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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Burpee heas arrived home, and is actively canvassing.

It appears that Mr. Tilley's resignation had not been received at Ottawa up to a very recent date.

It is said that Hon. Mr. Crawford is to be the recipient of a requisition asking him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of King's County in the Dominion Parliament.

Lord Dufferin is reported to have made, in the Dominion and in the United States, numerous notes, from which a book will be prepared, to appear after his return to England.

The Board of Police Commissioners, of Jersey City, have issued an order giving to the Chief ten days vacation; captains, eight days; sergeants, six days; and patrolmen, four days each. They are to receive pay during their absence.

The following advice of a western politician is timely, and is sure to be acted on by more than one of our local statesmen: "Lean a little toward everything, and commit yourself to nothing. Be round, be perfectly round, like a bottle and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in ye."

The last Report of the Commissioner of Education at Washington gives the following as the expenditure per capita of average attendance in the public schools per year; $33.64: Connecticut, $20.33: California, $29.26: Rhode Island, $18.72 Maryland $18.25: Minesota $11.70: Virginia $3.50. The cost in the Roman Catholic Schools is said to be $8. or $10.00 per capita.

The railroads of the United States have in use 3,500,000 car wheels. Those on fast passenger trains are renewed every ten months, but freight cars use the same wheels sometimes ten years. The average life of a wheel is 50,000 miles, and at that rate it takes 700,000 a year, at a cost, loss on the old wheels, of $6,000,000.

It appears there are in the world 23,000 newspapers, edited by 60,000 journalists. Nearly 9,000 newspapers or periodicals are published in North and South America, 2,500 in England, 2,000 in **France, 1,500 in Austria-Hungary, 1,200 in Italy, 500 in Russia, 500 in Switzerland, 150 in Spain, 300 in Belgium and Sweden, 250 in Portugal, in Holland and in Denmark 100, in Turkey and in Greece 500, in Asia 100.**

The annual medical inspection of New York, under the direction of the Board of Health, will begin early next week. The principal object of this work is to care for the health of children in tenement houses, where sickness is most general in Summer. Last year the special medical inspectors were employed one month, and visited 23,565 houses and 131,573 families, prescribed for 4,719 different cases, and distributed 5,128 tickets for excursions.

The latest accounts from China represent the famine in Shansi, Chihili, Stontong and Honan as now at its worst. Its ravages have been terrible. In Shansi the population has been reduced from over a million to 160,000 souls, and the whole number who have perished is not less than five millions. The lower classes were the first to suffer, in districts they have been literally "wiped out." The famine has now attacked the wealthy, and and they find their wealth inefficacious to procure for them the necessaries of life.

Sixty-seven Conversions to the faith are recorded by one of our English exchanges as having occurred in that country within a single fortnight of the month of the Sacred Heart. Among the converts were eleven clergymen of the Establishment. Since then the head master of the Coleford Grammar School, the Rev. G. R. Burrows, likewise an Anglican clergyman, **has proffered his resignation on the ground** of his intention to enter the Catholic Church. Earl Percy, heir to the dukedom of Northumberland, is also announced as being under instruction at the Brompton Oritory in preparation for baptism. Still another convert, Lord St. Asaph, has succeeded to the seat in the House of Lords left vacant by the death of his father, the late Earl of Ashburnham.

From the general abstract of marriages, births, and deaths registered in Ireland during last year we learn that 20,076 marriages, 139,493 births, and 93,569 deaths were registered. This gives a ratio of 1 marriage in every 213 persons, or 4.7 in every 1,000. There were 17,585 Catholic and 7,493 non-Catholic marriages. The **rate was little more than 5 in the 1,000;** in 1876 it was 4.97; and last year 4.7. The births, of course, decline too. The ratio has been 26.6 per 1,000; it is now 26.1. The deaths are on the increase, the number registered being 17.5 per 1,000, or .3 over the average of the last ten years. Of these deaths 13.8 per cent. were children under one year, and 40.4 per cent. of persons ever sixty. Deaths from zymotic diseases have fallen off considerably, the usual average being 2.15 in the 1,000; last year it was 1.64. Of the 8,781 deaths from these diseases last year, 61 were caused by smallpox, 1,484 (or 494 over the annual average for the ten years 1867-76) by measles 1,074 by scarlet fever, being considerable less than one-half the average number; 301 by diptheria; 1,612 by **whooping-cough; 2,907 by fever; 1,613 by** diarrhœa; and 20 by simple cholera. These returns show one most interesting and important fact—namely, that the tide of the exodus has turned at last. In the thirty years following the famine the Irish population showed a heavy annual decrease. In 1874 the population stood at 5,314,844. In 1875 the population showed only a trifling decrease, standing at 5,309,494. In 1876 the tide had turned, and the population stood at 5,312,618, or about 12,000 over the previous year. In 1877 the population stood at 5,338,906, so that notwithstanding the bad harvest the population in Ireland had increased 17,000 in the past year. This, of course, arises from the falling off of emigration, which last year was less than half the average number four or five years since. The emigrants during the year numbered 38,593.

The following letter of His Holiness Leo XIII., has been addressed to his "beloved sons," Scipio Duke Salviate, and the other members composing the Council of the Italian Catholic Societies. It has a special interest and value for Catholic unions and associations throughout the world as well as in Italy, and will be read with attention in all places, as it lays down some practical principles to work, and gives directions with regard to the manner in which the Pontiff's wishes are to be received by those working through associations for the Church.

BELOVED SONS:—Health and Apostolic Benediction. It is not without great pleasure of mind we have received, beloved son, the letter, to which you have added the programme, already presented in your name and in that of the entire Council of the Catholic Associations of Italy to our predecessor of holy memory, Pius IX., and which afterward received the merited approbation of the illustrious Pontiff. The sentiments repeated in that programme of absolute reverence towards the authority of the Church; the end of each society, intent solely on the defence of the things, and of the rights of our most holy religion; the effort by which they proposed to themselves to succor the evils brought to ourmiserable Italy by the overturning of public matters, and likewise to place a restraint on the impiety, and a bridle to the arrogance and license of evil-doing; and finally, the exhortation in which all Catholics are invited to make reparation for so many outrages committed against God, so much wrongs caused to the sound and religious instruction of youth, so many wounds inflicted **on the spiritual and civil prosperity of** the people; all is certainly such, that, whilst it shows how very commendable is the zeal and piety of the Italian Catholic associatians, it offers very sweet consolation and comfort to our heart, and wins for itself our very willing and ample praises, our very willing and fullest approbation. We cannot mean while too fervently exhort you to follow on the same path with alacrity, which you have until the present trodden so honorably and with such advantage to our Catholic country. We cannot sufficiently pray you to employ every means to preserve, to invigorate, to increase the unanimity of all your associates, by which you may bring to each of the above-mentioned objects the united forces of all. For if you lay down this foundation of perfect concord of will, without which, the group of efforts being dissolved, the efforts of each one would be rendered fruitless, copious advantages are certainly to be expected for the cause of religion, either in renewing your congresses, from which you have experienced considerable benefits; or by opposing to the errors insinuated by the press, opportune and sound publications; or by assisting with particular care at each of the works enumerated in the programme, and that especially of vindicating in every legitimate way and with constant energy the benefit of a religious instruction in the schools of children and of youths, and of completely restoring it to the Roman schools, which we have, to our very bitter grief, and to the grave peril of souls, seen lately deprived of it by municipal decree You have, indeed, up to the present deserved well of the Church and of the country, but remember that such advantage was naught else but the effect of having always been united in mind and heart, and of having such union attached to this centre of Catholic unity. Persevere, then, in always maintaining yourselves attached, not only to the Holy See, but likewise to its wishes and counsels, in order that, with the aid and blessing of heaven, your labors in the future may also be fruitful and heaped up with the greatest success. This we augur you most abundantly, and as a pledge of it, this Apostolic benediction, which we in testimony of our paternal and special benevolence, cordially impart to each one of you, beloved sons.

Given in Rome, near St. Peter's, the 3rd day of June, 1878, first year of our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., PP.

A travelling minister observed a rough-looking man lounging in front of an Elko saloon last Sunday, and approached him said: "My friend, do you know where men go, eventually, who hang about saloons and gambling houses on the Lord's day?" "Yer whistlin'. I do, pard. They spar for grub here till the hash factories tumble on their racket, an' then some on 'em strike out for Tuscarory, an' a few drift over to Eureky. I'm fly on that programme, pard—bin over the routes myself." The minister pinned on an agonizing smile and sadly passed on.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

A most remarkable career in connection with the history of these lower provinces is that of the Rev. S. E. Porier of Mount Carmel, P. E. I. Recently the fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. gentlemen's ordination in the Roman Catholic priesthood was celebrated in Charlottetown, P. E. I. On this auspicious occasion Mr. Poirier was surrounded by a distinguished concourse of clergymen of his church, headed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, and many prominent laymen who assembled to pay the tribute of their respect and esteem to one who has labored so long and well in his particular sphere. Rev. Mr. Poirier is, we learn of French Acadian origin, having been born at Tignish, P. E. I., in 1801. He is descended from one of those French Acadian families who by flight escaped the cruel destiny of their fellow-citizens who, were seized and sent into exile from the Basin of Minas in 1755. His family escaped at that time, subsequently reached St. Eleanors and finally settled at Tignish in 1779. Rev. Mr. Poirier was one of the first missioners in Prince Edward Island. During thirty years he was the only Roman Catholic clergyman in all that part of the Island between Rustico and Tignish. Alone he went from mission to mission bringing consolation to the small and scattered flock whose spiritual and temporal welfare was his constant care. The venerable old missionary has lived to see many remarkable and gratifying changes in his native province. He beheld the first roads opened upon the Island, in places where he in his apostolic zeal in the beginning of his career was fain to be satisfied with a rough and uneven track; he has seen the first bridges built over rivers, which he crossed in the birch canoe of the Indian, on a raft or in equally perilous ways; he has lived to see well-to-do villages, founded by his fellow-Acadians, where there were only a few families, still terrified by the memory of the cruelties inflicted by their enemies in 1755, gained a precarious livelihood when his career commenced; he has witnessed the beginning of other flourishing settlements in the same part of the Island; he it was who built the first school houses in his toilsome mission, and gave particular attention to the French instruction of his fellow-countrymen; in a word, he has done more than any living individual for the amelioration and intellectual and material progress of the portion of the Dominion which his lot has been cast.

Rev. Mr. Poirier is now in his seventy-seventh year, and as we have said the fiftieth of his priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. All the honor conferred on the distinguished and venerable missionary by his admirers was well deserved and must have proved very gratifying to the recipient, whose work was done not in anticipation of earthly reward, but under the eye of Him whose rewards are exceedingly great in Heaven. Such pioneers of religion, civilization and true progress as Rev. Mr. Poirier has eminently proved himself to be deserve well not only of their fellow-religionists but of every Canadian proud of our past and full of hope as to our future.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The work of reconstruction in the Local Government goes on slowly. Nothing definite or official has yet been announced, but from certain rumors and the movements of the distinguished gentlemen which are duly chronicled in the court journals of the daily press, we should judge that a grand effort is being made to keep the ship of state afloat, and almost superhuman efforts are being resorted to in order to man her respectably. From the manner in which Mr. Killam's name figures in connection with the surviving members of the late Government firm of King and Kelly, it would appear that he is being approached. What the result will be time will tell. We should judge, however, that Mr. Killam would from his long and close relations in many ways with the late firm, and particularly with one of its heads in certain public works in Albert and elsewhere, find himself in very congenial society, so congenial that we doubt if he will be able to resist the temptation. It has been rumored that Mr. Stevenson will be forced out of the reconstructed cabinet to make room for a North Shore man; but this can hardly be a fact, as the nominal head of the Government, of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Young, of Caraquet notoriety, is from the Black North. It would hardly be fair to give another representative in the Government to that sparsely populated section of the province and allow more densely populated districts to be left out in the cold or only to be nominally represented by a gentleman holding no office of emolument. Charlotte county will hardly be pleased with such an arrangement. It would be strange indeed, should Messrs. Hanington and Landry accept any position from a government, which is responsible for the acts of those against whom those gentlemen so long and faithfully struggled in the past. We can hardly imagine how Mr. Landry, one of the counsel for the Caraquet prisoners, could see his way clear to accepting any offer of preferment from any government in which Hon. Robert Young would be found. Still as so many strange and incomprehensible things have lately come to pass, this may not be, after all, as utterly impossible as might at first sight appear. What is now vague and unsatisfactory will in a few days take a more settled and reliable shape. Until then those who look upon politics and politicians as the *summum bonum*, the *ne plus ultra* of life and life's aspiration must wait patiently.

We may remark that the utter want of publicity given the name of Wm. Elder, Esq., M. P. P., during the recent caucases is astonishing. If there is a man in the province to-day who deserves well of the party in power it is assuredly this self-sacrificing gentleman, who should at least be speaker under Mr. Fraser. M. Adams, Esq., M. P. P., Northumberland, has been, we have just learned, appointed Surveyor General. Other appointments may be looked for soon.

THE TWELFTH.

It is a matter for profound congratulation that the Orange society of this province has had the good sense not to obtrude its gaudy parade on the attention of those who, very justly, feel insulted at such a proceeding. The Orange body in this province is in itself insignificant, and if left severely to itself will rapidly wither and decay. The present real strength, not on paper, can easily be learned by any one curious in such matters by giving a little attention to the number, character and position of the lively gentlemen who attach half a dozen letters of the alphabet to their names and march displaying a large amount of orange or yellow ribbon, to their own delight and that of their lady friends who deck them out so brightly. These men, we repeat, can do little harm of themselves. It is only when they meet with opposition that there is real danger. If they are permitted to play the role of martyrs, if they are attacked in public processions, or annoyed in their private lodges by their opponents, then they may become really dangerous. It is, therefore, the plain duty of all well-disposed citizens to let the Orangemen alone, and in this way their power for evil will be considerably lessened. Two years ago when this society, under the leadership of the ex-Hon. E. Willis, G. M., &c., &c., persisted in marching through a part of the city where their presence was particularly offensive, only the good sense and good humor of our citizens, and particularly of those residing in the quarter referred to, saved St. John from bloodshed and riot and all uncharitableness. Even when waited upon by a number of our most respected and respectable fellow-citizens, the Orangemen, who should be slow to give or to take offence, despised all warnings and petitions, and walked in defiance of public opinion, except that small portion of it represented by five or six hundred of the Orange hue. The experience of that day, the utter want of strength and importance manifested by the display has, no doubt, had a marvellous effect in keeping our Orange friends from making a show of themselves at St. Stephen this year. Our readers will remember that this procession should have taken place in St. Stephen last year, but was postponed on account of the great fire. It is this year "postponed" without a definite reason. Perhaps it will be delayed until the next local elections take place, although even as a political power Orangeism, as was proved in the last local contest, is dead. So little respect had the King-Kelly government for the Orange body that the Grand Master was obliged to step down and out, and this without bringing any very marked punishment on that Government, which afterwards pursued the even tenor of its course to the end. Such facts as those we refer to should be sufficient to convince our local statesmen that no great strength is to be gained politically by connexion with this body, and the sooner they leave it the better for themselves and the country. Why should any set of men bring into this free and prosperous country recollections of old-time feuds, souvenirs of deeds of shame for their common country and for themselves? Why will Irishmen in particular quarrel with his brother Irishmen over the outcome of battles and broils with which we in this Dominion have nothing to do? The sooner a different spirit is manifested by partizans of Orange and Green the better for the whole country and for the peace of the whole people. If anything should prevent Canadians from making for this Dominion a glorious place in the annals of the new world it certainly would be the growth and expansion of secret societies, of bodies bonded together for purposes which cannot be known to the whole people, and, which, as they cannot bear the light of day, must be looked upon with distrust and suspicion by all right-thinking men. We hope the day is not far distant when Orangeism and Freemasonary, twin omens of evil for this Canada of ours, will be forever banished from our midst.

EXHIBITION AT ST. VINCENT'S CONVENT.

Thursday morning, a large number of visitors assembled in the parlors of St. Vincent's Convent, to witness the exhibition of the pupils previous to the summer vacation. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeny, Fathers Ouellet, Murray and McDevitt of this city, and Rev. Fr. Belliveau, P. P., Quaco; John Boyd, Esq., Chairman of the City School Board, the other trustees, Mr. March, Secretary; Dr. Bennett, City Superintendent; Hon. Speaker Anglin, T. W. Daniel, Esq., Dr. Travers, Mr. Jones of Halifax, and a large gathering of the friends and relatives of the pupils assisted at the exercises. The programme which was quite lengthy, occupying about two hours, was very pleasingly carried out. The instrumental music of Misses Bowes, Donahoe and A. Coholan, was a marked feature of the entertainment. The dialogue, "The Wild Flowers," was agreeably given by Misses Barron, Finn, Maher, Leahy, Hayes, Owens and Nellie Maher, and was considered by many the *chef d'œuvre* of the exhibition, while others preferred "Wandering Sprites," in which Misses Greene, Carleton, Donovan, Stanton, O'Connor, Ferrie and Barnett took part. "The Voice," by all the pupils was agreeably executed. "Passing away," by Misses Gallagher, Moran, Durant, Mansfield, McGonigal, O'Sullivan, Toomey and Meloy, was heartily received. The song "Starlight," by Miss Nellie Coholan, who possesses a rich, strong, well-cultivated voice, was warmly applauded by the delighted audience, with whom Miss Nellie became quite a favorite. The most ambitious of the pieces presented was that of the "Empress Josephine" in which all the characters did fairly well the older girls did their parts with much self-possession, and were it not for a certain hastiness in declamation the piece **would have been perfect. Miss Bowe's** playing was much admired. At the close of the performance Mr. Boyd addressed the teachers and pupils, congratulating them in what they had so admirably done to please and entertain the visitors. Mr. Boyd referred with apparent pleasure to the immense good the Sisters of Charity are doing in this school, their watchful care of the pupils, and their exertions to make them good scholars and good moral members of society. At the close of his address, Mr. Boyd heartily thanked his Lordship Bishop Sweeny for the liberality and kindness which had distinguished him in his relations with himself and the School Board. His Lordship responded most cordially to the good words spoken by the Chairman of the School Board, referred to the uniform courtsay with which he was always met and concluded by speaking some words of encourgement to the pupils and teachers.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The mosquito, like a charity, begins to hum.

Even a barrel hoop will turn when trod upon.

Minister of the Interior—A country clergyman.

When is a gun barrel a chicken?—When it is a *little fowl*.

Some young ladies favourite hero of antiquity is Marius.

A storm is like a fish after a hook when it is going to abate.

A "ring" that is popular with the ladies—The "dress" circle.

The ties that connect business men with the public—Advertise.

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

The poorest man in the world is the one who has nothing but money.

Pirds mit joost der same kind of fedders vill gone together mit themselfs.

An artist painted a cannon so naturally that it went off at a very good price.

They make shoes from the skin of the walrus, but an eel is already a slipper.

Newspapers should send only such reporters to cattle-shows as are accustomed to pens.

The preacher who boasted that he could preach without notes, did not mean bank-notes.

Incridible as it may seem, many of the richest planters in Jamaica live on coffee grounds.

A Taxas preacher lost three-fourths of his deacons by preaching a sermon against horse-racing.

Can a man who has been fined by the magistrates again and again be considered a refined man?

A Cleveland paper mentions an organ-grinder of that city as "an old veteran suicide inducer."

Those who don't believe that a fly has 209, 352 pores in his body, should catch one and count them.

The fate of Stewart's hotel shows that some women had rather live in a cottage than a man-shun.

A man whom you can hire to work on your farm for nothing and board himself, will just about earn his wages.

Mr. Cobb recently married Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.

A Chinese newspaper has entered upon its two thousandth volume. It has lost all its original subscribers.

An irritable man who was disappointed in his boots threatened to eat up the shoemaker, but compromised by drinking a cobbler.

Sidney Smith once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying: "Let us assume that everything and everybody are damned, and proceed with our subject."

A precocious boy in a public school out west, who stands high in geography, was recently asked by his teacher where Africa was located. He promptly answered: "All over the United States."

The picnic season approaches. The young man with the lavender trowsers should guard against sitting down on the custard pie.—*Boston Globe.*

FASHION NOTES

The mantle fringes are all double, as they have a second row of fringes at the back that falls over the heading and conceals it. Some fringes have moss headings, with grass tassels intermingled with jet.

Both chip and straw bonnets have the front lined with dark velvet on satin, and edged with a row of gold braid, or else the new rainbow braid that has tinsel threads of many colors to match the rainbow beads.

Amber beads, the paler beige colored beads and the illuminated rainbow beads enter into many rich fringes and passementaries. On some of the richest mantles in preparation for Summer wear, the beaded fringes are like so many gems lavishly interlaced with gold beads.

Fringes for bourette dresses are made of two or three colors to match those in the dress, and consist of tassels, crimped beds, ties of silk tied on, and the mulberry or caterpillar designs. These are of silk, for silk bourettes and damask silks, while woolen fringes are made in similar colors and designs for dresses entirely of wool.

Many rough or coarse straw bonnets are worn with gilt braid introduced among the trimmings. Thick wreaths of bronze leaves, wreaths of ribbon grass and sage leaf wreaths are all worn, and many wreaths are entirely in beige shades. The most successful represent pine cones, burrs, thistles and seed pods, buttercups and dandelions. Mignonette is also a flower.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was great cheering and excitement in the Commons, Monday, at the announcement of a treaty between England and Turkey.

Serious affrays between the sailors of Russian and British ships of war have taken place at Yokohama, Japan, and blood has frequently been shed.

Prince Bismarck is not an early riser, and is fond of sitting up late at night, chatting over a bottle of wine or a glass of beer. It is said that nearly all his diplomatic negotiations, beginning with General Govonne's confidential overtnres in 1866 for an alliance between Italy and Prussia, until the most recent *pour parlers* on the **Eastern question, have been transacted by him in a convivial way in the nocturnal hours.**

The French corvette visited Fusan, in Corea, to enquire concerning French missionaries believed to be held in confinement in the capital. No satisfactory intelligence was obtained. The Corean officials are taking a hostile attitude, and declaring themselves prepared to resist an invasion. Mari, formerly Japanese Envoy to Washington, is about to be made vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Montreal, June 27th. During a thunder storm this morning, Mr. Longtin, of St. Cunegonde, attempted to lift a tub-full of water from under a waterspout, and was instantly struck by a flash of lightning, which laid him on the ground dead. The whole affair was over in a second of time. The remains bear no marks of violence except a slight red mark on the shoulder just below the neck. The fluid seems to have passed right down the unfortunate man's left side, the thick woollen shirt on the left arm being completely singed in several places.

During the night of the 26th a valuable horse owned by William Dunbar, two miles west of Picton, was maimed in a cruel manner by a man named Bigg. The horse had two inches of his tongue cut off, his throat cut, and several large gashes on different parts of the body. Bigg has a monomania for seeing blood and witnessing the sufferings of his victims. Several years ago he was sent to the penitentiary for life for committing a number of similar offences, but was released for good conduct, and had just returned home.

A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Baptist Chapel at Ottawa one night last week, on the occasion of a wedding. At the request of the groom the service was very long, and as it closed some young men drowned the echoes of the last solemn words with the discordant clang of cow bells, which they had managed to smuggle into an unfinished part of the building. At first it seemed that the result would be serious, for the unexpected innovation frightened the ladies and children to such an extent that they screamed and indulged in other little eccentricities, nearly causing a panic. However, order was again restored, and the happy couple passed out, smiling on their friends with thorough good nature.

An Artemesia farmer drove a cow to the Durham fair, and having sold her, partook rather freely of something "mild," and was taken in a farmer's waggon to within **a mile or two of his own place, and got** out to walk the balance of the road on foot, but, imagining that he had arrived at his own domicile, he undressed and went to bed, having a fine pasture field for a couch, and the blue, starry heavens for a covering. He began to feel the chill night air, and in a "muddled" state got up and started for home, arriving there about daylight with just his shirt on. Some of his sons went back to look for the missing clothes, and found them about a mile from his residence, and the proceeds for the cow all right in the pocket.

Dr. Mary Walker has left the hospital at Washington and appeared in Pennsylvania Avenue in a new suit of clothes. A Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnatti Commercial* describes her as a ghost dressed in a nobby spick-and-span new gray knickerbocker plaid, boots, pantaloons, long-tail coat, tall silk hat and white cotton gloves. It carried a small cane in one hand and a small sunshade in the other; its long black hair was rolled up into finger puffs on its little head; it had a rose in its button-hole and a glossy shirt bosom, smooth as an icicle over its feebly fluttering heart, and its neck-tie was "brightly, beautifully blue." There was undiminished pluck and determination in every fibre of the closely knit frame, and the way those boot heels clicked on the curb meant business. A poor woman in a calico dress and sun bonnet, with two barefooted children, dragged herself along the street. Dr. Mary tripping jauntily by, had her physician's eye attracted by some ailment in the younger baby. She stopped and questioned, and then down went her hand into an inside breast-pocket, and out came a book, and from the book a pencil; and then the coat was unbuttoned, and down went the hand into the breeches pocket, and out came a new wallet, and out of that a half dollar; prescription and half-dollar were put into the woman's hand, and then the funney doctor buttoned up her coat, trimly lifted her hat, and went off. The woman stood still, craned her slim neck, pushed back her sun-bonnet, looked after the retreating coat-tails and went for the medicine.

M. McLEOD, 67 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a special ty.

St. Malachi's T. A. R. Society.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Society, will be held in St. Malachi's Hall, to-morrow, Sunday evening, 14th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

By order,

July 13 P. GLEESON, Secretary.

Exploits of a Gang of Robbers.

READING, Penn., July 9. For some time past this community has been the scene of frequent robberies. The rural districts, in particular, within a radius of 20 miles of this city, have suffered severely. Almost every night a case happens where farmers' houses have been entered. Most of the cases have been charged to tramps, who infest this region, but circumstances indicate that there is a well-organized band of thieves scouring this part of the country, who are said to have their headquarters on the Welch Mountains, where they go with the plunder, after which a division is made of it. Thus far the record shows that about the neighborhood there have been some 40 or 50 robberies, some of them quite extensive. The authorities are determined if possible to put a stop to this, and for this purpose special instructions have been given to keep a sharp lookout for midnight mauraders. One of the principal robberies committed was that of Michael Richards at Topton, this county, reported in the *Herald*. The thieves, after taking his safe, which contained some $27,000 in cash, bonds, etc., dug a hole in the woods about a mile from the house and buried it, intending to get it after the excitement had died out. The detective working the case up gave instructions in case the safe was found that it should be left until called for by the robbers, but after the safe was found the farmer was so overjoyed that he toted it home and thus spoiled the trap. The house of Henry Keener of Tulpehocken township was entered and robbed of a watch and money. Dr. J. G. Hillega's Pennsbury residence was also entered and the safe blown open, but the thieves were scared off. Aaron Miller's residence, near Oley, also suffered from burglary.

This list could be kept up, but these are only given as instances of the manner in which this systematic robbery is kept up. It seems, also, that a spirit for killing is growing prevalent in some of the counties adjoining Berks. Immediately after the murder of John Frady by his brother George at Marietta, and the killing of the Armstrongs at Port Deposit by William Gill, comes an account of the attempted murder of his wife and attempt to commit suicide, by John King, at Lancaster. King, who drinks heavily, was jealous of his wife, and accused her of being too intimate with one of his neighbors, George Klinger. King and his wife had been separated several times on account of jealousy. When King went to see her this time to make arrangement to live together again, she refused to have anything to do with him. Then he said, with an oath: "I will fix you!" at the same time drawing a revolver. His wife turned to run, and said: "John, for God's sake, don't kill me." He ran after and caught her and fired, the ball taking effect in the head. The second shot took effect in her shoulder, after which he placed the pistol to his own head, and was about to fire when he was arrested and taken to jail. The wife's injuries are not considered dangerous.

Twelfth of July in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 9. The military preparations actively going on here, with the militia already under canvas, and the filling of the city arsenals with ball catrigles, inspire the people with the feeling that the city is about to undergo a siege. All sorts of rumors, gloomy and threatening for the most part, are heard at every corner, and, as a consequence, business suffers. The city is filling with strangers from Western Canada, as well as from the border towns in Vermont, where Orangeism has taken a firm hold. The Irish Catholic Union, which numbers over 2000 in the city alone, preserves an ominous silence, but the warm blood of those young Celts, which is inflamed into fever heat, may lead to an outbreak at any moment. The failure of the Mayor's mission to Ottawa has raised the ire of the Catholics, and another mass meeting is to be held to-night to protest against his being superseded in authority.

It is asserted that two of O'Donovan Rossa's emissaries are here, armed with dynamite, with instruction to use it freely in case of an outburst. The detectives are on the alert.

The following troops will be here on the 11th and go into camp in various parts of the city: Eleventh Regiment from Argenteuil, Fiftieth from Hemmingford, Fifty-first from Huntington, Fifty-third from Sherbrooke, Fifty-fourth from Richmond, and 100 French Canadian military from Beauharnois. In addition there will be the A and B batteries of artillery from Kingston and Quebec, Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smythe will arrive to-morrow in order to assume command of the troops. The total strength of the garrison on the 12th will be between 2500 and 3000.

The French Canadians passed the following resolutions at their meeting last night:

Resolved that the French Canadians of the Western part of the city, now met together in Chaboilley square, approve highly the resolutions passed at the magistrates' meeting, and the firm and noble attitude assumed by our chief magistrate, and we have full confidence in the means he would take for maintaining peace on the 12th of July.

Resolved, that we are ready and are at the disposal of the Mayor to prevent and repress troubles and maintain the public peace, and that we are waiting his instructions.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Mayor and to the press.

Col. Whackup's Speech.

Impecunious man, addressing a communistic meeting—"As I said before gentlemen, I am with you, heart and soul. The property of the country should be equally divided. The rich must be compelled to share their hoarded wealth with those whom a somewhat careless and inattentive Providence has blessed with nothing. Why should one be penniless while another has his thousands? Why—" At this point a a telegraph-messenger boy pushes his way through the crowd and hands the speaker a despatch, which reads as follows:

"*Colonel Whackup—Dear Sir:*—Your aunt in Penn Yan has just died, leaving you a legacy of twelve thousand dollars.

ATTORNEY."

The speaker devours the glad tidings silently and then says: "Hem—ah—yes—well—gentlemen, I shall be compelled to conclude my speech some future day, as I have been summoned away on important business;" and Col. Whackup isn't with them so much as he was.

"His banner led the spears no more
Among the hills of Spain."

—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*