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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 24, 1878.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

From a Regular Correspondent of the Post.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, July 6 The United States exhibits, undoubtedly, the best and most instructive collection of reaping and mowing machines in the Exhibition, and this arises, to a great extent, from the fact that in the east of Europe American manufacturers have established business on so extensive a scale, that English makers are unable to compete with them. All the great manufacturers in the United States are theredemand in the agricultural districts of the South of Russia, Austria, Hungary, &c. It is United States should enjoy so great a popular-

fore well represented, not as strangers, but is recognized suppliers of the ever increasing not surprising that in reapers and mowers the ity. As much ingenuity and skill has been displayed there in the improvement of these implayer the perfection of sewing-plements as in the perfection of sewing-machines, and there is scarcely a crooked piece of iron in any one of the reapers that ne on view in Paris that is not the subject of t least one patent. The American implezents have, moreovor, special advantages which recommend them strongly to the purhasers where the European trade is largest. the corn-growing districts of Hungary and Russia correspond closely to the great grain-producing areas of the United States, so that the machines perfected for the latter condions are of course well suited to the former, nother point much neglected by all but merican makers of these implements is the emfort of the men in attendance. At est. English reapers have a seat supported on a long bracket on one side of the machine out of the way of the revolving raker, but so placed that the horses have be driven in an inconvenient position. This is not seen in American machines of any ecessary, as well as economical, considera-

Sandard type; comfort to the driver in charge of the implement being a leading and very tion. In the American machines the rakes do not revolve in a fixed plane, but as they rise from the back of the platform are gathered up into nearly a vertical position, so as to be out of the way of the driver, who can, herefore, sit fairly behind his horses. Leavaside, for the moment, the consideration comparative ingenuity displayed by Amerian and other makers of reaping machines, everybody is forcibly brought to the conclusion that the workmanship in the former is more suitable, and in many respects far better than in the latter. For example, the ame peculiar skill which is shown in the construction of American carriage wheels is een in the wood work of reapers, especially the rakes and platform, the combination strength and lightness in which is remark-Lightness in every part indeed is a special characteristic of the implements as ompared with English and Continental mathines of the same class, and this specialty, which perhaps, was first forced upon American builders to suit the horses of their homefunners, is equally appreciated in Russia and Hungary, where a light draught is all important to conform to the capacity of the average horses. The special object of American builders, appears to be to combine strength and efficiency with lightness and cheapness

of construction, at the expense, no doubt, to a

tertain extent of durability, but apparently it

suits the American farmers to purchase ma-

thines at a moderate price that may wear out

in a few years, but not before they have paid for

themselves and many times over, and which if they were more durable would probably be-

tome comparatively abselote, long before

they were past service. It would seem as

though the American makers have succeeded

in making their European purchasers adopt the same idea. In book printing the United States has made its way independently. As regards the building of presses, of which there are several tabibits, therefore, type casting, &c., America has paid off the debt it owed its mother fountry with interest, and the latter has frequently adopted the invention of its offsprings. It is necessary only to mention the large Plating presses for newspapers with cylindical stereotype plates, and more recently those for endless web, as well as automatic machines for type casting. On account of the first extent of the newspaper and job printing usiness in North America, inventions and improvements concentrate almost exclusively upon such arrangements as may assist these ranches. No country can produce printed matter as legible, and apparently as clear as America, in spite of the small shanks of letters. The variety of type for job printing, especially manuscript type in America, surpasses that of England greatly, and therefore, American and German type foundries are in requent communication, especially exchang-

ng matrices. Of light machinery the United States Department is full of marvels, which may now be seen working. First of all there is the Westinghouse air brake, which is now being fery generally adopted in Europe. It may be feen on several of the locomotives in the English Section Department. In the Amerian section, however, it can be studied in detall and in working, being exhibited as ap-Plied to a baggage truck of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. Near the Westinghouse air bake is the exhibit of the Stow Flexible Shaft tompany, of Philadelphia. This shaft transhits rotary motion in every direction from e power, so that power can be taken to

the work instead of work to the power. This brention is particularly useful for dilling and similar work, and whatever way the shaft may be bent or turned, it works all same. This tool is attached to the end, and driven by level genring. An equally agenious and useful invention is the pneumatic boiler rivetting machine of Allen & nocder, of New York. The employment of ir instead of steam gives this machine the ame qualities of portability as the flexible shaft just mentioned. It may be carried assenting now to the actual obliteration of following week. its work instead of the work being carried Turkey in the whole Danube valley, and to The Italian journals Liberta, Famulla and to it, which in the case of boiler work would its holding on by the cyclids at the crest of Bersaglier are exceedingly violent in the de-

be, of course, impossible. J. A. Fay & Co.' Cincinnati, display nineteen wood-working machines, which are the simplest and best apparatus of the sort in the Exhibition. Trup Brothers, of Wilmington, Delaware, display a series of elegant scroll saws for wood, lone, ivory, nacre, or metal work, which are perfectly wonderful for their simplicity and cheap-

Miss Kate Cameron, an American artist, died at the St. Louis Hospital last Saturday. She was born in Connecticut, but previous to coming to Paris some twelve years ago, lived in Chicago. She was well known in the American colony, and leaves many friends to mourn her loss.

Gilmore's Band arrived in this city on Wednesday morning from Namur, Belgium. On its way it played at the Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. Mr. Grave, the agent, is now in the city.

Louis.

THE COUNT DE MUN, THE MAID OF ORLEANS, THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS, AND THE LIBERATOR.

THE Count de Mun, deputy and president of the institution of "Les Cercles Ouvriers," in a most eloquent speech recently exposed the whole system of the enemics of order and religion, and did justice to the eloquent and energetic protestation of the illustrious Bishop of Orleans. A few passages from his speech cannot fail to be interesting to our readers: "One day when Orleans was beseiged, Jeanne d'Arc exhausted from the fatigue of the combat, was taking a little rest, when a loud noise suddenly awoke her. It was at the gates of the city the enemy was doing most harm to the French, Suddenly she rose, and meeting her page, 'Ah,' said she, 'you did not tell me that they were shedding the blood of France! Exhausted, also, after long combats and untiring zeal in the service of France and of the Church, the glorious prelate whom God has placed in the city of Jeanne d'Arc to be the guardian of her memory was reposing himself in order to acquire strength for new efforts-for his ardor in the cause is inexhaustible. Suddenly an impious rumour reaches him. 'Ah! it is not the blood of France that is about being shed, it is her honor.' At once the venerable combatant returns to the conflict! His writings strike like arrows, and in the presence of the recently-meditated apotheosis of Voltaire the indignant soul of a bishop of France gives in the name of the insulted country and of the outraged God, the signal of a magnificant pro-testation. The echo of it still resounds. It created from one end of the country to the other a deep feeling of enthusiasm. Let us remain in our legal position, but let us continue incessantly our legitimate propaganda. reland on this point in its combat for faith and independence has given us admirable examples. O'Connell, intrenching himself behind legal order as behind a rampart, when he could not be attacked, called to his patriotic crusade a vast multitude which his powerful eloquence constantly renewed and increased. It was thus he accomplished his work, confident in his right, unshaken in his faith and in his enthusiasm, and raising up an entire people by repeating to them every day. Have patience, Ireland will be herself again. We have not O'Connell, but we have right. Let us have faith and enthusiasm. Let us never doubt. France will become herself again!"

THE EAST.

There will for a long time be much controversy as to the true value and real effect of Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern Policy. Some believe that he forced the Russians to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to a Conference by the display of naval and military strength, and especially by the introduction of Indian troops, and that at the Conference he virtually dictated terms to Europe and deprived Russia of all that was valuable in her recent acquisitions, and these feel proud. Others regard what has occurred very differently. One

Gladstone, holding himself apart from any responsibility for party success, urged that England should do that which the moral sense of the nation might approve, even though it were not politically or commercially expedient, but urged also that even the views of a policy of expediency were always eventually best served by a course that did not violate a nation's sense of moral rectitude. He urged, therefore, two years ago, that England should agree with the other govern-ments of Europe to do with Turkey substantially what has now been done at Berlin—to deprive it of the power to continue the oppression of those populations of European and Christian countries which remained in its possession as the spoil of former conquest; deprive it, therefore, of sovereignty in the greatest part of those countries, and so limit its sovereignty in the rest that it might be always subject to an easily applied corrective. If there is any difference between what Mr. Gladstone urged as unjust at that time and what has now really been accomplished, it is that the results actually at-

tained proceed further in the direction of the policy proposed than was urged by the liberals to whom we refer. Lord Beaconsfield has outdone Mr. Gladstone and all others in his concessions to the Russian policy for the disestablishment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. It was asked at the time Mr. Gladstone proposed that England should honestly assent to these changes as inevitable and as beneficial, what he thought England should do if the Turk should refuse to accept the programme. He responded that England should join Russia in enforcing upon Turkey the will of Europe, by war if necessary. How all England hooted at the notion that British troops should fight beside Russia against Turkey But, if that policy had been acted on what would have been the difference in the present relation of the Powers? England, instead of

the Balkans, could have greatly limited | nunciation of the acquisition of Cyprus by the reduction, and would have been one of the dictators of the law, not a Power against which it is enforced, and which feels proud in the mere power to secure some small limitations of its effect. Will England, when it sees all the points of this queer history, continue to cheer over Beaconsfield and hoot as Gladstone? Beaconsfield did not compreherd the powers in operation, drifted with the vagaries of opinion, and accepted at last all the points of the policy he had denounced as cowardly, feeble and mean. Gladstone saw through all that was on foot—saw what was inevitable at the end of either course, and boldly advocated what he thought was best for his country. His perceptions were those of a statesman, and the small ignorance of common opinion hooted at him, and Beaconsfield playing pretty little pranks that pleased the people, and they cheered him. And the habit of cheering certain men and hooting others is tenacious, and will keep possession of the people even when any conviction it may have is reversed.

CATHOLIC

LORD HARTINGTONS RESOLUTIONS. ITALIAN JOURNALS DECLAIM AGAINST ENGLAND - TROUBLED STATE OF THE EAST.

Constantinope, July 19 .- The Turkish Commissioners at Varna and Shumla are removing troops and war materials. The surrender of these fortresses takes place shortly. The Porte having expressed apprehensions of a conflict between the Russians and the Lazis at Batoum, Prince Labanoff replied that the Russians were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of order. The British Consul at Trebizonde telegraphs that the Russians are marching towards Batoum, and 8,000 Lazis, displaying the British flag, Great Britain.

CHRONICLE

A Vienna despatch announces that Austria has made a direct appeal to the Porte through Count Zietg, her ambassador. Caratheodori Pasha was told on Thursday he would ultimately have to submit to force. He, however, remains stubborn, being aware of the occupies of the Austrian Emperor.

The Turkish pewspapers report Turkey called the attention of Greece to the existence of an insurgent band on the frontier, holding her responsable for any conflict.

There is much excitement in Old Servia against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Armed bands of Mahomedans, Arnauts and Christian insurgents are rapidly forming.

A Vienna special says at the Cabinet Council on Friday the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and War, reported on the arrangements' for the occupation of the Turkish Provinces. The military preparations have been completed in a most satisfactory manner, and the new organization is working smoothly. Four divisions are on the frontier ready to cross on receipt of telegraphic orders. Mehemet Ali Pasha has arrived in Vienna. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries are writing final instructions which are expected on Saturday. Austria shows the greatest disposition to spare Turkey's susceptibilities.

A son of Prince Sharageogevich fled to Hungary after the unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servia.

PECULIAR BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IN IRELAND.

Below we condense from the Freeman and Express reports of an unusual kind of a breach of promise" case tried towards the close of last week before Baron Fitzgerald and a com-

daughter to my position, what objection could you make?" In the winter of 1875 he suggested to the father that he should go to necessary consequence. Belfast to live, with the vlow of having the daughter suitably educated for her position. The father agreed to wind up his business for that purpose, but the mother would not consent. Ultimately it was arranged that up plaintin should be sent to England for three rears to be educated and to acquire a good English accent, the defendant to return to the army in the meantime. He agreed to make ample provision for her in case anything occurred to him while away in India. He said he had £500 a year salary and had a large sum in the Stocks, and that upon his return he would purchase a farm upon which they would reside when they got married. The defendant was between thirty-nine and forty years of age, and had been a long time in the army, and was a man of experience, while the lady was young and inexperienced-in fact she had only now come of age. By defendant's arrangement Miss Moore went to London on the 6th of July, 1876, where she was met by Miss Shepherd and her mother, Mrs. Roberts with whom it was settled that she should live at Dover, Mrs. Roberts was the mother o Captain Shepherd, a brother officer in the Indian army, and defendant arranged to pay them £100 a year. Miss Shepherd and Mrs Roberts had arranged to go on a Continental trip, and defendant suggested that Mis-Moore should accompany them. This she did, and Miss Shepherd, who was evidently a lady of refinement, began to teach ber French. They did not return to Dover until the following October; but in the meantime defendant corresponded with her. Counsel proceeded to read. The first was on the 9th of May, the plaintiff's birthday. It was in poetry, and was addressed-"To Annie on

her birthday ":--O dearest! how I wish you many happy returns of the day, And how I pray God bless you when 1 am far

away;
I hope that you will trust me ever, and that you will never me.
For distance cannot sever my heart, true love, from you;
I am afraid that on this day year I will be sailing across the math.

ing across the main, But, degrest, do not fear for I am coming back again,
I am coming to claim my love, from her never
more to part,
The little pet dove that coos so near my heart.

-(Laughter): We'll outlive the stormy weather, and on many a ninth of May. We two shall drink together many happy returns of the day.

-(Renewed laughter). The next letter was also in poetry :-My Annie has an eye of blue, She can look me through and through

-(Laughter)-It sparkles out so merrily.
My Annie has a cheek so har
As the bloom of any peach,
Enough to make great dames to swear.
So far beyond their reach.

(Laughter).

There was another verse about "Annie's light

She has a sweet smile, and a warm and loving heart,
These last virtues will abide,
And when she is my lowing wife
It is on them I will coulde
For my happiness in 116.
(Laughter).

On the 2I July, 1876 he wrote to her while she was at Brussels calling her "My Darling," she was at Brussels calling her "My Darling," and saying he was so anxious to see her:—
"I only wish, dearest, I was with you. I am so pleased to hear you do not deel unhappy, but, dearest, you must try and not ery so much, or you will spoil them nice eyes of yours.

Many a time when you were talking to some other I used too look at your eyes sparkling, but I must not say more about them or I will make you conceited; but don't spoil them by crying.

I pray for you every night.
I pray for you every night.
I will not forget you when I am across the sea. I am longing so much to get your photograph."
The letter was signed "Yours till death," In another letter he wrote—

In another letter he wrote-"You are the light of my eyes. I love you

so much there is nothing I would not do for you. . . I love you so much I cant tell you how much, and I can't write any more."

When he received her photograph he wrote to say it head not her expression (laughter). Notwithstanding the affectionate character of the letters plaintiff began to observe a codiness on defendant's part, and in August last presided. Letters and telegrams expressing he maried a Miss Gauthric at Forfar. He sympathy with the movement were received came over to see Miss Moore, and they went together to Canterbury Cathedral. On the return by train defendant sat at the opposite end carriage, and seeing the change in his manner Miss Moore burst into tears. The next he told her her mother wished her to return, and in a day or two afterwards he left Dover. Since that there has been no communication between them, except some letters of excuses from the defendant, and when the girl's father called on him he said t was all her fault.

The plaintiff, a young girl of handsome appearance, was then examined and corroborated counsel's statement. She deposed that in December, 1875, defendant presented her with a ring with the motto "Wait and trust," and said he hoped to put on another ring some other day. She first observed his coldness after her return from the Continent when he came to see her at Dover.

The witness was not cross-examined. Evidence having been in mistuinment, of the plaintiff's case, and counsel on both sides

having spoken.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for injury to her feelings; and in a case such as this. where she had throughout conducted herself most properly, there must be injury to the feelings. She was also entitled to compensation for the loss of establishment, which she might reasonably have expected had she be come the defendants wife. It was said he was well connected—he had rank in the army, At all events, he was able to pay the expenses of her education. But it should be considered that the establishment to which see could

defendant for paying attention to his daughter | position of the defendant, for he himself tolhe said, "When you were a young man, did her that his marriage would create such dif-you not select for yourself? If I raise your ference between himself and his own family ference between himself and his own family that the leaving this country, and taking up their home in another country, would be a

After an absence of a quarter of an hour the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £500. Mr.McMahon asked for judgment which was granted.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Viewa, July 19.—Caratheodori Pasha raises difficulties in his non-adiations with the Austrian Government relative to the compation of the Turkish Provinces. He insists that the Sultan's sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina be recognised, and that the duration and extent of the ocupation be previously settled. Neither the date of departure of Gen. Philippovitch nor the movement of the army across the frontier has yet been fixed, on account of pending delibrations. It is understood the Porte has been informed that the postponement of Austrian occupation beyond a certain date will be inadmissule.

Losnos, July 19 .- The Marquis of Hartington gave notice in the Commons that would soon call attention to papers relative to the Eastern question, and move a resolu-

Right Honorable Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that Admiral Hornby had telegraphed that the Flag Captain of the British fleet in the Ægean Sea has had an interview with General Todleben, who stated he had heard nothing of the firing into z British man-of-war boat. Todleben extremely regretted the occurrence.

Lospon, July 19 .- All the morning papers excepting the News, comment favorably on Beaconstield's speech.

The Times thinks Lord Derby transgressed his rights and the customs which it is desirable to uphold in making public his recollections of discussions of the Cabinet.

The scene in the House is said to have

surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within the living memory of men. Every part of the Chamber was densely crowded. The passage between Salisbury and Derby was very sharp. Salisbury said Derby was constantly making revelations. This was his third speech since he left the Cabinet, and on each occasion we had an instalment of the same fatal tale. Like Dr. Oates, he said Derby did not know how much the public would endure, so he gave his story in broken doses. So far as his memory served, he said Derby's statement was not true. On being called to order, Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true" and disclaimed any intention to impugn Derby's veracity.

meon, July 20.—At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondesy street, London, to-night, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic government in Europe would dare to do what this Cabinet has done in accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticized the Trenty of Berlin, whereby England consented to replace Bessarabia under the despotic ruleof Russia, which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retained her claim to a heavy indemnity, which she could always make a pretext for war. At the same time the treaty destroyed the integrity and independence of Turkey. With regard to the Convention with Turkey, only one epithet was possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last forty years would have signed it. It was to our shame, a convention of absurdity and duplicity. It was odious to every valuable feeling of the country, and had alienated the friendship of all foreign powers. England had sold Bessarabia to Russia; the brave Montenegrins' conquest to Austria's jealousy and selfishness; the Greeks to Turkey, and lastly, Turkey herself to England. Mr. Gladstone concluded by hoping the Ministry would shortly be judged by an. appeal to the country.

ROME, July 21.- A Democratic meeting in favor of the annexation of South Tyrol to Italy was held to-day ; 2,500 persons were present. Mennoti Garibaldi, son of the General, sympathy with the movement were received from General Garibaldi, Signori Saffi Campenello, and others, and were read to the meeting. A resolution was adopted condemning the violation by the Congress of Berlin of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty affirming the solidarity of the Italians with peoples bought and sold by the Congress, reminding Italy that Italian countries were subject to foreign domination, and looking for speedy justice. The meeting was orderly, but a somewhat noisy demonstration was made in the evening with loud shouts of "Long live Trieste!" The authorities posted troops around the Corso, and issued a few summons against the demonstrators. A similar meeting was hold at Genoa.

BERLIN, July 21 .- A correspondent states a reliable report from Vienna declares that Austria resolved to take timely precautions against Italian aggression.

The losses, by a cyclone which passed over Albany (N.Y.), yesterday will, it is believed. amount to over \$100,000.

Blueberries from the Saguenay are arriving in large quantities at Quebec; most of them

being shipped to this city. The village of Rondeau was visited by a severe thunder storm yesterday morning. Great damage was done to the crops.

The officers of the German ironclads Koenig Wilhelm and Grosser Kurfurst, have been acquitted, and the blame of the disaster put

on the helmsman.

The Times denies that Lord Dufferin consented to prolong his term of office as Governor-General and states that he leaves the Dominion in Septemock



HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DUFFERIN

Governor-General of Canada

are concentrated to defend the town. It is stated that the Porte, in consequence of the representation of the Great Powers, is willing to enter into negotiations with Greece, provided the latter agrees to pay to the Porte annually any surplus over the present revenue of the territory she may acquire, or to bear a portion of the Turkish debt.

London, July 19 .- The resolution of which Lord Hartington gave notice in the Commons that he should move will be as follows -Resolved, That, while this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles in the East have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extensions of liberty and self-government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that, with regard to Asiatic Turkey the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that undefined agreements relative to the better administration of the Asiatic Provinces have imposed many responsibilities on the state, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfilment, and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament." The debate will probably open on the 29th.

A Berlin special despatch says that the Russian Guards will return home by the end of the month. Ten large steamers have been chartered for their conveyance.

The Times says it is understood the debate in the Commons on Hartington's motion regarding the Eastern question will commence on the 25th instrand last throughout the of a trader in Larne, brought the action to recover damages laid at £1,500 from defendant Major Duncan M'Neil, of the Indian army, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. MacMahon, Q. C., in stating the plaintiff's case, said the plaintiff was a native of

The plaintiff, Miss Anne Moore, daughter

Larne, county Antrim, where her father was a respectable trader. At the age of 14 she was apprenticed to a dress maker in Larne, called Miss M'Mechan, who did work for the defendant's mother, Mrs. M'Neill, of the Curran near Larne, a lady of the highest position, who drove her own carriage. Mrs M'Neill's family consisted of Malcolm M'Neill, who was a grand juror of the county, his brother Major M Neill, the defendant, and his two sisters, for whom the plaintiff used to make dresses. For that purpose the plaintiff was at the house of the defendant's mother for upwards of four years almost constantly making for Mrs. M Neill and her daughters. It was during this time the defendant returned home on furlough and took a great fancy to the young girl, and began to pay her addresses. She not liking this, on account of the great disparity in their positions, told him it was not suitable he should be coming to see her. He asked her, if they were in the same station in life, would she have any objection to him, and she said no. He then said... Suppose I raise you up, and place, in the same station as mysfel, would you have any personal objection?" and she said, "No." He afterwards visited her, but she began to doubt his sincerity, and spoke to him on the subject. Whersupon he took down a Bible, and sworp before the Almighty that he was true and sincere, and would marry her. He very properly spoke to her father as to his intentions, and the father, by persuasion, gradually consented to his pro-

look forward was not of the ordinary character posals. When the father deprecated the to which she might expect with a man in the