

before them, and the dangerous race is most frequently made during dark nights, through drenching storms, over yawning barrancas and in the midst of tangled thickets that fearfully test the strength of the leather fenders on his arms and the cowskin leggings which protect his lower limbs. These men already possess organization, after a fashion, in their distinctive traits and occupation and their esprit de corps. Nor would it be difficult for an officer who understood them to teach them discipline enough for all practical purposes. Like other Texans they are, with occasional exceptions, of course, temperate. A good deal of stuff has been written about Texan Intemperance, as well as Texan lawlessness. Less liquor is drunk in Texas than in Jefferson county, or in one Northern village. The climate disinclines one to drink, as somehow, it seems to make men reticent.

A Disagreeable Incident.—A disagreeable incident has occurred at Port Dodge, Iowa, where the "liquor question" it seems, has engendered much bad feeling among the citizens of that town. The other evening a saloon keeper named Haines, belonging to the anti-prohibitory party, went with his companions into a cigar store to purchase some cigars. At this moment the marshal and his deputy happened to pass, and overhearing a derogatory remark made respecting them by Haines, entered the store and demanded from Haines a revolver, which it was known he carried with him. Haines gave up the revolver, when the marshal told him he was going to arrest him. Haines protested against this step, and said he would not submit to an arrest. Upon his making this declaration, the deputy caught him by the arms and the marshal struck him five times over the head with a heavy cane—each blow, it is stated, being sufficient to cause death. At this point the storekeeper said to the marshal, if you are going to kill the man, I don't want you to do it in my store. Upon which the marshal, stepping back three paces, put an end to Haines' agony by shooting him dead with his own revolver. The marshal then walked out of the store, and flourishing the revolver to the consternation of the crowd said, that's what comes of selling whisky. In wrenching the pistol from one of your comrades I have killed him. In the meantime, Haines' body having been removed from the store to the side walk by his companions, the crowd became excited, and proposed to hang the marshal and his deputy in the presence of the body of the murdered man. These officers, however, slipped into a hardware store, where they were secreted in the cellar until the sheriff managed to convey them through the back streets to the goal for safety. Altogether the affair has caused no little excitement in the town, and even those most opposed to intemperance are inclined to think the marshal was rather too hasty in his proceedings.

A Mysterious Hand.—A fine subject for speculative inquiry or for a poem is afforded by an incident mentioned by the *Sketland Times*. On Saturday, the 5th inst., a fishing boat's crew brought to land a large draught of fish at the deep-sea fishing station called Fathaland, in Sketland. Among the fish brought on shore was a large ling, which on being opened was found to contain a human left hand, perfectly entire. Decomposition had not set in, and it is therefore thought that the hand cannot have been long swallowed by the fish, and, from its rather small size and the absence of all traces of hard work, it is supposed to be that of a lady. The hand has been carefully buried, and the fish it is stated, was destroyed, which seems a mistake in a commercial point of view, for if stuffed and exhibited in London as the ling in whose stomach a mysterious hand had been found, hundreds of persons would doubtless have visited the exhibition, and the voracious fish would have become almost as great a lion as the Shah. In the meantime the story is well worth the attention of the *Daily Telegraph*, which might fill a column most agreeably by surmises as to the owner of the hand. Perhaps a fortnight ago it may have been clasped in that of a lover, or it may have been the hand of the great Coram-street murderer; in fact, there is no saying what the hand may have been. It may be as well to mention that the ling belongs to the Gadidae, an important family of malacocephalous fishes, and until the disagreeable circumstance is explained, the Gadidae, and indeed all malacocephalous fishes, must not be surprised if they are rather coldly received at the dinner table.

French Wit.—The light wit for which the French nation is remarkable is noticeable in the whole literature of Parisian trade-circulars, puffs, and advertisements, and even the arrangement of articles in shop windows. In one of these passages which invariably attract foreign visitors by their glittering display of *articles de Paris* was a linen draper and hosiery shop in which just before the assumption of the Imperial dignity by Napoleon III., a bust of the President was displayed, adorned by an Imperial diadem composed of a shirt collar with the points sticking up. The effect was irresistibly suggestive, notwithstanding the homely nature of the crown. At first in the same line of business in the Passage de l'Opera has now made a grand coup by the simple expedient of emblazoning his shop front a day or two ago with suns and lions a la Persane. The bait took; three of the Shah's attendants entered the glittering trap and gave what a French journal calls a pyramidal order. No doubt by this time the boulevards are blazing with suns and swarming with lions with a view to attracting the buyers whose orders take so symmetrical a formal vase as an order of the Shah.

Spain.—Notwithstanding the contradictory reports received from Spain as to the relations between the official leaders of the Carlist party and the notorious

Santa Cruz, it seems at least certain that the latter has been compelled to withdraw from any active participation in the movement. The Spanish correspondent of the *Patria*, whose information has generally proved trustworthy, states that Don Carlos held a council, at which it was decided that, in consequence of the atrocities committed by Santa Cruz, his immediate following should be disbanded. These persons, forming part of the Prince's household, one of whom was an intimate friend of the formidable priest, were despatched to Vera, where it was known that he was then staying, to inform him of this decision. Santa Cruz declared that he would not obey the order, and that he should continue to carry on the war in his own way. Three of the Carlist generals, Lizarraga among them, surrounded Vera on the following day, with the intention of capturing Santa Cruz and trying him by court martial. The latter who was separated from his band, succeeded in making his escape, and it is not yet known whether he has betaken himself. The *Univiers*, which of course, looks upon this warrior-priest as a martyr to the calamities of the Radicals, admits the truth of this statement, as far as the dispersal of his band is concerned, but it asserts the men composing it were anxious to fight against their brother Carlists on behalf of their leader, but that Santa Cruz, unwilling that blood should be shed in a fratricidal struggle preferred to leave them, and to make his way to some calm retreat. M. Louis Veullot goes on to speak of the ceasing of his heroic followers, who refused to fight under any other chief, and who were cast into prison by the representative of Charles VII.

HARBOR GRACE, AUG. 9, 1873.

THE English mails—per "Nestorian"—arrived here on Thursday; principal news anticipated by telegraph.

THERE seems to be very little stirring just now in the way of local news. The weather continues favorable to vegetable growth, and good crops of potatoes, turnips, &c., are anticipated. Hay cutting has commenced; but it is to be regretted that this crop will be much below the average, owing, it is supposed, to the prevalence of dry weather in the early part of the season.

CRICKET.

WE understand that arrangements are being made for the return match between the St. John's "team" and the Bay Eleven—to be played at an early date. It is to be hoped that those of our citizens who are liberally supplied with the "needful" will render the assistance necessary to enable the Bay Eleven to present a bold and determined front to their well-practised opponents.

By Authority.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Perry, (Western Bay) to be a Member of the Protestant Board of Education, Bay-de-Vere District, in the room of the late Maurice Walsh deceased. Secretary's Office, 5th August, 1873.—*Gazette.*

The children connected with the Sabbath Schools of the Wesleyan Church, of this city, held their usual annual Picnic on Wednesday last, 30th inst., at the well-known romantic and picturesque farm of Sergeant Smith, in the vicinity of Long Pond. The pupils and their friends, after enjoying a few hours agreeable and healthful recreation, returned to their homes about 8 p. m., much gratified with the proceedings of the day.—*Courier.*

On Friday the 1st instant, an Inquest was held at the Police Station in this city before Dr. Renouf, Coroner for the Central District, on view of the body of James Merrigan, aged 35 years, farmer, residing beyond Monday Pond, who was found drowned and perfectly cold, off Wood's wharf in Maggoty Cove that morning, at six o'clock.—There were no marks of violence observed on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

It appears in evidence, that he had left his home on the previous night, at nine o'clock, to obtain cods heads from Osborn's stage, near chain rock, was in the habit of going there alone in a boat at late hours,—had succeeded in obtaining his boat load and having returned, and transferred some of them into his cart, which was waiting in Wood's Cove, for that purpose,—he had secured and locked the stern post, and had put the key in his pocket,—it is presumed while in the act of jumping to the wharf, to make fast the painter, the boat being very slippery, he must have fallen into the water, where his body was found.—*Chronicle.*

ORDINATION.—The Rev. James Whelan, a native of St. Mary's, and a student of St. Bonaventure College, received the Holy Order of priesthood from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, on last Friday week, in St. Joseph's Chapel, Presentation Convent. A large number of the clergy were present. We understand the Rev. gentleman proceeded on Thursday last to Phoenicia, the scene of his missionary duties.—*Newfoundland.*

Arrived on Saturday last the French War Steamer *Taetique*, and on Sunday the steamer *Kronstadt*—both from Croque.—*Ibid.*

A Diamond Robbery.

There is now living in Paris a lady—whose name is not divulged—who has become celebrated throughout all Europe for her adventures and for her magnificent diamonds. The value of these diamonds was estimated at eight millions of francs. Among her intimate friends Madame X. counted Sir Joshua D., a gentleman of cold and reserved bearing. He was very attentive to her, and was her favored lover. But unfortunately for Madame X., the devoted Englishman did not love her for herself, but for her jewels, and he was in reality the chief of an organized band of robbers.—His plan was well laid. In the month of January of last year he induced the husband of Madame X., to have the ceiling of his apartment frescoed, and recommended to him for that purpose an Italian painter, who, Sir Joshua said, was an excellent workman. The painter, a member of the robber band, came from Milan, and improved the time he was at work in the room by taking an impression of all the locks. A month after this, Sir Joshua suggested to the husband that his wife's diamonds were not in safety, and that Madame X. ought to buy a jewel-case for them, at the same time remarking that he knew a very good English maker. The new jewel-case was accordingly made in London, and the diamonds were placed in it. At the end of two months later on the warm recommendation of Sir Joshua, permission was granted by Madame X. to another of his confederates, a Munich jeweller, to copy the designs of some of her jewelry, ostensibly for the Empress of Germany.

The plan was then complete. A valet de chambre, in the employ of Sir Joshua, opened every day the jewel case, which had been provided with a secret and invisible opening in the back of the case. It was only necessary to press a button and a secret spring opened the box. In this way all the diamonds were removed one by one, their places being supplied by imitation stones, which were made with such inimitable perfection by the Munich jeweller that they exactly resembled the genuine diamonds. Madame X. did not perceive any change, and the robbery was only discovered by chance. A few days ago one of her intimate friends, a lady who was going to London, borrowed from Madame X. a splendid solitaire. "Take good care of it," said Madame X., as she gave it to her friend; "It would be worth fifteen hundred thousand francs if it did not have a little defect." The lady wore the diamond at the Covent Garden Theatre, and while there one of the best known jewellers of London, Mr. B., was in her box. She called his attention to the brilliant saying what a pity it was that it had a defect. Mr. B. examined it and could not detect any flaw. He asked to be allowed to see it by daylight on the following day. He did so, and pronounced it an imitation diamond.

The English police were notified, Sir Joshua, fortunately, had been arrested two days before this in London, on suspicion of being concerned in the Bidwell forgery case. He was examined by Mr. Williamson, the chief of the detectives, about the diamond robbery. At first he denied all knowledge of the affair, but afterward, thinking that the truth was known, he related all these interesting details, and gave the address of many of his accomplices.—*Paris Figaro.*

Building the Balloon.

The work of constructing the immense balloon with which Professor Wise is attempting to cross the Atlantic is progressing rapidly. The balloon will require 4316 yards of cloth. The material is of unbleached sheeting, of a thick, close quality. The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distance of fifty feet from the top, with 150 yards of the same material, and yet a third thickness will be added, of which 250 yards will be required. This strengthening of the crown of the balloon is rendered necessary by the upward pressure of the gas, which is equal to two pounds to the square inch. The sewing of the seams is performed by a score of girls, and is under the direction of a niece of Professor Wise. "She has been making balloons for me for twenty years," said the professor. The total amount of sewing to be done to complete the present balloon is one hundred and two seams, multiplied by 172 feet, length of seam, and about one-third more for traverse seaming, 41,021 feet, about eight miles.

The telegram which we quoted on Saturday from the *Kronstadt Messenger* reporting an insurrection in Japan, is confirmed by a statement published by the *Times*. The insurrection broke out in the province of Chikuzen, about 100 miles from Nagasaki, in the latter part of June. The peasants of Enkutsuka, the seat of the provincial government, burnt all official buildings, and also the houses of all those townspeople who refused to join them. Only three government officials succeeded in making their escape; the rest of them are supposed to have been killed by the insurgents.—[English paper.]



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Gladstone, in a bitter speech, denounced the persistent opposition to the Duke of Edinburgh's allowance as indecent.

In an engagement near Malaga the Government troops were victorious.

The insurgents at Granada offer to surrender.

A Scotch tourist train met with an accident near Wigan; 12 persons were instantly killed and 30 wounded. Many of the latter will die. Among the killed was Sir John Anson.

The Duchess of Inverness is dead.

NEW YORK, 2.—A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad; many were injured. A collision also took place on the Allagany Valley Road, resulting in the death of 3 persons, and the destruction of 15 cars of oil.

LONDON, 4th.—Turkey is trying to raise seventy-five million dollars.

Bourbon and Orleans reconciled.

Much excitement prevails in the Assembly.

The Vigilance Committee of the Left and extreme Left hold daily sessions.

The Government troops are making their way at Valencia. The bombardment continues.

The city of Grenada has surrendered to the Government forces.

Andalusia is now completely pacified.

The debate in Cortes on the new constitution opens on Wednesday.

Capt. Krans, who captured the "Vigilante," will be removed from the German squadron.

The frigate "Shenandoah" has the Spanish frigate "Villa de Madrid" under her guns in Cadiz harbor, and ordered her to abstain from hostility.

LONDON, 5.—Ely succeeds the Bishop of Winchester.

NEW YORK, 5.—It is reported that Sir John A. McDonald committed suicide at Point Levis. The Government organs deny the story.

Gold 115.

NEWS ITEMS.

A CASE of cholera occurred at Boston on the 24th ult.

The works of the Portland Car Company were partially destroyed by fire which took place before daylight on the 26th. The loss is estimated at \$6,000.

The loss from fire at Baltimore foots up about \$400,000. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed. The Presbyterian, Lutheran and other Churches in the neighborhood of the fires were saved.

In the two mile foot race for a five hundred dollar cup, offered by Bennett of the New York "Herald," Canada won; time 11 min. 13 sec. There were three competitors.

REMOVALS prevailed at Washington on the 22nd July of a battle having been fought between Mexican and American soldiers in the valley of the Rio Grande, and of the death of Colonel McKenzie. General Sherman has telegraphed for fuller information.

SPANISH ADVICES from Santiago de Cuba report several small engagements with the insurgents near Zarzar and Jucaro, but do not confirm the previous telegram which announced a heavy battle. They show, however, that the insurgents are concentrating their forces near Puerto Principe, and news of a general engagement may arrive at any moment. The whole country is in a state of ferment. Communication between this place and Santiago is interrupted. A rising is reported in the interior. General Altamira, revolutionary chief, is said to be making head against the government troops.

maintaining of idle questions among you, which spoils good business. Remember, beware of genealogies and curious questions as St. Paul speaks; and do you keep to the ground and gravity of the great business for which I called you; and next, for all other things that are for the great and good government of the kingdom. Let not any stir you up to law questions, debates, quirks, tricks, and jerks, but continue yourselves in that honest modesty, whereby you may have my prayers to God for you, and procure the love of me, and a happy end to this Parliament." If this interesting little speech had been delivered and appreciated at the opening of the present session, we might have been spared some of those "law questions, debates, quirks, tricks, and jerks" which have marked the history of the last few months, and which have certainly not conducted to the "great and good government of the kingdom," although they have done much to "spoil good business."

THE suggestion of the "Spectator" that General Probyn might with advantage be sent forthwith to Africa is naturally followed by letter in the "Times" which recalls to the public mind the peculiar fitness of Colonel Gordon, Chinese Gordon as he is commonly called, for the conduct of the war in which we have become entangled. It seems to us that a more serious consideration for the moment is how to send a few trained soldiers of the rank and file to put an end to our shame and misery at Elmin, the consequence of an "economical" withdrawal of West Indian troops from the coast. But of course a good leader will be welcome too. Therefore, this is a proper moment for noticing the extraordinary services which Colonel Gordon, acting under British authority, performed in 1863-64 to the Government of China.

Sir Charles Staveley, now district commander at Devonport, has the credit of selecting Colonel Gordon, then a junior captain of Engineers in the Hong Kong command, for the charge of the force from which that Government had found it necessary to remove the American adventurer Burgin, whose independence of control proved an additional danger to that dreaded from the Taipings against whom he was to have commanded. This was early in 1863. Heretofore, the plan for defending the city of Shanghai was to guard a radius of thirty miles round it, and remain wholly on the defensive; trusting that the Taipings, who had devastated the adjacent province, would carry their arms in some other direction. This policy Gordon at once reversed. Having officered his little army of some 4,000 men with the best of the European adventurers who offered themselves, and got it into some shape by discipline, he moved boldly against the enemy. He did not direct his attack on their front, where their numbers must have overwhelmed him; but in a series of brilliant manoeuvres he threw himself on their communications, seized them, point after point, with the aid of the small flotilla which served under him, and in a few weeks cleared the whole country round Shanghai. Confirmed in his command by a characteristic Chinese letter, which declared that his men delightfully obey him and preserve the proper order, and being further supported by an independent Imperial force Gordon now carried the war into the very heart of the district the Taipings had long held. A study of the operations by which he cut off and finally took the great city of Soochow, which had been their commercial capital so far as they had any commerce, proves him a perfect master of strategy in its highest sense; as his extraordinary control over his native contingent and the wild spirits which officered it had marked him a true leader of men. The slaughter by Commissioner Li's orders of the Taipings chiefs of Soochow, to whom Gordon had promised their lives, caused his instant withdrawal with his force; nor would he consent to act again until the Imperial Government had made full official inquiry into their Commissioner's conduct. The rebellion revived; but when Gordon again took the field in February, 1864, under the written sanction of our ambassador, Sir Frederick Bruce, and with the Imperial pledge in writing that in future capitulations no punishment should be inflicted without his consent, his successes were, if possible, more rapid and surprising than those of the year before. They were stopped only by the intrigues of the friends of the Taipings in England who, being aided by the professional humanitarians, had made the Soochow massacre a pretence for recalling our intervention. The Foreign Office, ignorant, it is to be hoped, of what had been done at Pekin, withdrew the permission under which Gordon served, and he at once returned to Shanghai, to pay off his force; but in his campaign of scarce three months he had so shattered the Taiping power that the relics of their defeated army had fled into the desolate hills beyond Handchow, and