed. to it simply as attracted means of aiding his sons and benefiting his family. No person reading his state ents family. No person reading his state rents that the family has acting in perfect faith, believed in the integrity of his sons, and had implicit confidence in the truthful ness of the lying Ward. He was deceived, outraged and betrayed it was a distardly crime and one that can never be forgiven. No more pathetic incident can be referred to in this connection than that confiding like the Grant to Vanderbilt to borrow \$150,000 the day before the scoundress who were ruining him revealed their hand. Vanderbilt said: "General, I know nothing of this business, ask nothing of its truth, care nothing for Grapt & Ward, but if you released, rode down in his carriage and gave

the bank failed and the Grant-Ward bubble exploded, General Grant went to Mr. Vanand his wife made over every dollars worth of property they owned to repay the obligation. The result is well known. Mr. Vanderbilt acted honorably throughout, saved the General's honor, and turned the whole obligation over to the United States government and the people. Those events, the humiliation, the chagrin, the loss of confidence in sons, friends and the general appreciation that he had been grossly humbugged, broke the old hero down. Since May of last year, he has visibly weakened. Care, anxiety has visibly weakened. Care, anxiety and perhaps remorse, have all wrought havoc. The disease which under happier circumstances might have been warded of for years, gathered impetus from these mental distractions, and if the truth is known perhaps its ravages came as a surprise to his physicians. Certainly its revelation a few weeks ago by the authority of these advisers startled the country.

Next to George Washington he has been made by the logic of events the most conspicuous figure in American history. His name will outlive those who were infinitely greater and more revered their time. As he has pathetically said, 'My name will be better appreciated when I am gone; other generations will respect me more." So it may be said by all. Great old hero! The American people, without regard to party, race, religion or section, will ever accord to the one man who stood at the front when heroes were needed; to the man who never lost a battle, who never asked an order, who never shirked a dury, who never wavered nor weakened, and when at the close extended to all the erring the hand of fellowship -- enthusiastic praise, grateful remembrance, and a mournful sym-pathy. Of all those who came out of the fellowship --- enthusiastic praise, war blazing with honors and bristling with tokens of love and admiration, General Ulysses S. Grant is the one who will live longest in history. His name is embalmed; his deeds and accomplishments are affectionately treasured; the schoolboys repeat his laconic utterances, the rising generation, the generation to come and those who will teach them, will never fail to revere the memory of the great American so dier.

WEBER PIANUS continue to hold the eading place with people of wealth and musical taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and dious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have ilways been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber piano is not easily over-

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One hundred in the shade is not an uncommon temperature in Memphis.

WHAT A CHANGE!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivalled that of the rose; her step was light and bnoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfeet physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange duliness and lassitude. What has caused this change Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women to-day owe their lives. All druggists.

Water strongly impregnated with tar is becoming very popular in Europe as an insec-

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. NERWOUS DEBLETATED MEN.
You me allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltate left with Electric Susponsory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlef, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The tomato is being introduced into Turkish gardens, where it goes as the red egg plant.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian ng nac piaceu in ins nancs by an East indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Netvous Debility and all Netvous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas felt it his duty to make it known to his safering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this! paper, V. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochetter, N. Y.

10-19 eow To see her husband for half on hour on the day set apart for her semi anual visit, the wife of a convict at Portsnouth, England, trudged all the way from Bi-mingham, wheeling their cripled child, eleren years old, in a perambulator. The jourrey occupied twentyone days.

The Month of May produced more suicides throughout the country than two or three or gentle of the following to have the hard dinary months.

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